

them by the long and filiform antennæ. The shape of the thorax and the punctate-striate elytra will also separate it from *Disonycha*, and the open coxal cavities from *Systema*. The thoracic groove is in some specimens quite obsolete.

1. **Orodes nigropictus.** (Tab. XLII. fig. 3.)

Testaceous, the antennæ (the basal joints excepted) and the vertex black; thorax impunctate; elytra with the basal portion raised, strongly and closely punctured in rows, testaceous, a common transverse patch at the base extending downwards along the suture, and a longitudinal band at the sides, widened behind and not reaching the apex, black.

Var. *a*. Elytra black, the lateral and apical margins testaceous.

Var. *b*. Elytra black, the apical margin testaceous.

Var. *c*. Elytra entirely testaceous.

Length 2 lines.

Head rather broad, not constricted behind the eyes, the latter moderately prominent; the frontal tubercles small, indistinct; the clypeus broad, flattened and strongly deflexed; the vertex remotely but distinctly punctured, its base sometimes black; antennæ extending to two-thirds the length of the elytra, black, the lower three joints, and sometimes the apical two also, testaceous, all the joints with the exception of the second elongate and slender, the terminal ones a little shorter; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the angles not prominent, the surface impunctate, testaceous, with a slight transverse depression parallel to the basal margin, the latter rather sinuate at the middle; scutellum testaceous, its apex rounded; elytra with the basal portion distinctly swollen, strongly punctured in closely approached but not very regular rows, which become almost obliterated near the apex, testaceous, with a more or less extended common transverse black patch at the base, extending downwards along the suture, and a longitudinal black band at the sides, commencing at the shoulders and gradually widened, but not reaching the apex; underside and legs testaceous.

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

The last abdominal segment in the male has a broadly rounded median lobe, this being absent in the female. Many specimens. A typical example is figured.

NEPHRICA. (To precede the genus *Cæporis*, p. 318.)

Nephrica, Harold, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1877, p. 132.

A few species from Tropical America constitute this genus. It may be principally known by the deeply emarginate reniform eyes, the medially dilated or thickened antennæ, and the shape of the thorax. A single species is now known from the State of Panama.

1. **Nephrica inornata.** (Tab. XLII. fig. 4.)

Ovate, moderately convex, pale fulvous; the antennæ (the first joint excepted), the anterior and intermediate tibiæ, and the tarsi black; thorax nearly impunctate; elytra rather strongly and closely punctured.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head impunctate, the surface somewhat uneven, the eyes very deeply and broadly emarginate at their inner margin, the clypeus thickened and rather broad; the penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi incrassate; antennæ short and robust, the first joint flavous, the others black, the fourth joint the longest, this and the following two joints thickened, the five terminal ones much shorter and thinner; thorax nearly three times as broad as long, the sides rounded at the middle, narrowed in front, the anterior angles obliquely produced, the base with a short oblique depression on either side near the posterior angles, the surface with a few minute punctures; scutellum broad, impunctate; elytra rather convex, strongly and closely punctured.