

with the posterior process longer and more slender; tegmina free, hyaline, with the veins light testaceous; legs testaceous, with the front and middle tibiae strongly, and the hinder tibiae slightly, dilated.

Long. 8 millim.; lat. int. hum. $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Paso del Macho (♂), Orizaba (♀) (*Bilimek, in Mus. Vind. Cæs.*).

The male has the posterior apical process of the prothorax much more elongate than in the female and differently shaped.

Among the unnamed species in the Belgian Museum collection there is a large series of a species from Botafogo and Rio Janeiro which is very closely allied to this insect; it is, however, rather larger and darker.

3. *Philya minor*, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 9, 9 a, 9 b.)

P. vitreipenni maxime affinis, sed minor, cornu tenuiori, multo magis porrecto et rectiori, lateribus parallelis, apice supra viso vix dilatato et tegminibus totis brunneis facile distinguenda.

Rather smaller than the preceding, from which it may easily be known by the much straighter and more slender pronotal horn, which is very slightly dilated at the apex; the colour is a uniform testaceous brown, with the horn a little darker towards the apex and the wings vitreous; the femora also are dark; the tegmina are strongly punctured towards the base.

Long. 6–7 millim.; lat. int. hum. 1 – $1\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

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

Four specimens, one of which is figured.

4. *Philya dubia*, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 10, 10 a, 10 b.)

Præcedenti affinis, sed cornu pronoti breviori, a latere viso antice sensim angustato, supra viso haud vel minime dilatato; sculptura leviori, tegminibusque totis hyalinis venis minus crassis, testaceis, facile distinguenda.

Of about the same size as the preceding, but easily distinguished by the form of the pronotal horn, which is shorter, broader at the base, and gradually narrowed to the apex, which, viewed from the side, is rounded off into a blunt point, and viewed from above is only just perceptibly dilated; the general sculpture is finer, and the tegmina are clear hyaline with fine testaceous veins; in the latter character (the vitreous tegmina) it is allied to *P. vitreipennis*, but is totally distinct from that species, which has the pronotal horn much broader and more curved and quite differently formed at apex; the colour of the prothorax is testaceous.

Long. 6 millim.; lat. int. hum. $1\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo in Guerrero 4600 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

One broken specimen in the Vienna Museum, labelled Mexico (*Bilimek*), appears also to belong to this species.

P. dubia is very closely allied to *Scalmophorus reticulatus*, but it presents a trace of the peculiar dilatation of the upper part of the apex of the horn of *Philya*, and the tegmina of the elytra are intermediate in form; the whole arrangement of this group is in a very uncertain state at present.

SCALMOPHORUS, gen. nov.

Elongatus, angustatus; capite magno, subquadrato; cornu pronoti robusto sat longo, a latere viso ad basin lato, antice angustato, apice vel a latere vel supra viso haud dilatato; prothorace sat fortiter punctato.