

resemblance to an *Azya*, when the denuded patch is observable as it is in fine specimens; while others appear almost glabrous, owing to the pubescence being nearly all rubbed off. Of course the structure of the tibiæ will always separate it, and it is in addition much blacker, having, in fact, only a very faint metallic tint. The style of punctuation is also characteristic of this genus.

Five specimens.

### DIORIA.

*Dioria*, Mulsant, Spec. Col. Trim. sécur. p. 936 (1850); Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 295.

#### 1. *Dioria sordida*. (Tab. XII. fig. 1.)

*Dioria sordida*, Muls. Spec. Col. Trim. sécur. p. 937<sup>1</sup>; Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 296<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Cordova (*Höge*), Orizaba (*Sallé*), Yucatan (*coll. Crotch*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, 2000 to 3000 feet, Tolé, San Lorenzo (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Valparaiso<sup>1 2</sup>.

Crotch (*loc. cit.*) refers examples of a *Dioria* from Mexico to *D. setigera*, Muls., and states that he had not seen *D. sordida*; but in the Cambridge Collection are several examples, one labelled "*sordida*" in his own handwriting, from Deyrolle's collection, from Yucatan, whereas of *D. setigera* there are two only from Chili. They are closely allied, perhaps not distinct species; I therefore retain the name *D. sordida* for our insect.

### Subfam. ORTALIIDES.

The Ortaliides are generally distinguished by their large finely-faceted eyes, which occupy a vertical position on the sides of the head, and by a coarse and broken style of punctuation. At present two genera only have been referred to the subfamily from the New World, viz. *Zenoria* and *Pseudoladoria*, Crotch. The typical species of *Ortalia* are, according to Mulsant, those found in Madagascar, but others occur in the Eastern Tropics.

The Ortaliides have the epistome not emarginate in front, in which they are said by Chapuis to differ from the Chnoodides. I cannot, however, follow the distinction.

Some remarkable insects, for which new generic divisions must be proposed, are here referred to the group.

NEAPORIA. = *Prodilis* Muls.

Tibiæ haud dentatæ vel incisæ; fossulæ coxales abdominales marginem apicalem segmenti primi haud attingentes; oculi verticales, magni, tenuissime reticulati; antennæ perbreves; palpi longi, robusti.

We have species of a genus of Ortaliides which are not *Zenoriae*, in which (taking *Z. revestita* as the type) the "abdominal plates" so termed (the shallow coxal fossæ) are "complete," *i. e.* reach the hind margin of the segment. The punctuation appears

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