

narrow very considerably to the front angles; the anterior margin is excavated a little more deeply than in *L. carbunculus*; the basal margin is a little less deeply sinuate, the middle lobe faintly truncate and not at all covering the scutellum, and on each side of it are a very few punctures on the extreme base. Elytra convex, and, with the exception of a fine sutural stria, unsculptured; the latter is entire. Underside smooth and shining. Legs rather long; tibiæ a very little curved, as in *L. carbunculus*.

There are two specimens from Bugaba; the one from David is smaller and of a lighter colour, with the obsolete punctures indicated by fuscous dots in series, and may possibly not be specifically identical, a point impossible to be determined from a few specimens.

2. *Pseudolybas vernicatus*.

Oblongus, minus ovatus, depressiusculus, pernitidus, læte castaneus, glaber. Antennis nigris, articulis quatuor primis rufis; elytris interdum punctis obsoletis; subtus fuscis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 millim.

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

This species is very close to *P. glaber* and only differs from it as follows:—It is of a less evenly ovate form; the thorax appears more depressed at the base; the elytra are not so convex and have the humeral callus rather more evident; the antennæ are thinner, the club especially being more lax and not so broad; and the whole insect is lighter in colour, and the fuscous punctures beneath the glazed surface are very evident.

LYBAS.

Lybas, Lacordaire, Monogr. Erotyl. p. 228 (1842) (Dej. Cat., Chevr.).

Lybas, after the species separated by Crotch as *Mycolybas* have been eliminated, is a genus of small extent and contains less than twenty species; it is confined to Central and South America and extends as far south as the Amazons. The majority of the species are blood-red in colour, and have a very polished surface; some of the South-American forms have black elytra, and some have the thorax variegated. They are, however, not usually so much ornamented with pattern as the *Mycotreti*. *Lybas* is separated from *Mycotretus* by the mentum being acutely lanceolate in the middle, and by the smooth surface, the more convex and gibbous form, and the more compressed prosternum. The production of the middle of the base of the thorax into a lobe which covers part of the scutellum is distinct in the larger species; but it must be confessed that the assignment of many of the small species to this genus is a matter at present of much uncertainty.

1. *Lybas granatus*. (Tab. IV. fig. 15.)

Lybas granatus, Lac. Monogr. Erotyl. p. 231¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Oaxaca (*Sallé*), Tabasco¹, Yucatan¹.