

is noteworthy from the strong flabellation of the antennæ in the males and the almost glabrous body in the females, the antennæ in this sex being serrate. One of its species, *C. laportei*, is extremely variable in colour.

The Dascillidæ is a family of considerable extent, and one, as regards its exotic species, almost entirely neglected by Coleopterists, no one having hitherto attempted to deal systematically with the very numerous tropical members of the group. The North-American forms, however, have been monographed by Dr. Horn, and his work has been of great assistance to me in dealing with the Central-American species. The extreme fragility of these insects is well known, and it is perhaps for this reason that they have been so little studied. It is a significant fact that up to the time of writing not a single species of *Ptilodactyla* had been recorded from within our limits, whence no fewer than fifty-nine are here described, the genus, in fact, being one of the most characteristic in the Central-American fauna.

The total number of Dascillidæ from all parts is given in the 'Munich Catalogue' (1869) as 228, with thirty-one genera, and about one hundred species have since been added. America north of Mexico has (Henshaw, 1895) fifty-two species, with twenty-three genera. From Central America no fewer than 130 species are here recorded, these belonging to twenty genera, seven genera and 116 species being treated as new. The majority of the Central-American species belong to two genera only, *Ptilodactyla* (59) and *Scirtes* (21), this last-mentioned genus apparently greatly outnumbering *Cyphon* in the tropics, nine species only of the latter being at present known from within our limits. The Tropical-American genus *Artematopus* represents a very distinct section of the family; eight species are described from the southern portions of our region. The other Central-American genera—like those of North America—each contain but few species.

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