

♂. Head impunctate, the frontal elevations strongly raised, transverse, bounded behind by a deep transverse groove, the carina short; palpi rather robust, the terminal joint acute; antennæ nearly black, thickly pubescent, two-thirds the length of the body, the third and following joints nearly equal; thorax transversely convex, about twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, all the angles obsolete, the disc with a few punctures only near the base; scutellum broad, its apex rounded; elytra parallel, without any basal depression, each with nine not very regular but distinct rows of punctures; underside fulvous; legs black.

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

In the female the antennæ are much shorter, the terminal joints particularly so; in the male joints 3–5 are more elongate than the others, and the third and fourth are thickened at their apex. Many specimens.

IPHITROIDES. (To follow the genus *Prasona*, p. 322.)

Elongate, parallel; antennæ filiform, slender; thorax subquadrate, narrowed at the base, the disc with a transverse sulcus, terminated at the sides by a longitudinal groove; elytra glabrous, finely punctured, their epipleuræ broad at the base and continued to the apex; legs slender, the posterior femora but feebly dilated; posterior tibiæ with a small spine, not channelled; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints together; claws appendiculate; prosternum narrow; anterior coxal cavities closed.

This genus is proposed to include some elongate species which somewhat resemble *Iphitrea*, Baly, in the form of the thorax; but differ from it by the non-pubescent upper surface and the appendiculate claws. The posterior femora are only feebly dilated; but the general facies, the sulcate thorax, the broad elytral epipleuræ, and the distinct prosternum are characteristic of the group Halticinae.

1. *Iphitroides quadrimaculata*. (Tab. XLII. fig. 6.)

Pale fulvous; the antennæ nearly as long as the body; head and thorax impunctate; elytra very finely and closely punctured, a rounded spot at the shoulders, and a more elongate one near the apex, piceous.

Length 2–2½ lines.

Head impunctate, broader than long, the eyes very large and prominent, the frontal elevations narrowly elongate; palpi rather robust, the terminal joint very short, acute; antennæ extending to rather more than two-thirds the length of the elytra, fulvous, the first joint elongate and thickened, the second less than half the length of the first, the fourth joint longer than the third; thorax not broader than long, narrowed at the base, the angles not produced but distinct, the base with a distinct transverse sulcus bounded at the sides by a longitudinal groove, the surface impunctate, fulvous; scutellum rather long, its apex broadly rounded; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, parallel, the surface rather flattened, extremely closely and finely punctured, with traces of feebly raised longitudinal lines, fulvous or flavous, each elytron with a rounded piceous spot at the shoulder, and a more elongate one near the apex, these spots not extending to either margin; underside and legs pale fulvous; the last abdominal segment of the male produced into a rounded lobe, and the preceding segment with a longitudinal median groove.

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango (*Höge*).

Numerous examples.