

Subfam. *BABINÆ*.

This subfamily is exclusively American, five out of the nine genera being represented also in Central America. The determination of the species is not always easy, as the coloration is almost identical in all of them.

DACHRYS.

Dachrys, Lacordaire, Mém. Liège, v. p. 405 (1848).

More than twenty species of *Dachrys* are known to inhabit the New World; two have been described from Central America, and one from the Cape. The genus resembles *Babia*; but the anterior margin of the thorax is not advanced in the middle, and the general form is more cylindrical and smaller in the present genus.

1. *Dachrys scutellaris*.

Dachrys scutellaris, Lacord. Mon. p. 424.

Hab. MEXICO.

2. *Dachrys bipartita*. (Tab. II. fig. 19.)

Dachrys bipartita, Jacoby, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 511.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

The elytra in this species are light fulvous, with a transverse broad black band behind the middle.

BABIA.

Babia, Lacordaire, Mém. Liège, v. p. 424 (1848).

This and the two following genera are found only in the New World, ranging from North to South America. About seventeen species are known, five from Mexico &c.

1. *Babia pudica*.

Babia pudica, Lacord. Mon. p. 425.

Hab. MEXICO.

It requires a long series of specimens of this species, *B. stabilis*, and *B. pulla* to settle their specific value, as they are very variable in shape and sculpture, and I possess intermediate forms which may be classified with either of them. Even the two principal divisions of Lacordaire do not always give a clue to be depended on, as some species have a gradual development of the antennæ in regard to the shape of their joints, which makes it impossible to decide whether they belong to the first