

belonging to the genus, are doubtful. *O. fuscatum*, Chevr., of West Africa, at any rate, is quite distinct from *Obrium*, forming the type of the genus *Ossibia*, Pasc. (= *Obriaccum*, Thoms. Typi Ceramb. p. 55).

1. *Obrium albifasciatum*.

Obrium albifasciatum, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1872, p. 182.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

DISTENIA.

Distenia, Serv. Encyl. Méth. x. 1825, p. 485.

This genus, with several others very closely allied to it, was marked off by Lacordaire as a separate "Division" of Section B of the first "Cohorte" of Cérambycides, owing to a peculiarity in the insertion of the antennæ, which are placed more forward on the head, in front of the eyes and near the mandibles. This peculiarity is distinctive of the Prionidæ family, but is not observed in any of the Cerambycidæ, to which the *Disteniæ* belong in all other respects. It must be borne in mind, however, that a large number of the Lepturina show an approximation to this structure, and (what is of much importance in estimating the affinities of these difficult forms) great vacillation in the position of the antennæ. Since Lacordaire wrote, several aberrant forms of Lepturina which approach the *Disteniæ* in many respects have been discovered in Madagascar; and it is probable the views of Latreille and Serville were more correct, and that *Distenia* &c. are really allied to the Lepturina—in which case their position would be between the subfamily Cerambycinae and the Lepturine group, where I now place them. The degree of coarseness in the faceting of the eyes is variable in the *Distenia* group, as it is in those genera of Lepturina to which the *Disteniæ* are nearest allied in other respects. In most of the large American species the eyes are coarsely faceted. In Lacordaire's system the *Disteniæ* were relegated to the end of the family, without any indication of their affinities.

The *Disteniæ* are widely distributed over the warmer parts of the globe; they are found in North and South America, Africa, India, the Malay archipelago, and Japan. None have yet been detected in Europe or Australia. They appear to be mostly nocturnal in their habits.

1. *Distenia pilatei*.

Distenia pilatei, Chevrolat, Rev. Zool. 1857, p. 104, pl. vi. f. 2.

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

2. *Distenia fimbriata*.

Distenia fimbriata, Lacord. Gen. Col. ix. p. 228, note.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Capetillo (*Champion*).