

- a.* Head excavate behind the eyes; pronotum tricarinate anteriorly, the posterior lobe with a transverse sinuous ridge; scutellum with an oblique foliaceous plate on each side of the disc *palliatum*, n. sp.
- b.* Head not excavate behind the eyes.
- a'.* Pronotum with a bilobed prominence on the disc anteriorly, the posterior lobe usually with a transverse sinuous ridge; scutellum with an inflated median elevation *personatum*, n. sp.
- b'.* Pronotum with a bifurcate prominence on the disc anteriorly, the posterior lobe with one or two short ridges on each side of the middle of the disc; scutellum with a T-shaped elevation *gypsatum*, Bergr.
- c'.* Pronotum without a prominence on the disc anteriorly (? broken off), the posterior lobe with a straight transverse ridge on the disc and a similar ridge along the basal margin; scutellum without an elevation (Brazil).]
on the disc [*incrustum*, Stål

1. *Proxius palliatum*, n. sp. (Tab. V. figg. 5, ♂; 5 a, antenna.)

Fusco-ferruginous above, almost covered by a thick whitish or griseous incrustation, the under surface also in great part covered by a similar incrustation; the legs and antennæ ferruginous. Head with the post-ocular portions broadly, angularly dilated at the sides to far beyond the eyes, and concave externally; the antenniferous processes spiniform and slightly divergent; the apical lobes moderately long; the callosities forming a posteriorly widened median ridge and some short oblique ridges on each side; antennæ short, joint 1 rather stout, extending to some distance beyond the apical lobes of the head, 2 ovate, short, 3 slender, filiform, twice as long as 2, 4 one-half longer than 2, pilose at the tip. Pronotum transversely quadrate, sinuate at the sides, with the angles of both lobes prominent; the anterior lobe obliquely truncate on each side in front, concave at the sides, and nearly covered by raised callosities, these forming a prominent median and two oblique ridges on the disc and some transverse or oblique ridges at the sides; the posterior lobe with a prominent transverse bisinuate ridge on the disc, and with a laterally projecting raised margin along the outer part of the base. Scutellum with an oblique foliaceous ridge on each side of the disc, the two ridges meeting behind, and a callous lateral margin. Abdomen moderately long; the outer apical angles of the connexival segments slightly projecting, becoming more prominent posteriorly, that of the sixth segment dentiform in the male and obtusely dentiform in the female; the genital lobes rather slender.

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

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes (*Champion*: ♂); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*: ♀).

Two specimens. Differs from the other Central-American species of the genus in the strongly wrinkled callosities of the head and pronotum, the pronotum (viewed laterally) appearing to have four deep excavations in front and the post-ocular portions of the head a deep cavity.

2. *Proxius personatum*, n. sp. (Tab. V. figg. 6, 7, ♀.)

Fusco-ferruginous, in great part covered by a thick whitish, whitish-ochreous, or griseous incrustation; the legs and antennæ ferrugineo-testaceous, the apical joint of the latter infusate. Head with the post-ocular portions broadly, angularly dilated to far beyond the eyes; the antenniferous processes spiniform and slightly divergent; the apical lobes moderately long; the callosities forming a raised elongate-triangular plate on the middle of the head, outside which is a groove for the reception of the antennæ; antennæ short, joint 1 stout, extending to the apex of the apical lobes of the head, 2 ovate, 3 slender,