

## MACROTINGIS, n. gen.

Rostrum extending to the meso-metasternal suture. Rostral groove slightly narrowing to the base of the mesosternum, and then widened out into an oval space on the metasternum, uninterrupted, closed in front, the sternal laminae moderately prominent. Antennae distant at the base, exceedingly elongate, extending to far beyond the apex of the elytra, slender, joint 1 very long, about twice as long as 4, equalling the femora in length, 2 very short, 3 nearly two and a half times the length of 1, 4 lanceolate, pilose, and stouter than the others. Head with a single long erect frontal spine. Pronotum with moderately wide membranous margins, a rather small oval hood, and a median and two lateral carinae, the latter short, the posterior portion elongate-triangular. Elytra narrow, elongate, extending to far beyond the abdomen, hyaline; costal area bi- or uniseriate; discoidal area not nearly reaching the middle, the subcostal area very long and narrow; median nervure feebly sinuate. Legs very elongate and slender. Orifice not visible.

Two closely allied species belong to this genus. The extremely elongate antennae with relatively very long basal joint (this being about twice as long as the apical one, and equalling the femora in length), long legs, prominent frontal spine, &c., distinguish it from *Leptostyla*, to which it is perhaps most nearly allied.

1. **Macrotingis biseriata**, n. sp. (Tab. II. figg. 8; 8 *a*, profile; 8 *b*, part of the body beneath.)

Elongate, narrow; ferruginous or testaceous, the head rufous, the disc of the pronotum in front and the body beneath black, the last two segments of the abdomen excepted, the elytra with a spot at the end of the discoidal area, and a faint oblique fascia towards the apex, sometimes extending forwards along the sutural area, fuscous; the antennae testaceous, with the apical joint black; the legs testaceous, with the tarsi black; the pronotal margins and hood, and the costal margin and median nervure of the elytra to about the middle, set with very fine scattered hairs. Pronotum with the disc closely punctured and shining; the carinae parallel, the outer ones abbreviated in front and not extending on to the convex portion of the disc; the hood small, projecting over the base of the head; the membranous margins rounded and recurved, converging a little in front and rounded behind, with two rows of areolae, the areolae of the outer row large and transversely tetragonal, those of the inner row small. Elytra very little wider than the pronotum, narrowing a little at the base and rounded at the apex; discoidal and subcostal areas, and the outer half of the sutural area to beyond the middle, closely reticulated, the rest of the reticulation wide and subequal; costal area with two rows of mostly tetragonal cells, diminishing to one at the apex; discoidal area limited within and without by a sharply raised nervure. Wings long, extending to a little beyond the apex of the abdomen.

Length 5, breadth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Found in abundance on the slopes of the Volcan de Chiriqui, in the vicinity of the coffee-plantations. The hairs on the costa of the elytra are usually missing, but the minute denticles from which they arise are always to be seen.

2. **Macrotingis uniseriata**, n. sp. (Tab. II. figg. 9 \*; 9 *a*, profile.)

Very like *M. biseriata*, and similarly coloured, but a little smaller and narrower; the pronotal margins less dilated, with the outer row of areolae much smaller; the costal area of the elytra narrower, with a single series of tetragonal areolae throughout.

Length  $4\frac{3}{4}$ , breadth  $1\frac{1}{4}$  millim.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Three examples.

\* Left elytron incorrectly placed uppermost by our artist.