

attingentibus, articulo tertio modice elongato, 5<sup>o</sup>–10<sup>m</sup> serratis; corpore subtus pedibusque pilosis, crebre punctulatis; abdomine maxime petiolato; femoribus abrupte clavatis.

Long. 8 lin. ♂.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

In many respects agreeing with the genus *Sphecomorpha*; but the femora, being abruptly instead of gradually clavate, point to a nearer relationship with *Acyphoderes*, from which it differs in the convex thorax.

### PHESPIA.

*Phespia*, Bates, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xi. 1873, p. 127.

Three species only are known of this curious mimetic genus of the Rhinotragina, Tropical-American like the rest of the group.

#### 1. *Phespia corinna*.

*Charis corinna*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. ser. 3, vol. v. p. 290<sup>1</sup>.

*Phespia corinna*, Bates, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xi. 1873, p. 128.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).—South America, COLOMBIA<sup>1</sup>.

### TOMOPTERUS.

*Tomopterus*, Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1833, p. 544.

Seven species have been described, all Tropical-American.

#### 1. *Tomopterus vespoides*.

*Tomopterus vespoides*, White, Cat. Long. Col. B. M. ii. p. 176, pl. v. f. 8.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA (*Deby*).

### STENOPSEUSTES.

*Stenopseustes*, Bates, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xi. 1873, p. 131.

Only one species of this genus, from Paraná in South Brazil, has previously been described. The following is perfectly congeneric with it:—

#### 1. *Stenopseustes sericinus*.

Elongatus, omnino sericeo-pubescent, fulvus, thorace antennisque obscurioribus; capite opaco, occipite fusco, rostro melleo-flavo; thorace cylindrico, dorso longitudinater carinato, sericeo-opaco, limbo argenteo; elytris brevibus, subvitreis, marginibus anguste punctulatis, basi sericeo-auratis.

Long. 7 lin. ♀.

*Hab.* MEXICO (*Hegewitsch*).

Rather larger and more robust than *S. æger* (the described example of which is a male), and differing from it by the smooth, glassy surface of the disks of the elytra, which are also relatively narrower and somewhat dehiscent after the middle. In these characters the species points to the relationship of the genus with *Odontocera*, which in *S. æger* was not indicated. The structure of the antennæ and the atrophy of the prosternal process afford abundant characters for the distinction of the genus, which is, besides, totally different from *Odontocera* in facies.