

only the striae are visible, the interstices sparsely clothed with stiff whitish hairs; legs entirely fulvous.

Hab. MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

A single specimen.

9. *Crepidodera* (?) *flaveola*.

Pale flavous (sometimes piceous below), the last joint of the antennae fuscous; thorax closely punctured and finely granulate, the transverse sulcus indistinct; elytra punctate-striate, the interstices minutely punctured.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Of somewhat ovate, medially widened shape; the head rather remotely but strongly punctured, the frontal tubercles obsolete; antennae two-thirds the length of the body, flavous, the last joint fuscous or black, the second joint short and stout, the third thin, shorter than the fourth, the following joints rather robust; thorax transverse, the sides nearly straight, the angles obsolete, the surface minutely granulate and strongly punctured, the transverse sulcus, as well as the lateral longitudinal groove, nearly obsolete; elytra slightly depressed below the base, punctate-striate, the first two striae near the suture each formed by a double row of punctures, the others by a single row, the interstices very finely and sparingly punctured; anterior coxal cavities closed.

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

This small species has all the structural characters of *Crepidodera*, but differs from it by the indistinct thoracic sulcus. It is not advisable to separate it from *Crepidodera*, which has been already divided into several sections (*Ochrosis* &c.).

ORTHYGIA. (To follow the genus *Crepidodera*, p. 344.)

Body ovate, convex; palpi slender; antennae filiform, long; thorax transverse, longitudinally grooved on either side at the base; elytra punctate-striate; legs rather robust; the tibiae not channelled, each armed with a small spine; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together; claws appendiculate; prosternum narrow between the coxae, much widened towards the base; anterior coxal cavities closed.

In having a longitudinal groove on either side of the base of the thorax this genus approaches *Mantura*, from which it differs in the broadly ovate, convex shape, and the more transverse thorax.

1. *Orthygia nigratarsis*.

Fulvous or blood-red, the apical joints of the antennae, the apex of the tibiae, and the tarsi black; thorax microscopically punctured; elytra finely and regularly punctate-striate.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lines.

Head inserted as far as the eyes, the frontal elevations nearly obsolete, impunctate, the apex of the mandibles black; antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, the lower four joints fulvous, the rest black, the third and following joints nearly equal, slender; thorax much broader than long, the sides rather rounded, the anterior and posterior margins nearly straight, the anterior angles slightly produced the surface extremely minutely punctured, a short longitudinal groove (sometimes nearly obsolete) on either side at the base; scutellum triangular, smooth; elytra with ten regular rows of punctures, the interstices flat; underside and legs fulvous, the posterior half of the tibiae and the tarsi black.