

difference lies in the second pair of round black spots of the elytra being always widely distant from each other, and in the presence of a smaller spot on the suture, between the first and second pair; so that, viewed from above, the basal half of the elytra is seen to bear five black spots in a regular position, thus $\begin{smallmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & & \cdot \end{smallmatrix}$

Captured in abundance by Mr. Champion on fallen timber in recently burned forest-clearings.

TAPEINA (p. 191).

Tapeina transversifrons (p. 192).

To the localities given, add:—PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*), Matachin (*Schunke*).

2. **Tapeina (?) nudicornis.**

T. transversifronti ♀ similis, sed differt:—corpore minus depresso; antennis setis parvis sparsissimis absque pilis elongatis, scapo breviori, clavato; thorace tuberculo laterali mediano acuto, dorso sat dense subtiliter punctulato; elytris sparsim setifero-punctulatis, marginibus late incumbenti-fusco-pubescentibus, setis omnibus brevibus; pro- et mesosterno multo angustioribus; pedibus validioribus breviter sparsim pubescentibus, tarsis latioribus.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ –4 lin. ♀?

Hab. MEXICO, Oaxaca, Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*).

Three examples, offering no dilatation of the head, and therefore presumably females. Although deceptively similar to *Tapeina transversifrons*, ♀, it is doubtful, considering the shorter and thicker clavate scape and narrower sterna, whether it can be retained in the same genus. The widely-gaping outer rims of the anterior and middle acetabula, and the position and form of the conspicuous notch of the middle tibiæ, do not differ.

BACTRIOLA (to precede the genus *Eumathes*, p. 192).

Gen. *Scapiseuthi* (Thoms.) proxime affinis. Corpus lineare, tomentosum. Caput inter antennis concavum, fronte breviter quadrata, parum convexa, infra haud retracta. Oculi reniformes, lobo inferiori rotundo, valde convexo. Antennæ corpore paullo longiores, supra versus apices pilosæ, infra usque ad apices longe et regulariter ciliatæ; scapo medioeri, gradatim paullo incrassato; articulo 3^o quam 4^{us} breviori, 5^o–11^m decreascentibus. Thorax anguste cylindricus. Elytra supra deplanata, apice rotundata æqualia, epipleuris verticalibus. Pro- et mesosternum æqualiter angusta, plana. Acetabula antica extus triangulariter aperta, intermedia paullo aperta. Pedes breves; tibiæ intermediae extus medio profunde sinuatæ; ungues basi late dentatæ, vel “appendiculatæ.”

Allied to the Chilian genus *Hebestola*, from which it differs *inter alia* in the unarmed thorax, and the middle acetabula distinctly open externally.

1. **Bactriola vittulata.** (Tab. XXV. fig. 12.)

Fusca, obscure cinereo-tomentosa; thorace vittis quatuor, elytris vitta suturali, altera angusta laterali epipleurisque anticis, fusco-nigris; antennis articulo 4^o basi griseo; thorace elytris confertim passim punctulatis.

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Brazil (*coll. Bates*).