

2. *Proctophana fulvicollis*. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 8.)

Broadly subquadrate, purplish-black; thorax fulvous, pubescent at the sides; elytra punctate-striate, a large transverse band at the base, and an elongate spot at the apex, fulvous.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

♀. Head dark purplish, the vertex swollen, impunctate, the lower portion closely and strongly punctured near the eyes, the latter slightly notched; antennæ not quite extending to the base of the thorax, black, the second and third joints obscure fulvous, the latter smaller than the preceding joint, the others strongly transversely serrate; thorax more than twice as broad as long at the base, the sides perfectly straight though rapidly converging, the disc fulvous, the anterior and posterior margins black, the surface strongly but irregularly punctured, obsoletely depressed at the sides, the latter pubescent, the posterior margin strongly oblique at the sides, its median lobe straight at the middle; scutellum black, triangular, impunctate; elytra broad, not very evenly, but rather strongly, punctate-striate (each elytron with ten rows of punctures), the interstices slightly transversely wrinkled (when viewed in a certain way), the fulvous portion surrounded by the black margins and interrupted at the middle by a broad mesially widened dark purplish band; femora fulvous at the base, the tibiæ more or less fulvous, closely pubescent; last abdominal segment with a deep fovea.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

A single female specimen. *P. fulvicollis* forms the third known species of the genus *Proctophana*; it has the humeral callus very prominent and the elytral lobe strongly developed: this latter is closely and irregularly punctured.

DACHRYS (p. 33).

Dachrys bipartita (p. 33).

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

The Panama examples do not seem to differ from the typical form from Nicaragua except in size, our specimens varying from one to two lines in length. *D. bipartita* seems to be closely allied to *D. pusilla*, Lac., but differs from it in the anterior fulvous portion of the elytra being quadrate in shape and not prolonged suturally.

BABIA (p. 33).

Babia pudica (p. 33).

According to Lacordaire's description the red basal spot of the elytra commences below the shoulders; I have seen no species of *Babia* from Central America thus coloured.

Babia magnicollis (p. 34).

Though the two specimens before me from Juquila do not quite agree with Lacordaire's description, I must refer them to *B. magnicollis*, the thorax being comparatively long (in one specimen, however, it is decidedly broader than long, in the other nearly as long as broad, the latter agreeing with the description). In these examples the head is extremely finely granulate; the thorax (which, according to Lacordaire, shows no trace of punctuation even under the strongest lens) is extremely minutely