

EULASIOCOLPUS, n. gen.

Head (with the eyes) wider than the apex of the pronotum, broadly produced in front; eyes very large, oval, reaching to near the anterior margin of the pronotum, and separated by a space of the width of one of them; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; antennæ rather slender, joints 3 and 4 very slender, 2-4 with long projecting hairs. Pronotum transverse, strongly sinuate at the sides, broadly and shallowly arcuate-emarginate at the base, with a distinct collar in front, the sides very narrowly and obsoletely margined, the anterior lobe smooth and convex, and separated from the short posterior lobe by a deep transverse groove. Scutellum deeply transversely sulcate beyond the middle, the apical portion flattened. Elytra almost smooth, with moderately wide embolium, the membrane with a single (outer) nervure distinct. Wings with the hamus issuing beyond the decurrent nervure. Anterior and posterior coxæ almost contiguous. Metasternum carinate down the middle. Orifice of the metastethium transverse, curving a little forwards externally. Terminal genital (ventral) segment of the male asymmetrically formed, with a deep sulcus or opening on the right side only. Legs elongate; anterior femora strongly, the posterior pair moderately, incrassate; the tibiæ setose. Body narrow, oblong-obovate, shining, almost smooth, clothed with scattered pubescence and a few long erect hairs, some of which project beyond the apex of the abdomen.

This well-marked genus belongs to Reuter's section *Lytocoraria*, and it seems to be nearest allied to *Asthenidea*. The very large oval eyes, smooth, shining body, dull elytra &c., render it easy of recognition. The sides of the pronotum are very deeply sinuate, as in *Lasiocolpus*.

1. *Eulasicolpus megalops*, n. sp. (Tab. XIX. figg. 6, 6 a, ♂; 7, ♀.)

Black, the antennæ, rostrum, coxæ, and legs testaceous or flavo-testaceous, the posterior femora sometimes infusate at the apex; the elytra with a subtriangular patch at the base exterior to the clavus, the inner margin of the corium beyond the clavus, and a spot at the inner apical angle of the embolium, ochreous, the membrane with a transverse flavo-hyaline patch adjoining the apex of the cuneus; above and beneath smooth and shining, the posterior lobe of the pronotum and the flattened apical portion of the scutellum transversely rugulose; the elytra opaque, with the cuneus and membrane shining; clothed with long, erect, scattered hairs and also very sparsely pilose, the elytra with decumbent golden hairs. Head with the eyes about as long as broad; antennæ moderately long, joint 1 reaching the apex of the anterior portion of the head, 2 rather more than three times the length of 1, 3 and 4 subequal in length, each shorter than 2. Elytra with a single impressed row of punctures near the inner edge of the embolium.

Length 3-3½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, El Tumbador, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in plenty in Chiriqui, more sparingly in Guatemala, on the Pacific slope. The specimens were obtained by beating the branches of fallen trees in forest-clearings. The transverse flavo-hyaline space on the membrane is not always visible unless the elytra are opened.

LASIOCOLPOIDES, n. gen.

Head longer than broad, the produced anterior portion stout and about as long as the eyes; eyes (♀) large, oval; rostrum extending to a little beyond the anterior coxæ; antennæ with joints 3 and 4 very slender, 1 and 2 considerably stouter, 2-4 sparsely pilose, with very long projecting hairs intermixed. Pronotum trapezoidal, rapidly narrowing from the base forwards, margined and feebly sinuate at the sides, with a short well-defined collar placed before the declivous anterior angles, the base shallowly arcuate-emarginate. Scutellum transversely sulcate beyond the middle, with the apical portion flattened. Elytra very distinctly and subseriately punctured, pilose, the embolium ciliate externally, the latter rather narrow and at the apex