

IRONEUS.

Ironeus, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1872, p. 178.

Two species, both from Central America, are known of this genus. The second, described below, will be seen to depart from the type in some of its characters.

1. ***Ironeus duplex***. (Tab. IV. fig. 3.)

Ironeus duplex, Bates, loc. cit. p. 179.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

2. ***Ironeus pulcher***. (Tab. IV. fig. 13.)

Elongatus, modice convexus, niger, erecte pubescens, capite, thorace, scapo et femoribus rufis; elytris dense cano-tomentosis, utrinque lineis tribus nigris nitidis, quarum mediana latior.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

Differs from *I. duplex* in the eyes being rather more prominent and more coarsely faceted. Although these differences are important, the close similarity of form in all other respects renders it unadvisable to separate the species generically. The antennæ in the male are very similar in length and structure to those of the same sex in *I. duplex*. The same may be said of the subcylindrical unarmed thorax, the dorsal surface of which is slightly uneven in both species, faintly transverse-strigose in *I. pulcher*, and marked with scattered punctures in *I. duplex*. The elytra differ greatly in being clothed with hoary tomentum, having the suture and three narrow vittæ on each side (the middle one broadest and elevated) naked and of the shining black colour of the integument; their apices are briefly truncated, with the external angle slightly produced. The legs are of the same proportions and structure, and of the same colour (*i. e.* black, with the femora red). The head, thorax above and beneath, and the antennal scape are bright red; the meso- and metasternum and abdomen are black.

MILTESTHUS.

Miltesthus, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1872, p. 177.

The following is the only known species:—

1. ***Miltesthus marginatus***. (Tab. IV. fig. 1.)

Miltesthus marginatus, Bates, loc. cit. p. 178.

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

HARUSPEX.

Haruspex, Thoms. Syst. Céramb. p. 221.

Exclusively Tropical-American. Seven species have been described; but the following is the first recorded from Central America:—