

antennæ black; the legs rufo-testaceous, with the tarsi black. Head dull, rugulose, the antenniferous tubercles short and pointed; antennæ extending to very little beyond the base of the elytra, moderately slender, joint 1 much longer than 2, 3 barely twice the length of 4, 4 a little longer than 1 and 2 united. Pronotum distinctly tricarinate, closely punctured; the membranous margins narrow, straight, and converging forwards, rounded behind, with a row of small areolæ. Elytra long, narrow, very feebly widening to about the basal third; discoidal area extending to beyond the middle; subcostal and costal areas biseriate. Mesosternal laminæ converging at the middle, the rostral groove very narrow at this part.

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

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Bilimek, in Mus. Vind. Cæs.*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Panajachel, Zapote, Capetillo, Guatemala city, Aceituno (*Champion*).

Numerous examples from Guatemala, four only from Mexico. A specimen from Cerro Zunil is figured.

ACYSTA, n. gen.

Rostrum extending to the meso-metasternal suture. Rostral groove uninterrupted, closed in front, gradually widening behind the anterior coxæ, the intercoxal portion of the metasternum transverse. Antennæ slender, the two basal joints included, the basal joint about twice as long as the second. Head short, with two short converging spines in front and a decumbent spine on either side. Pronotum without hood, tricarinate, with narrow, thin, membranous margins, sometimes obliterated at the middle, the triangular posterior portion acute at the tip. Elytra at least one and a half times the length of the abdomen, oval, rounded at the tip; subcostal and discoidal areas closely reticulated, about equal in width, the latter short and surrounded by raised nervures, the outer (median) nervure prominent to near the tip; costal area broad, hyaline, with three or four rows of areolæ. Orifice distinct. Wings short. Legs slender.

The two small species from which these characters are taken cannot be satisfactorily included in any of the genera tabulated by Stål. A third species, represented by a single mutilated specimen (without head) from Chacoj in Vera Paz, perhaps belongs here; it differs from the others in having the marginal carinæ of the pronotum still narrower and the costal area biseriate.

1. *Acysta integra*, n. sp. (Tab. III. fig. 22.)

Moderately long, ferruginous, the head and the body beneath black; the pronotum with the margins and about half the triangular posterior portion pale testaceous, the areolæ of the margins hyaline; the elytra with a broad transverse fascia on the costal area before the middle, another near the apex, and the apical half of the discoidal area, more or less fuscous, the rest of the costal area pale testaceous and hyaline, the basal half of the discoidal area also pale, the nervures of the sutural area brownish; the spines on the head and the antennæ flavo-testaceous; the legs testaceous. Antennæ moderately long, joint 3 twice as long as 4. Pronotum short, broad behind, constricted in front; closely punctured and tricarinate, the outer carinæ almost obsolete on the disc; the membranous margins entire, rather narrow, rounded behind, with a single row of areolæ in front, increasing to two rows behind. Elytra oval; discoidal area extending to a little beyond the basal third; costal area rather closely reticulated, with about four rows of areolæ; sutural area more widely reticulated towards the apex.

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

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen.