

and behind, the median carina subangularly projecting in front, the marginal carinae moderately prominent, the interspaces rugulose and finely punctured, reticulate behind. Elytra elongate, constricted beyond the middle, and distinctly dilated at the apex, the apices broadly and bluntly rounded; discoidal area with deeply impressed areolae; subcostal area narrow, biseriate; costal area narrow, uniseriate, the areolae oblong. Rostral groove rather wide and subparallel beyond the anterior coxae, the rostrum extending to the meso-metasternal suture.

Length 4, breadth  $1\frac{1}{4}$  millim. ( $\sigma$ .)

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

One example. Differs from *T. proluxa* and other allied Central-American species in the densely, distinctly pilose antennae, the pilosity being especially noticeable on the third joint. In other respects the insect is very like *T. proluxa*, except that the antennae are stouter, the outer pronotal carinae are more curved, the subcostal area of the elytra is biseriate, and the series of hyaline areolae on the costal area is interrupted behind.

### 5. *Teleonemia atrata*, n. sp. (Tab. III. fig. 7.)

Very elongate, narrow, widening a little behind, opaque; black, the constricted anterior portion of the pronotum ferruginous in the middle and flavous at the sides, the marginal carinae of the pronotum, the costal margin of the elytra to beyond the middle, and the apices of the tibiae obscure ferruginous; the head, the pronotum in front, and the body beneath with a whitish mealy pubescence. Head with a short, stout, obtuse frontal spine; antennae moderately stout, about two-thirds the length of the elytra, joint 2 slightly shorter than 1, 4 considerably longer than 1 and 2 united. Pronotum elongate, the constricted anterior portion relatively long and subparallel, the anterior margin almost straight; tricarinate, the marginal carinae not prominent, the interspaces coarsely, rugosely punctured. Elytra flat, very long and narrow, widening behind, the costal margin slightly hollowed beyond the middle, the apices broadly rounded; discoidal area with very deeply impressed punctiform areolae; subcostal and costal areas exceedingly narrow, uniseriate, the areolae of the costal area long and narrow, and scarcely visible from above. Rostral groove narrow, parallel, the rostrum extending to the meso-metasternal suture.

Length 5, breadth  $1\frac{1}{3}$  millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One female example. Very like *T. aterrima*, Stål, the type of which, from Bogota (and a second specimen from the Amazons, in the Oxford Museum), is before me; but differing from that species in its much narrower shape, the narrower intercoxal portion of the metasternum, the rugosely punctured pronotum, the anterior margin of which is not produced in the middle (as in *T. aterrima*), and the relatively shorter apical joint of the antennae. In *T. aterrima* the apical joint of the antennae is about half the length of the third, the third being as long as in the present species.

### 6. *Teleonemia bifasciata*, n. sp. (Tab. III. figg. 8; 8 a, profile.)

Moderately elongate, dull, fuscous or brownish-ochraceous, darker beneath; the elytra with a more or less distinct irregular transverse fascia before the middle (occupying about half the discoidal area) and another before the apex infuscate or black, the base (including the pronotal process), a space at the sides beyond the middle, and some of the areolae at the tip, yellowish or pale testaceous; the antennae fuscous or obscure testaceous, with the apical joint black; the legs testaceous, with the tarsi infuscate; the pronotum