

known from the West Indies, and none being yet recorded from the United States. In the south they pass a little beyond the tropic, species being known from Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul.

### 1. *Eburodacrys havanensis*.

*Eburodacrys havanensis*, Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1862, p. 267.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Rogers*).—CUBA ; VENEZUELA.

### 2. *Eburodacrys callixantha*. (Tab. III. fig. 5.)

*Eburodacrys callixantha*, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1872, p. 174.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*).

### 3. *Eburodacrys asperula*.

*Eb. callixanthæ* proxime affinis, at differt maculis eburneis angustioribus, posteriorum macula exteriore quam interior duplo longiore, lineari. Angusta, subcylindrica, passim longe et subdense pilosa, testaceo-fulva; thorace indistincte transversim ruguloso, tuberculis disci duobus nigris, spina laterali fulva; elytris (apice excepto) creberrime punctulatis, apice truncatis, angulis acutis, exteriore spiniformi, maculis eburneis sublinearibus utrinque tribus nigro cinctis, una basali duabusque valde inæqualibus medianis.

Long. 6 lin.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Plan del Rio (*Höge*).

### 4. *Eburodacrys sticticollis*. (Tab. III. fig. 6.)

*Eburodacrys sticticollis*, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1873, p. 220.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

### 5. *Eburodacrys mexicana*.

*Eburodacrys mexicana*, Thoms. Class. Long. p. 239.

*Hab.* MEXICO.

## ROMALEUM.

*Romaleum*, White, Cat. Col. Long. B. M. ii. p. 309.

*Elaphidion* (partim), White, ib. i. p. 99.

*Elaphidion* (partim), Serv. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1834, p. 66.

*Hypermallus* (partim), Lacord. Gen. Coléop. viii. p. 303.

*Romaleum*, Leconte, Smithson. Misc. Coll. no. 264, part ii. p. 181.

Leconte points out, as distinguishing this genus (or subgenus, as he prefers to term it) from *Elaphidion* (and *Hypermallus*), the following characters:—form more robust; episterna of the mesothorax wider in front and gradually narrowed behind; prothorax wider, more coarsely punctured in the ♀ than in the ♂; and the antennæ with distinct sensitive spaces, commencing with the fourth joint. The group seems a natural one; five species inhabiting the southern parts of the United States belong to it, one of which extends its range to Mexico.