

distinctly punctate, the pronotum less narrowed anteriorly and more rounded at the sides in front. It has the pronotal groove deeper than in *L. sulcatus*, from which the present insect also differs in its more elongate shape. The pilose elytra &c. separate it from *Solenonotus*.

LASIOCHILOIDES, n. gen.

Head (including the eyes) broader than long, the produced anterior portion broad, moderately long, and narrowing forwards, the eyes small; rostrum reaching the middle of the metasternum; antennæ with joints 3 and 4 very slender, clothed with long projecting hairs. Pronotum trapezoidal, wide and convex in front, with a short collar placed behind the rounded anterior angles, the sides margined anteriorly, the base arcuate-emarginate. Scutellum flattened behind. Elytra extending beyond the abdomen, with the clavus, corium, embolium, and cuneus distinctly punctured, pilose, the embolium closely ciliate along the outer edge, the membrane with a single distinct nervure. Wings with the hamus issuing a little beyond the decurrent nervure. Orifice of the metastethium long, curving forwards externally. Abdomen with several very long bristly hairs at the apex, the terminal genital segment asymmetrically formed in the male. Legs short; anterior and posterior femora greatly, the intermediate pair more feebly, incrassate, the anterior pair denticulate along their lower edge; anterior tibiæ minutely serrulate along their inner edge, the apex widened and with a short spongy fossa on the inner side. Body narrow, elongate, parallel.

The single species referred to this genus has very much the facies of a *Scoloposcelis**; but differs from it in the shape of the head and pronotum, the very slender third and fourth antennal joints, the punctured and pilose elytra, &c. From *Lasiochilus* it may be separated by the form of the orifice of the metastethium, the greatly incrassate anterior and posterior femora, the elongate, parallel shape, &c.

1. *Lasiochiloides denticulatus*, n. sp. (Tab. XIX. fig. 3.)

- ♂. Elongate, narrow, shining, the elytra rather dull; clothed with a few erect hairs, the elytra thickly and shortly pilose, the margins of the embolium closely ciliate, the abdomen with several very long bristly hairs at the apex; piceous, the elytra with the sides below the shoulders broadly, and the transverse plica, ochreous (the ochreous coloration at the base extending down the embolium and covering the basal portion of the corium), the membrane fuscous; the head in front, the antennæ, rostrum, and legs more or less testaceous, the femora infusate. Head smooth, about as long as broad, the interocular space about three times the width of one of the eyes; antennæ with joints 1 and 2 moderately stout, 3 and 4 very slender, 1 reaching as far as the apex of the head, 2 three times as long as 1 and longer than 3 or 4, the latter equal in length, 2 thickening outwards. Pronotum in front much wider than the head; the anterior lobe smooth, and with an interrupted row of very minute punctures down the middle; the posterior lobe flattened on the disc and transversely rugulose. Scutellum rugulose at the apex. Elytra with the outer portion of the clavus, the corium, and cuneus sparsely, finely punctate, the clavus also with a row of punctures along the inner edge. Abdomen with a single long genital clasper on the left side only.

Length $3\frac{1}{8}$ millim.

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

One specimen, from the Pacific slope.

* The species of this genus usually have a hamus in the cell of the wings, but it is sometimes almost obsolete.