

An insect easily recognizable by its narrow form, the very long and slender rostrum, the long legs and antennæ, and the slender, elongate, X-shaped, white mark common to the prothorax and elytra, the prothorax along the sides and at the lower part of the flanks, and the metathoracic episterna, also albo-lineate.

Group SIPALINA.

Sipalides, Lacordaire (part.).

Calandridæ subfam. *Rhinidæ*, Leconte.

Under this group are included the Calandrids with the pygidium covered by the elytra. The African Sclérocardiids have a 7-jointed funiculus, and also differ in other respects from the Sipalides of Lacordaire, and they will probably have to be assigned a different position.

Sect. ORTHOGNATHIDES.

Orthognathides, Lacordaire.

ORTHOGNATHUS.

Orthognathus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iv. p. 812 (1838) ; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 311.

Sphænognathus, Schönherr, op. cit. viii. 2, p. 215.

This genus was based upon a remarkable insect from Brazil. *Mesocordylus subparallelus*, Chevr., also belongs to it, differing from the type, *O. lividus*, in the armature of the inner apical angle of the tibiæ. The sexual distinctions are feebly developed in both of them.

1. *Orthognathus subparallelus*. (Tab. VIII. figg. 12, 12 a, b, ♂.)

Mesocordylus subparallelus, Chevr. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1880, p. cxxiv¹.

Calandra crenatosulcata, Sturm, in litt.².

♂. Rostrum interruptedly bisulcate above ; tibiæ fringed with long hairs within.

♀. Rostrum smoother and narrower, the sulci shallower or almost obsolete ; tibiæ more sparsely ciliate within.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ –15, breadth $2\frac{2}{5}$ –6 millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*ex coll. Sturm*², *Mus. Brit.*), Refugio in Durango (*Höge*), Toxpam (*Sallé*¹) ; GUATEMALA (*Sallé*), Cacao near Trece Aguas (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*), Paraiso (*Champion*), Coban (*Conradt*) ; NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*) ; COSTA RICA (*Mus. Brit.*), San José (*Biolley*) ; PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

The twenty-five specimens of this insect before me vary enormously in size. It differs from the S.-American *O. lividus*, Gyll., in having the anterior tibiæ unemarginate at the tip, and all of them armed with an acute, rather broad, obliquely truncated, claw at the inner apical angle, the basal joint, too, of the posterior tarsi is less dilated. The posterior tibiæ (fig. 12 b*) are much widened towards the apex. The first ventral

* The outer face of the tibiæ is shown.