

longer than the second. Basal ventral segments extremely elongate, without trace of division. Apices of the elytra not prolonged.

It is probable that *Brenthus sublævis*, Boh., belongs to this genus.

1. **Nemobrenthus æneipennis**, sp. n. (Tab. III. fig. 8.)

Piceus, elytris cupreis vel viridi-cupreis, bisulcatis, antennis nigricantibus; glaber, tantum ad rostri latera punctis paucis impressis.

Long. 12-24 millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, David (*Champion*).

This insect is remarkable for its freedom from punctuation; on each of the lateral faces of the rostrum there are from six to twelve large punctures, in some of which, if not in all, there may be detected a very minute curved seta; the under surfaces of the head and rostrum are quite impunctate, but on the middle of the head there is a definite, deep fovea, connected with the base of the head by a very distinct channel; the surface is not polished, but exhibits a silky opacity. On the upper face the head and rostrum are more polished; in front of the insertion of the antennæ there is a very deep broad channel. The thorax is very long, curved at the sides, and much narrowed in front, deeply and broadly sulcate. Elytra of a shining metallic colour, definitely bisulcate near the suture, the apical impressions very coarsely rugose. Breast and abdomen not sulcate, the former with a small fovea in the middle behind; apical ventral segments not punctate, except on the hind margin of the last plate. Second and third joints of the tarsi broadly and deeply impressed on their upper surfaces.

The two individuals obtained of this species differ remarkably in size; the large individual has the wing-cases brassy, while in the smaller one they are metallic green.

In the collection at the British Museum there is a specimen belonging apparently to this species labelled "Amazones."

**NEMOCORYNA**, gen. nov.

Antennæ mediocres, articulis tribus clavam gracilem formantibus. Caput elongatum, a collo vix separatum.

Pedes sat graciles; femoribus pedunculatis, parum elongatis; tarsis sat gracilibus.

This genus is proposed for two species, of each of which we have received a single example of the male sex. Were it not for the form of the antennæ these insects might be placed in *Nemocephalus*; the organs in question have the three terminal joints strongly different from the preceding joints in both form and clothing (Tab. III. fig. 10a), so that these insects had better be placed in a distinct genus. Joints 1-8 of the antennæ are polished and bear a few long setæ, while joints 9-11 are very densely punctured, dull, and provided with a minute dense pubescence. There is only an extremely vague depression to separate the head from the neck. I have seen several allied forms from Brazil, but in none of them does the ninth joint of the antennæ differ greatly in form and sculpture from the eighth, so that not any of them can enter the genus. The two