

hairy beneath. Elytra very smooth, the striæ fine and the punctures minute; the suture a little depressed at the apex; their apices simple as in *Languria* proper, and passing the end of the abdomen. Ventral apical segment simple, and with scattered punctures. Abdominal lines present, short, very fine, divaricating. Second, third, and fourth segments of the abdomen with a punctiform tubercle on each side giving rise to an upright seta.

The three-jointed club and coarsely granulated eyes alone indicate that this is a very distinct genus from any other New-World form of the "Languriides." The typical species are of medium size, but others are small and more filiform; while the smallest members of the whole group which I have yet seen (these being scarcely two millimetres in length) find their location here. The six species described by Mr. Fowler are all from the late Mr. Crotch's or my own collection, and are all from Tropical South America. There is good ground for believing that this will prove one of the most numerous in species of the genera of the subfamily.

1. **Crotchia proxima.** (Tab. I. figg. 24 *, 24 a, ♂; 24 b, ♂ front tarsus; 24 c, ♀ front tarsus.)

C. vagabundæ (Fowler) summa affinitate et primo visu haud differens, angulis autem prothoracis magis callosis parum reflexis; nigro-ænea, nitidissima; capite parce sat profunde, prothorace minute, punctatis, hoc quadrato, basi sinuato, subtiliter marginato, angulis anticis subrectis, angulis posticis acutiusculis, lateribus fere rectis marginatis; elytris quam prothorax parum latioribus, minute punctato-striatis, interstitiis planis et lævibus. Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Mas tarsi anticis latis, longius villosis; abdominis segmentis tribus intermediis puncto duplici setigero instructis.

Femina tarsorum anticorum articulo basali multo minore, minus villosa.

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

Although this species is so very close to the one from Brazil lately described by Mr. Fowler from two specimens in my own and Mr. Crotch's collections, yet a close comparison of the type with a long series of examples brought by Mr. Champion from the State of Panama convinces me that our insect must be regarded as distinct. *C. proxima* is rather larger; the thorax is quadrate, its disc more finely, scarcely visibly, punctate, and the anterior angles are a little more clearly reflexed so that they appear more prominent.

The species of this genus seem only to be differentiated by very minute distinctions, as, indeed, is the case in all the genera of "Languriides." I have not seen any specimens in our series of *C. proxima* that could be referred to *C. vagabunda*; though had these insects both occurred in the same country they might have been treated as mere varieties. According to this view *C. punctata*, described by Mr. Fowler as a variety, and other varieties spoken of by him, would be regarded as distinct species.

* By an oversight this figure is numbered 25 on the Plate.