

set at right angles to the posterior process itself; between the middle of the latter and the short apical process there arises an intermediate somewhat hammer-shaped process, consisting of a thick club, with the head pointing backwards, and in some cases almost meeting the apical process; tegmina punctured, black, fuscous towards the apex, with a hyaline spot just under the stalk of the intermediate process; legs testaceous or fusco-testaceous. The metopidium and the sides of the front of the pronotum are punctured; the pronotal processes, however, are more or less coarsely reticulate.

Long. 6, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; alt. max. 6-8 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, El Reposo 800 feet, San Isidro 1600 feet (*Champion*).

Four specimens, apparently all males. This very distinct species is closely allied to *S. ballista*, and forms a connecting-link between that species and the stouter forms of the subgenera *Cladonota* and *Lobocladisca*. An example from El Reposo is figured.

3. *Sphongophorus (Lecythifera) affinis*, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 2, 2 a.)

Præcedenti affinis, sed processu pronoti anteriori multo breviori et ad apicem simplici, haud clavatâ; processu apicali clavâ subtriangulari, et processu intermedio clavâ paullo minore terminato; pedibus læte testaceis.

Very like the preceding, but rather larger, and easily distinguished by the anterior process of the pronotum being much shorter, much more abruptly curved, and simple at the apex, the apex being just on a level with the club of the intermediate process, which is rather smaller; the formation of the apex of the posterior process is different, being subtriangular; the tegmina are produced further beyond the apex of the pronotum, and the legs are of a bright testaceous colour.

Long. 7, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; alt. max. 5 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Quiché Mountains 7000 to 9000 feet, Totonicapam 8500 to 10,500 feet (*Champion*).

Five specimens, apparently all males. Although this species resembles the preceding, yet it appears to be quite distinct. The specimens of these two species in our collection are all mounted on card, and I have not determined the sex in every case; but those which I have examined are males, so that the differences are not sexual. If, however, we take into consideration the varying forms in a large series of *S. ballista*, it is possible that the present species may eventually turn out to be a form of the preceding. An example from the Quiché Mountains is figured.

The specimens from Totonicapam are unfortunately all broken, but I have no doubt, from what is left of them, that they belong to this species.

4. *Sphongophorus (Lecythifera) robustulus*, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 3, 3 a.)

Parvus, brunneus, metopidio utrinque dilutiori, rugosus, processu antico pronoti robusto, curvato, apice, supra viso, plus minusve dilatato; processu postico tereti, apice triangulari, ad medium processu robusto, clavâ magnâ terminato, instructo; tegminibus brunneis; pedibus testaceis.

Mas. Apice processus antici latiori bilobo; clavâ processus intermedii, supra visâ, latâ, a latere visâ rotundatâ.

Femina. Apice processus antici vix dilatato; clavâ processus intermedii, supra visâ, angustâ, a latere visâ subrhomboideâ.

A small, robust, rugose species, brown, with the metopidium on each side lighter; anterior process of the pronotum stout, curved, ending in a club, which is broad and bilobed, if viewed from above, in the male, and scarcely at all dilated in the female; the posterior process is slender, and terminates some distance before