

towards the apex; the second is not much longer than broad, globular; third one half longer than fourth; the third, fourth, and fifth somewhat cylindrical; the rest to the penultimate thicker and shorter in proportion to the breadth, and becoming gradually shorter; last conical at apex, nearly double the length of the twelfth. The head has a few scattered hairs. Vertex thick, raised, rugose-punctured; a furrow goes down the side outside the ocelli; the antennæ originate from tubercles. Prothorax large, smooth, shining; a distinct ridge goes down from the top, and divides the front portion (which slopes down from the ridge) from the larger posterior part, and a few rough ridges run from it laterally on the upperside, from the mesonotum. The lateral sutures on the mesonotum are wide and deep, but become obsolete towards the prothorax; there is a short central one which is one half longer than wide; its base is sharply pointed; the apex truncated. Close to the base of scutellum is a distinct, transverse ridge from which the mesothoracic sutures originate; on the other sides of this ridge are the two large, oval, deep scutellar foveæ. The scutellum rises gradually from the foveæ with a slope; the centre is hollow, the hollow being longer than broad; on each side of this central depression is a smaller and much narrower hollow; the scutellum ends in a short, stout spine, which projects backwards. The metanotum has a large hollow field in the centre; it is longer than broad in the centre, and is surrounded by a straight channel behind and by a blunt ridge at the sides. Abdomen shorter than the thorax; pedicel short, raised, channelled, the edge margined; second segment scarcely half the length of the third, produced into a tongue-like process above; the third segment is a little longer than the fourth and following segments together. Radial cellule wider than long. Posterior tibiæ and metatarsi thick; spurs nearly one quarter of the length of the latter.

### LEIOPTERON.

*Leiopteron*, Perty, Delect. Am. Art. (1830).

This genus is exclusively Neotropical. Eight species have been described from Brazil.

#### 1. *Leiopteron westwoodii*. (Tab. IV: fig. 12, ♀; 12 a, antenna.)

Rufum; capite thoraceque sat longe albido-villosis; antennis (apice excepto), abdomine pedibusque posticis nigris, tarsis posticis rufo-testaceis; alis hyalinis, macula magna ad apicem fumata.

Long. 6 millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

The antennæ are distinctly clavate; the third joint is shorter than the fourth. The head and thorax coarsely rugose; mesopleura smooth, almost impunctate, the upper part depressed and separated from the lower by a curved groove; this upper part is finely punctured; sternum coarsely punctured. The anterior coxæ, trochanters, and the