

about half the width of the corium, the membrane with three nervures, the outer one only prominent. Wings with the hamus issuing beyond the decurrent nervure. Orifice of the metastethium short, curving forwards externally. Anterior and posterior coxæ narrowly, the intermediate coxæ more broadly, separated. Legs elongate, the femora incrassate, the tibiæ clothed with long projecting hairs. Body oblong-obovate, pilose.

The single species referred to this genus is allied to *Lasiocolpus*, Reut., but differs from it in having the orifice of the metastethium curving forwards (instead of backwards), the rostrum very much shorter, the pronotum less sinuate at the sides, the scutellum shining, the punctuation of the elytra subserially arranged, &c. From *Asthenidea* it may be known by the longer head and pronotum, the large eyes, the stouter first and second joints of the antennæ, the pilose elytra, the long, hairy legs, &c.

1. *Lasiocolpoides ciliatus*, n. sp. (Tab. XIX. fig. 8.)

Shining, nigro-piceous or piceous, the base of the embolium, the clavus, corium, legs, and antennæ obscure testaceous, the membrane fuscous, flavescent towards the base; the elytra (the membrane excepted) thickly, the other parts more sparingly, clothed with long semierect hairs, the head and pronotum with still longer hairs intermixed. Head smooth, deeply bifoveate between the ocelli; antennæ rather elongate, joints 1 and 2 moderately stout, 3 and 4 very slender, 2 slightly thickening outwards, and about three times as long as 1, 3 and 4 equal in length, each much shorter than 2. Pronotum in front not wider than the base of the head, smooth, the posterior lobe flattened on the disc and, as well as the apex, transversely rugulose. Scutellum with the apical portion slightly rugulose. Elytra with the clavus, a space along the middle excepted, and the inner half of the corium densely subseriately punctured, the embolium also with a row of punctures along the inner edge.

Length $4\frac{1}{10}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Quiché Mountains and San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Two specimens, one of which is imperfect.

PLOCHIOCORIS, n. gen.

Head longer than broad, exserted, the produced anterior portion stout, the ocelli narrowly separated; eyes large, oval (as seen from above), and distant from the anterior margin of the pronotum; rostrum reaching to the anterior coxæ; antennæ elongate, joints 1 and 2 moderately stout, 1 reaching a little beyond the anterior process of the head, 2 cylindrical, nearly four times as long as 1, and as long as 3 and 4 united, 3 and 4 very slender, subequal in length, 2–4 clothed with very long projecting hairs. Pronotum trapezoidal, short, much narrowed anteriorly, deeply transversely bisulcate on the disc, the anterior sulcus extending downwards across the pleura and separating off the collar in front, the anterior lobe also sulcate down the middle, the sides immarginate and concave, the base feebly emarginate. Scutellum depressed behind. Elytra subparallel, elongate, extending far beyond the abdomen, clothed with very long hairs; embolium very narrow in its basal half, broad behind and there nearly as wide as the corium; membrane with two distinct nervures. Wings without trace of a hamus in the cell. Orifice of the metastethium long, transverse, nearly reaching the pleural groove, curving a little forwards externally. Legs rather elongate, the femora feebly incrassate, the tarsi 3-jointed.

Following Dr. Reuter's system of classification, this genus belongs to the *Xylocoraria*, but the antennal structure is so like that of *Lasiochilus* and its allies that I prefer to place it in the same division of the *Anthocorinae*. The relatively very elongate second antennal joint and the peculiarly formed pronotum are its chief characteristics.