

and Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Juan, Tamahu, and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, Zapote, Capetillo, Dueñas, Aceituno, Guatemala city (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, San Lorenzo, Peña Blanca (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA, Bogota¹; BRAZIL, Rio Janeiro¹; ANTILLES, Grenada and St. Vincent.

This is one of the commonest species of the genus within our limits. It may be known by the very shallowly impressed areolæ of the discoidal area of the elytra, this part being finely pubescent, like the pronotum and under surface. The uniseriate costal area is comparatively wide throughout, the transverse nervures separating the hyaline areolæ being sometimes infusate. The antennæ (broken off in the type before me) are stout, moderately long, and shortly pilose. The general colour is grey or brownish, with darker markings on the elytra, there being always a pale transverse fascia before the apex. The rostral groove is gradually widened behind the anterior coxæ. The principal characters of *T. scrupulosa*—the shortly pilose antennæ and the finely pubescent discoidal area—were not mentioned by Stål. A specimen from Orizaba is figured.

10. **Teleonemia nigrina**, n. sp. (Tab. III. figg. 13; 13 *a*, antenna; 13 *b*, the body beneath, showing the abdominal tubercles, ♀.)

Moderately elongate, narrow, opaque; body black or piceous, the integument grey or brownish-grey, the elytra mottled with black and with the long narrow areolæ of the costal area hyaline, separated by transverse black nervures, the tip of the pronotal process and a small space near the apex of the elytra, as well as the base of the discoidal area, more or less pale; the antennæ and legs black or fuscous, the tibiae partly flavous or ferruginous; the body beneath and the pronotum clothed with a close mealy pubescence. Head with a short, stout, rather prominent frontal spine; antennæ very shortly pilose, exceedingly stout, short, about reaching the base of the elytra, joints 1 and 2 equal, 3 not twice the length of 4, the latter ovate and of the length of 1 and 2 united. Pronotum subtruncate in front, rather sharply tricarinate, the outer carinæ slightly sinuous, each, the marginal ones included, with a row of small areolæ, the interspaces rugulose and finely punctured, the posterior portion reticulated. Elytra moderately long, slightly narrowed and constricted beyond the middle, with the apices bluntly rounded; discoidal area with deep punctiform areolæ; subcostal area narrow, biseriate; costal area narrow, uniseriate, the areolæ long and separated by stout transverse nervures. Intercoxal portion of the metasternum very broad, the rostral groove being abruptly and greatly widened behind, the rostrum extending to the meso-metasternal suture. Terminal ventral segment in the female with a long, stout, obliquely projecting tubercle on each side. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Texas (*Belfrage, in Mus. Brit.*).—MEXICO, Xucumanatlan in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas and Guatemala city (*Champion*).

Two females and three males have been obtained within our limits. The single specimen from Texas in the British Museum is labelled with the MS. name *Monanthia nigrina*, Uhler. The extraordinary ventral armature in the female and the very short stout antennæ distinguish this species at a glance. It resembles *T. scrupulosa* in general appearance. Guatemalan specimens are figured.

11. **Teleonemia cylindricornis**, n. sp. (Tab. III. figg. 14; 14 *a*, profile.)

Elongate, opaque; testaceous or brownish-ochraceous, the antennæ and the body beneath fuscous or fusco-ferruginous, the elytra sometimes slightly mottled with fuscous, or with some of the transverse nervures