

with a faint longitudinal median groove. Elytra moderately long, not or very little wider than the prothorax, produced at the apex, the apices subexplanate, separately rounded, and distinctly dehiscent at the sutural angle; crenato-striate, the interstices somewhat convex and obsolete uniseriate-punctate. Beneath sparsely, finely punctate; first ventral segment with a shallow transverse impression in the middle at the apex in both sexes.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ –3, breadth $\frac{2}{3}$ – $\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000–3000 ft. (*Champion*).

Six specimens. Recognizable by its large, downwardly-extended eyes, the separately rounded apices of the elytra, and the ferruginous or fusco-ferruginous colour. In one of the males the rostrum is shallowly grooved down the middle towards the base. The median groove on the prothorax is more pronounced in the male, the disc being completely unimpressed in two of the females obtained. The closely allied *M. batesi*, Woll., has the apices of the elytra conjointly rounded, as in *M. continuus*.

5. *Micromimus cribrosus*, sp. n. (Tab. I. figg. 35, 35 a.)

Elongate, subfusiform, somewhat robust, shining, testaceous. Head smooth; eyes strongly transverse, oval, depressed, moderately large; rostrum short, stout, feebly curved, cylindrical, closely, finely punctate. Prothorax as long as broad, subconical, constricted in front, rounded at the sides posteriorly, subtruncate at the base; coarsely, somewhat closely, subuniformly punctate, unimpressed along the median line. Scutellum smooth. Elytra moderately long, scarcely wider than the prothorax, very gradually narrowing from the base, produced at the apex; coarsely crenato-striate, the interstices feebly convex, almost smooth, the seventh and ninth raised and confluent near the tip, together forming a prominent ridge around the apical margin. Beneath coarsely punctured. Legs stout.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 1 millim. (♀.)

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*).

One specimen, perhaps a little immature. Separable from the other members of the genus by its more robust build, the coarsely punctured upper and under surfaces, and the prominent marginal ridge at the apex of the elytra. The eyes are relatively smaller, more finely faceted, and less transverse than in *M. nigrescens*.

STENOMIMUS.

Stenomimus, Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1873, pp. 437, 480, 564, 622; Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. pp. 337, 339 (1876).

Allomimus, Leconte, loc. cit. xv. pp. 337, 339; Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 692.

Stenomimus and *Allomimus* were both based upon single species—*S. fryi*, Woll., from Brazil, and *A. (Cossonus) dubius*, Horn, from Illinois,—and one or two N.-American forms have since been added to each of them by various writers. The numerous small species now known from Central America* connect these two genera, the rather less oblique scrobes of *Allomimus dubius* being perhaps due to the very small eyes in that insect. They have the head globose and almost smooth, and slightly depressed or

* Allied unnamed forms occur in the West Indies.