

pubescence; rostrum with grey mesial vitta, which is represented on head by a narrow and irregular mesial streak; an indication of a mesial vitta also on pronotum.

Rostrum twice as broad at base as mesially long. Occiput longitudinally wrinkled, with a very thin mesial carina. Pronotum nearly twice as broad as long, feebly depressed behind, carina concave in middle. Elytra short, depressed at suture, lines of punctures impressed; interspaces somewhat convex, especially the third and fifth before apex; basal and humeral callosities rather distinct. Pygidium not longer than basally broad, rounded at apex; anal sternite emarginate. Prosternum as long before coxa as the latter is wide.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

Two females.

7. *Phænithon gravis*.

Phænithon gravis, Fähr. in Schoenh. Gen. Spec. Curc. v. p. 262. n. 7 (1839) ¹.

The Costa Rican and Panama examples are more slender than South-American specimens of *P. gravis*. The vittæ of the pronotum are narrower, and the pygidium is very narrowly bordered with grey, bearing also a very narrow grey mesial stripe.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Biolley*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil ¹, Bolivia (*Mus. Tring*).

The mid tibia of the ♂ of this species bears a tooth at the tip and the anal sternite is deeply impressed at the apex.

8. *Phænithon bajulus*.

Phænithon bajulus, Jekel, Ins. Saund. i. p. 142 (1855) ¹.

One ♂ only. This sex of *P. bajulus* possesses a remarkable structure on the abdomen: there are on each of the second and fourth segments two tubercles composed of hard black glossy spines, which remind one of the spines found on the mid coxa and femur of the males of some species of *Nemotrichus* and on the mesosternum of *Habrissus*.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia, Cayenne ¹, Amazons, Bolivia.

9. *Phænithon uncinatus*, sp. n.

♀. Resembling *P. bajulus*, but smaller. Pronotum much shorter, being half as broad again as long, with three broad luteous vittæ, the mesial one narrowing to a point in front, the lateral vitta oblique, more lateral than in *P. bajulus*, reaching base of pronotum at angle; carina slightly curved forward at sides, the lateral carina being practically absent. Elytra more cylindrical than in *P. bajulus*, pattern different; a narrow grey sutural vitta from base to middle, continued along basal edge to shoulder, then running backwards halfway to middle; posteriorly the sutural vitta curved sideways to the fifth interspace, where it touches a curved line which extends from before the middle of the limbal edge to the fifth interspace, ending in this interspace before the apical declivity; an irregularly ovate apical spot luteous, neither touching sutural nor apical edges. Pygidium longer than broad, with a broad grey vitta on each side which becomes gradually narrower apically; no grey mesial line. Tarsi much longer than in *P. bajulus*, the fore tarsus being longer than the fore tibia; femora and bases of tibiæ bright rufous.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA (*Boucard, in Mus. Tring*).

One female.