

This genus includes two species from Bolivia, and a third is now added from Central America. The above detailed description of the points of structure (which was prepared from *A. crassicornis* before the original description had been seen) will supplement that of M. Fleutiaux. *Anischia* seems to be an osculant form between the Eucnemidæ and Elateridæ. In the very small labrum (which cannot be properly seen till the mouth-parts are dissected) and the form of the head and antennæ it agrees with the Eucnemidæ, and in the other characters perhaps better with the Elateridæ. The species are of small size and somewhat resemble the smaller *Horistonoti*. Dr. Horn, when dealing with the Central-American Eucnemidæ, rejected *A. crassicornis* as an Elaterid; Dr. Candèze is of opinion that it is a Eucnemid.

1. *Anischia crassicornis*.

Moderately elongate, narrow, convex, shining, thickly clothed with rather long, yellowish-cinereous pubescence; piceous or obscure ferruginous, the legs testaceous or fusco-testaceous. Head thickly, finely punctate; antennæ about two-thirds the length of the body in the male, much shorter in the female, joint 1 as long as 2 and 3 united, 2 short, 3 nearly twice as long as 2, 4 much shorter than 3, 4-10 subequal in length, 11 nearly as long as 8-10 united and slightly acuminate at the tip, all the joints clothed with long hairs. Prothorax strongly transverse, convex, narrowed in front and behind, bisinuate at the base, rounded at the sides, the hind angles acutely produced backwards; the surface finely, rather sparsely punctate. Scutellum flat, minutely punctate. Elytra about two and one-half times the length of the prothorax, gradually narrowing from about the middle, and also a little narrowed in front, conjointly rounded at the apex; thickly, very finely, confusedly punctate, without trace of striæ, a very fine sutural one excepted. Anterior femora feebly subangularly widened on the inner side towards the base, and the anterior tibiæ broadly dilated on the inner side from about the middle to the apex, in the male.

Length $2\frac{2}{3}$ - $3\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1-1\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (σ ♀ .)

Hab. MEXICO, Motzorongo in Vera Cruz (*Flohr*); GUATEMALA, Pantaleon (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Seven examples. Allied to *A. boliviana*, Fleut., but differing from it in the transverse thorax and other particulars.

FORNAX (p. 225).

Fornax castaneipennis (p. 228).

Another specimen of this species has been found, from the same locality as the type, from which it differs in its much larger size (length $11\frac{1}{4}$ millim.), shorter and stouter antennæ, much darker elytra, and unimpressed fifth ventral segment. This second specimen, therefore, is, no doubt, a female and the type a male, not a female as supposed by Dr. Horn.

5 (A). *Fornax granulatus*.

Elongate, somewhat attenuate behind, convex, dull, the elytra moderately shining, thickly clothed with yellowish pubescence; piceous, the antennæ ferruginous, with the basal joint darker, the legs fusco-ferruginous. Head densely, rugosely punctured, with a distinct interocular ridge, the epistoma wider at the base than the space between it and the eye; antennæ extending to a little beyond