

filiform, nearly twice as long as 2, 4 a little longer than 2, pilose at the tip. Pronotum transversely subquadrate, sinuate at the sides; the anterior lobe obliquely truncate on each side in front, concave externally, and truncate on each side at the base, with the angles prominent, the incrustation moulded into an inflated anteriorly bilobed prominence on the middle of the disc; the posterior lobe with a feebly raised transverse bisinuate ridge on the disc, and a laterally projecting raised margin along the outer part of the base. Scutellum with an oblong more or less inflated prominence in the centre, connected in front with the raised basal margin, and with the sides also margined. Abdomen moderately long; the connexivum almost evenly rounded externally, the sixth segment with the outer apical angles obtuse or subangular; the genital lobes stout.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 millim. (σ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, David, San Miguel in the Pearl Islands (*Champion*).

Var.? The anterior lobe of the pronotum more dilated behind, with both angles very prominent, the posterior lobe without a transverse sinuous ridge on the disc; the segments 2–5 of the connexivum feebly arcuately dilated at the sides towards the apex.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Balheu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Sixteen specimens of the typical form and one of the variety; the latter may prove to belong to a distinct species. Recognizable by the more or less inflated prominence on the middle of the scutellum and the bilobed prominence on the disc of the anterior lobe of the pronotum. In the specimen from Bugaba (♀) (fig. 6), the outer apical angles of the sixth connexival segment are subangular, instead of obtuse, as in all the other examples obtained, including both sexes.

3. *Proxius gypsatus*. (Tab. V. figg. 8, ♂; 8 a, antenna; 9, ♀, var.)

Proxius gypsatus, Bergr. Ent. Monthly Mag. xxxiv. p. ¹ *.

Fusco-ferruginous, in great part covered by a thick whitish or whitish-ochreous incrustation; the legs and antennæ ferruginous, the membrane fuscous. Head with the post-ocular portions broadly, subangularly or acutely dilated to far beyond the eyes; the antenniferous processes spiniform and slightly divergent; the apical lobes short; 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, reaching the apex of the apical lobes of the head, 2 ovate, a little shorter than 1, 3 slender, filiform, about one-half longer than 2, 4 not longer than 3, pilose at the tip. Pronotum transversely subquadrate, sinuate at the sides; the anterior lobe obliquely truncate on each side in front, hollowed externally, and truncate on each side at the base, the anterior angles usually more prominent than the posterior ones, the incrustation moulded into an inflated anteriorly bifurcate prominence on the middle of the disc; the posterior lobe with one or two transverse or oblique oval elevations on each side of the middle of the disc, a short feeble transverse ridge between them, and a curved laterally projecting ridge along the outer part of the anterior and posterior margins. Scutellum with a basal ridge, extending down the middle to the apex (forming a T-shaped prominence), the sides also margined. Abdomen moderately long; the connexivum almost evenly rounded externally, the sixth segment angularly projecting at the outer apical angles in both sexes; the genital lobes slender in the male, stouter in the female.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (σ ♀.)

* Dr. Bergroth's description of this species and of *Nannium parvum* (*infra*, pp. 84, 85) are in the press, but not yet published.