

1. *Atheas flavipes*, n. sp. (Tab. III. figg. 19; 19 a, part of the body beneath.)

Narrow, black, in fresh specimens covered with a bluish-white waxy secretion; the pronotal carinae pale, the membranous margins of the pronotum and elytra whitish-hyaline, the elytra with the nervures beyond the discoidal area usually fuscous or brownish; the antennae black, the third joint sometimes flavous; the legs flavo-testaceous or flavous, the tarsi infusate at the tip. Head dull, rugulose, the antenniferous tubercles slender, acute, and moderately long; antennae long and very slender, joint 1 twice as long as 2, 3 nearly twice as long as 4, 4 about twice the length of 1. Pronotum finely tricarinate, closely punctured; the membranous margins rather wide, straight, and converging forwards, rounded behind, with a row of rather large areolae and a narrow, elongate, hyaline space towards the apex on the inner side; the posterior portion obtuse at the tip. Elytra elongate, subparallel at the middle in some specimens; discoidal area extending to about the middle; subcostal area biseriate; costal and sutural areas (the basal portion of the latter excepted) rather widely and subequally reticulated, the costal area triseriate in the widest part, biseriate in front. Mesosternal laminae parallel, rather widely separated.

Length $2\frac{1}{5}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1 – $1\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (σ φ .)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Thirteen specimens. Differs from the following species in the longer and more acute antenniferous tubercles, the longer and more slender antennae, the broader membranous margins of the pronotum, and the wider reticulation of the costal and sutural areas of the elytra. In immature examples the pronotum and elytra are fuscous. The antennae in eight of the specimens have the third joint flavous.

2. *Atheas fuscipes*, n. sp. (Tab. III. fig. 20.)

Narrow, black, in fresh specimens covered with a bluish-white waxy secretion, the pronotum with the carinae and the tip of the posterior process usually pale, the membranous margins of the pronotum and elytra whitish-hyaline, the elytra with the nervures of the sutural area and apex black or fuscous; the legs fusco-testaceous with the tarsi black, or black with the knees and the apical halves of the tibiae testaceous. Head dull, rugulose, the antenniferous tubercles short and pointed; antennae extending to considerably beyond the base of the elytra, moderately slender, joint 1 nearly twice as long as 2, 3 about twice as long as 4, 4 a little longer than 1 and 2 united. Pronotum feebly tricarinate, the outer carinae indistinct at the middle, closely punctured; the membranous margins narrow, straight, and converging forwards, rounded behind, with a row of small areolae. Elytra long, slightly rounded at the sides; discoidal area extending to beyond the middle; subcostal area bi- or triseriate; costal area biseriate, in some specimens (φ) triseriate in the widest part. Mesosternal laminae parallel.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $\frac{9}{10}$ –1 millim. (σ φ .)

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Bilimek, in Mus. Vind. Cæs.*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Chiacam and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, Rio Naranjo (*Champion*).

Fourteen specimens, two only of which are from Mexico. Differs from the following, *A. nigricornis*, in the more feebly carinate pronotum, the slightly longer antennae, the parallel mesosternal laminae, and darker legs. The costal area is sometimes triseriate in the widest part in the females. An example from Rio Naranjo is figured.

3. *Atheas nigricornis*, n. sp. (Tab. III. fig. 21.)

Very narrow, black, the pronotal carinae whitish, the elytra and the triangular posterior portion of the pronotum varying in colour from fuscous to pale testaceous, the membranous margins of the pronotum and elytra whitish-hyaline, the nervures at the apex and in the sutural area brownish or fuscous; the