

the tarsi infusate; the pronotum with the margins and carinæ anteriorly and the hood, and the elytra with the median carina, set with scattered, long, fine hairs, the costal margin of the elytra very minutely denticulate. Head with five slender spines; antennæ slightly pilose, slender and very elongate, joint 1 about four times as long as 2, 2 very short, 4 much longer than 1. Pronotum with the membranous margins moderately wide, recurved, converging anteriorly, with two rows of areolæ; hood rather short, oval, considerably raised; the long median carina moderately foliaceous, becoming lower in front, with a single row of transverse areolæ, the outer carinæ feebly foliaceous. Elytra long, widening from the base, rounded at the tip; discoidal area subfusiform, not nearly reaching the middle, closely reticulated; subcostal area narrow biseriate; costal area with two rows of areolæ at the base and three at the middle, the areolæ large; the areolæ in the apical half of the sutural area unequal in size. Rostrum not reaching the meso-metasternal suture, the metasternal laminæ extending a little inwards at this place.

Length 4, breadth (at apex of elytra) 2 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panajachel and Guatemala city, 5000–6000 feet (*Champion*).

Found in plenty at Panajachel. Larger than *L. fimbriata*; the elytra much more elongate, more closely reticulated, there being an additional row of areolæ in the costal area, the costal margin not ciliate (perhaps abraded); the antennæ longer and paler. The general shape is elongate-triangular.

3. *Leptostyla tumida*, n. sp. (Tab. I. figg. 17; 17 *a*, profile.)

Moderately elongate, broad, widening behind; body fuscous, the integument pale and hyaline, the elytra with a long oblique curved fascia extending from just behind the discoidal area to the tip (occupying the row of areolæ outside the median nervure), and the pronotum with a transverse fascia on the hood behind the middle and a spot on the median carina, fuscous; the antennæ and legs testaceous, the latter with the tips of the tarsi infusate. Head with a slender frontal spine and two shorter ones below it; antennæ long and slender, joint 1 rather more than three times as long as 2 and nearly as long as 4, 2 very short. Pronotum with the membranous margins enormously dilated, recurved, and rounded, widely reticulated, there being about four rows of areolæ in the widest part; hood enormously large and inflated, oval, covering the whole of the disc of the pronotum and the head also (the eyes excepted), and connected posteriorly with the strongly foliaceous short median carina. Elytra moderately long, narrow at the base and then gradually widened (the basal portion of the costal margin appearing slightly sinuous), rounded at the tip; discoidal area rather short, somewhat piriform and slightly raised; subcostal area vertical, biseriate behind, uniseriate in front; costal area with three rows of areolæ at the middle, diminishing to one at the base, the areolæ very large and few in number; sutural area with the areolæ unequal in size, three of the inner ones being very large and pentagonal.

Length $3\frac{4}{5}$ –4, breadth $2-2\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil and Pantaleon (*Champion*).

Three examples. This insect resembles the European *Tingis pyri* in the form of the pronotum; but it has the discoidal area of the elytra much smaller and only slightly raised (instead of large and tumid), the basal joint of the antennæ elongate, &c. The pronotal hood covers the whole of the disc, the short median carina behind it being strongly foliaceous; the outer carinæ are obsolete.

4. *Leptostyla setigera*, n. sp. (Tab. I. figg. 18; 18 *a*, profile.)

Moderately elongate, narrow, widening behind; body black, the integument whitish and hyaline; the elytra with an oblique fascia extending from about the middle of the inner margin to near the tip and continuing round it, and the pronotum with some of the nervures of the hood and of the foliaceous carina behind it, fuscous; the antennæ testaceous, with the basal joint (and probably the apical one also) black; the legs