

Six examples. Easily separable from *L. monticola* by its broader and more oval shape and the very small scutellum. This insect closely resembles *Ptilodactyla mexicana*, but may be easily known from it by the very small, anteriorly denticulate scutellum, as well as by the form of the maxillary palpi.

STIROPHORA.

Apical joint of the maxillary palpi ovate, slender, short. Mesosternum with a long and exceedingly prominent keel, the anterior portion of which is received between the strongly exerted front coxæ. Legs long and slender; the tibiæ with long spurs; hind tarsi with the basal joint very elongate, longer than the following joints united, joint 3 with a broad lobe, 4 scarcely visible; the claws with a rectangular tooth. The other characters as in *Ptilodactyla*.

The very prominent mesosternal keel distinguishes this genus from all the other *Ptilodactylini*. The only example received is of the female sex, and in a very bad state of preservation. The male probably has articulated rami to the antennæ.

1. *Stirophora sulcipennis*.

Elliptic, moderately convex, rather shining, thickly pubescent, rufo-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi testaceous; the upper surface closely, very finely punctate, the under surface very finely rugulose, the metasternum with minute scattered punctures. Head broad, the eyes prominent, moderately large; antennæ elongate, slender, joint 3 very long, longer than 4, 4-6 equal in length (the others broken off). Prothorax much broader than long, acutely margined at the sides, the latter explanate behind and rapidly converging from a little before the base to the apex, the hind angles rather obtuse, the disc depressed in the middle before the base; the base trisinate, smooth. Scutellum transversely cordate, with a very shallow notch in the centre in front. Elytra moderately elongate, much wider than the prothorax, sharply margined at the sides, depressed on the disc below the base, the apices a little produced, the humeri rounded; sulcate, the sulci each with an almost obsolete row of punctures, the interstices convex throughout, and less closely and more rugulose punctured than the prothorax.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3 millim. (♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

CHÆTODACTYLA.

Apical joint of the maxillary palpi ovate, small, not longer than the third, the second and third joints triangular and subequal. Head broad, vertical; the epistoma separated from the front by a very deep groove, the front slightly prominent on either side above the point of insertion of the antennæ; the eyes prominent, small. Antennæ (♀) elongate, the joints from the third flattened, strongly serrate, and greatly dilated, the outer ones becoming gradually narrower. Mesosternum feebly carinate down the middle between the coxæ. Legs elongate, slender, the tibiæ with long spurs; the middle and hind tarsi with the basal joint slender and very elongate, that of the hind tarsi longer than the other joints united, the basal joint of the anterior tarsi moderately elongate, the third joint with a broad lobe, the fourth joint extremely small, the claw-joint long and very slender; the claws with a broad acute tooth. The other characters as in *Ptilodactyla*.

The single species referred to this genus has a very different facies from that of any of the other Central-American *Dascillidæ*. The comparatively small and prominent eyes, the slender, very elongate basal joint of the middle and hind tarsi, the greatly dilated, flattened, strongly serrate, tapering antennæ, &c., separate it at once from *Ptilodactyla*. The insect resembles a Lycid and varies a good deal in the colour of the