

One example only of this remarkable species has been obtained. It is much broader and more pilose than the type of the genus, *L. steini*, Stål, from Brazil (the type of which is before me), and has the discoidal area of the elytra very much more tumid, the areolæ of the costal area more numerous, the pronotal hood very small and transverse, the basal joint of the antennæ more elongate, &c.

2. *Leptobyrsa translucida*, n. sp. (Tab. II. figg. 14; 14 a, profile.)

Moderately broad; ferrugineo-testaceous, the margins of the pronotum and the elytra hyaline; the median carina of the pronotum in the centre and an indistinct transverse fascia on the elytra a little below the base dilute fuscous, the nervures at these places black; the legs and antennæ testaceous, the latter with the basal joint somewhat ferruginous. Head with two slender converging frontal spines; antennæ long and slender, apparently glabrous, joint 1 about three times as long as 2, 2 very short, 4 nearly as long as 1. Pronotum with the membranous margins moderately wide, somewhat flattened, arcuate in front and slightly rounded externally, with large areolæ—two rows in front and one behind; hood considerably raised, small, angularly projecting in front; median carina foliaceous and continuous with the hood, the outer carinæ very feebly raised, the interspaces shining and closely punctured; the posterior triangular portion greatly abbreviated. Elytra broadly rounded at the base as well as at the apex; discoidal area rather small, angularly raised, open behind, and rather widely reticulated; subcostal area subvertical, triseriate; costal and sutural areas widely and subequally reticulated, except towards the base, the costal area with above five rows of areolæ at the middle, decreasing to three at the base, the costal margin very minutely denticulate in its basal third.

Length 3, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

One example. Smaller than *L. steini*, and glabrous, the elytra not sinuate at the base, the outer carinæ of the pronotum much less prominent, the discoidal area of the elytra angularly raised, &c. The frontal spines are broken. The insect is apterous.

3. *Leptobyrsa plicata*, n. sp. (Tab. II. fig. 15.)

Moderately broad; testaceous, the margins of the pronotum and the elytra hyaline or pale testaceo-hyaline; the elytra with two more or less distinct transverse fasciæ (one before and one beyond the middle), the base, and a spot near the apex, fuscous; the entire margin of the elytra, and the margin of the pronotum in front, set with long bristly hairs, the elytral nervures set with shorter hairs; the antennæ with long fine projecting hairs, the legs sparsely pilose. Head with three slender frontal spines; antennæ very slender, moderately long, joint 1 nearly three times as long as 2, 2 very short, 4 about twice as long as 1, 3 not very much longer than 4. Pronotum with the membranous margins broadly and arcuately produced in front, abruptly constricted at the middle and very narrow and parallel thence to the base; hood very small, transverse, not raised; median carina feebly raised, the outer carinæ abbreviated and not very distinct, the interspaces dull and closely, finely punctate. Elytra very broad and somewhat ear-shaped, deeply sinuate in front and broadly rounded at the tip; discoidal area feebly raised, rather short, somewhat piriform, closely reticulated; subcostal area sloping and nearly as wide as the discoidal, quadriseriate; costal and sutural areas somewhat closely and subequally reticulated, the costal area transversely creased and with five to six rows of areolæ in the basal half; the main median nervure forming the outer limit of the subcostal area and only moderately sinuous.

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

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba and Peña Blanca (*Champion*).

Six specimens of this peculiar species were obtained. In the shape of the elytra it resembles *L. latipennis* and in that of the pronotum *L. nigriceps*, &c.