

TILLOMORPHA.

Tillomorpha, Blanchard, in Gay, Hist. d. Chile, Zool. v. p. 482 (1851); Lacord. Gen. Col. ix. p. 90; Leconte, Smiths. Misc. Coll. no. 265, pt. ii. p. 320.

The latest definitions of this genus given by authors leave its limits in a very unsatisfactory state. According to Lacordaire and Leconte, simple, rounded eyes are an essential feature; but the type of the genus, *T. lineoligera*, of Chili, has the usual reniform eyes of the Cerambycidae. In the Munich Catalogue an Australian species is enumerated in the genus, which is unlikely to be its true place. If the views of the authors above named are correct, the genus ranges from Chili to the middle States of North America, including Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico.

1. *Tillomorpha balteata*.

Clytus (Tillomorpha) balteatus, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1860, p. 503¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Tuxpam (*Sallé*¹).

This species, according to the description, seems to have no near resemblance to the genus.

2. *Tillomorpha hæmatocephala*.

Tillomorpha hæmatocephala, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1862, p. 534.

Hab. MEXICO.

EUDERCES.

Euderces, Leconte, Journ. Acad. Phil. ser. 2, ii. p. 30; id. Smiths. Misc. Coll. no. 265, pt. ii. p. 320.

Only four species properly belonging to this genus have been described, all North-American. The following is strictly congeneric with Leconte's type *E. picipes*:—

1. *Euderces reticeps*.

Parvus, nigro-piceus; antennis, pedibus elytrisq. rufo-castaneis, nitidis, his fascia recta mediana eburnea; capite reticulato-punctato; pronoto longitudinaliter strigoso; thorace postice valde, antice minus constricto, medio paullo dilatato et convexo.

Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. GUATEMALA, near the city, 5000 feet (*Salvin*).

Distinguished, besides its minute dimensions, by the net-like sculpture of the surface of the head and by the form of the thorax, which is somewhat constricted near its anterior margin and very greatly narrowed, as well as depressed, at the base, the middle portion being dilated (more so in some examples than others) and convex. The antennæ are very similar in form and proportions of the joints to those of *E. picipes*. The elytra have only a slight and obtuse elevation at the base on each side, behind which they are depressed, becoming moderately convex again posteriorly, with rounded apices; their surface is shining and sparsely punctured, each puncture bearing a long erect bristle. The femora are abruptly clavate, and the hind tarsi short, as in *E. picipes*.