

Apical joint of the labial palpi broad—subsecuriform, triangular, or crescentiform.

Antennæ with the third joint very short, very much shorter than the fourth *Epicycles.* -60

Antennæ with the third joint about as long as the fourth.

Mandibles furnished at the apex with two teeth; metasternal episterna without a distinct groove along the inner and apical margins.

Apical joint of the labial palpi subsecuriform . . . *Sphragidophorus.* -61

Apical joint of the labial palpi crescentiform . . . *Meniscophorus.* -64

Mandibles furnished at the apex with three teeth; metasternal episterna with a deep and well-defined groove along the inner and anterior margins.

Antennæ normal; head with a transverse groove between the eyes; femora more or less clavate . *Colparthrum.* 66

Antennæ with exceedingly slender and elongate joints; head not transversely grooved between the eyes; femora not clavate *Othryades.* -72

Antennæ gradually thickening from the base to the apex; the apical joint very short, not much longer than the tenth *Rhosaces.* -73

Anterior coxæ very strongly exerted, subcontiguous; epistoma confounded with the front; antennary orbits not prominent *Stilpnonotus.* -73

Statira apparently replaces *Lagria* in the New World; and its species are still more fragile. The North-American genus *Arthromacra* and the Tropical-South-American genera *Emydodes*, *Barsenis*, and *Disema* are not represented within the limits of our fauna*. Two other genera from Tropical South America have been referred to the Lagriidæ: one of these, *Storthephora*, Mäkl., is congeneric with *Paratenetus*, Spin. (cf. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col. iv. pt. 1, p. 238), a genus considered by recent authors to belong to the Group 'Heterotarsides' of the Tenebrionidæ, the author including in it two species of small size (one from Venezuela and one from Brazil)†; the other, *Acropachia*, Mäkl., doubtless belongs to the same group.

Very many Central-American species of Lagriidæ closely resemble those of widely separated families; one genus, *Uroplatopsis*, has quite the facies of certain genera of Hispidæ, and some of its species (all of which are apparently very rare) possess very remarkable sexual characters. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the secondary sexual organs of the male do not afford (except in some few species) good corroborative specific characters.

* During the past month two additional genera from South America have been described by Fairmaire (Compt. Rend. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxiii. p. xlix): one of these, *Sipolisia*, agrees in many of its characters with *Disema*.

† These are closely allied to *P. denticulatus* (cf. Biol. Centr.-Am., Col. iv. pt. 1, p. 243, t. 10. fig. 26).