

hyaline portion of the costal area with much larger areolæ, which are very unequal in size; costal area becoming exceedingly narrow towards the base and apex, uni- or biseriate at the widest part.
Length $2\frac{1}{3}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1-1\frac{1}{10}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Isidro, Volcan de Atitlan, Rio Maria Linda (*Champion*).

Nine examples, all from the Pacific slope. Differs from *A. fuscitarsis* in the dull, unicarinate pronotum, the posterior process of which is more obtuse at the tip and less strongly carinate, and also in the reticulation of the elytra, the large areolæ in the apical third being smaller than in *A. fuscitarsis* and the other portion closely reticulated; moreover, the basal portion of the costa is entirely black. In certain lights faint traces of the usual outer pronotal carinæ are to be seen. In one specimen there are two rows of areolæ on the hyaline portion of the costal area.

3. *Amblystira atrinervis*, n. sp. (Tab. II. fig. 24.)

Moderately long, dull, black, when fresh covered with a bluish-white waxy secretion, the elytra with the areolæ at the apex and also those in the costal area clear hyaline, the nervures of the latter to far beyond the middle yellowish-white, those at the apex and in the sutural area black; the antennæ with joints 1 and 2 black (the others broken off); the legs flavo-testaceous, with the femora slightly infusate and the tarsi black. Head rugulose; antennæ with the basal joint longer than the second. Pronotum feebly, transversely convex, rapidly narrowing forwards and slightly constricted in front; densely, somewhat coarsely punctate, finely tricarinate, the median carina not reaching the tip of the triangular posterior portion, the latter acute, the margins finely carinate. Elytra moderately long, a little rounded on the costa below the base; discoidal and subcostal areas closely impressed with small punctiform areolæ, the discoidal area flat and not quite reaching the middle; costal area rather broad, the areolæ in the basal third small and uniseriate, large and biseriate in the widest part, the costal nervure very stout; sutural area with a very large pentagonal areole before the tip, the areolæ along the margin also large. Abdomen with a pair of prominent curved pincer-like processes at the apex.

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

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

One example. Differs from the other species of the genus in the less convex, more distinctly margined pronotum, and the wider hyaline costal area of the elytra.

4. *Amblystira lævifrons*, n. sp. (Tab. II. fig. 25.)

Moderately elongate, narrow, shining; black, the pronotum with a small triangular spot in the middle in front and the apex of the triangular posterior process, and the elytra with the base, a median fascia (not extending to the sutural area), and the costal area for some distance beyond it, flavous; the antennæ flavous, with the apical joint black, except at the base; the legs flavous, with the tarsi fuscous. Head smooth; antennæ moderately long, slender, joints 1 and 2 equal. Pronotum transversely convex, constricted in front; coarsely, closely punctate and unicarinate, the carina extending to the tip of the posterior process and becoming very prominent behind. Elytra moderately long, dilated towards the middle, the costal margin bisinuate; discoidal area coarsely punctured, large, somewhat convex, extending to the middle, and surrounded by prominent nervures, the outer one sinuous and parallel with the costal margin; subcostal area extending to the costal margin, with two rows of coarse punctures; costal area commencing beyond the discoidal area, and continuous with the sutural area, a row of large tetragonal areolæ extending along the suture to the costal area, the apical half of the sutural area widely and unequally reticulated.

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

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

Three examples.