

tured, their epipleuræ broad at the base, very narrow below the middle; posterior femora very strongly incrassate; posterior tibiæ deeply channelled, with a spur at the tip, flavous at the base, black at the apex; the tarsi and the four anterior tibiæ black; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen.

ACANTHONYCHA. (To precede the genus *Pelonia*, p. 318.)

Body elongate, metallic above; antennæ filiform; eyes large; palpi with the penultimate joint thickened; thorax subquadrate, subangulate at the sides, obsoletely transversely sulcate near the basal margin; elytra closely and irregularly punctured, their epipleuræ broad, continued to the apex; posterior femora but slightly incrassate; posterior tibiæ mucronate; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints united; claws appendiculate; prosternum narrow; anterior coxal cavities open.

This new genus is proposed for *Pelonia elegantula*, Baly. It may be known from *Pelonia* by the very differently-shaped thorax, the metallic elytra, and other particulars mentioned above. From *Cacoscelis*, to which it is closely allied, it differs in the shape of the thorax, and in the very shallow and more flattened basal groove of the latter. *Pelonia elegantula* has the hind femora but little thickened, and the legs slender, these characters giving it the appearance of a Galerucid; but the broad elytral epipleuræ and the distinct prosternum show that it belongs to the Halticinae.

1. *Acanthonycha elegantula*.

Pelonia elegantula, huj. op. p. 318, Tab. XVII. fig. 25, Tab. XIX. fig. 7.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Sarstoon, R. Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Panzos, Teleman, Chacoj (*Champion*).

In addition to the varieties already noticed by me, another one, entirely reddish-fulvous in colour, has been obtained in numbers by Mr. Champion in the Polochic Valley and by M. Blancaneaux in British Honduras.

CALLIPHRON. (To follow the genus *Megasus*, p. 321.)

Body elongate; antennæ long and robust in the male, shorter and more slender in the female; thorax transverse, without basal depression, the sides rounded, the angles obsolete; scutellum large; elytra punctate-striate; posterior femora moderately thickened; posterior tibiæ not channelled, mucronate; anterior tibiæ unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together; claws appendiculate; prosternum narrow, convex; anterior coxal cavities open.

Calliphron agrees in general appearance with *Plectrotetra*, but differs from it by the want of a thoracic groove and by the appendiculate claws.

1. *Calliphron ferrugineum*. (Tab. XLII. fig. 5, ♂.)

Dark fulvous, the antennæ and legs piceous or black; head and thorax nearly impunctate; elytra distinctly punctate-striate, the punctures indistinct near the apex, the interstices flat.

Length 2 lines.