

(*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Mirandilla, Cubilguitz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Boquete (*Champion*).

This species is very closely allied to *S. perfectus* but is of less elongate form, and the pygidium has a dark mark at each upper angle, and a more variable one towards the extremity: the sternal structure is almost the same as in *S. perfectus*.

Six examples.

15. *Spermophagus geminatus*.

Ovalis, piceus, minus dense griseo pubescens, superne guttulis albidis minutis ornatus; antennis pedibusque rufis; prothorace dense punctulato, ad latera punctis majoribus adjectis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Tolé (*Champion*).

This species is very similar to *S. leporinus* though much smaller; the antennæ are comparatively short, and the eyes are smaller; but it is readily distinguished by the sternal structure, the prosternal process touching the mesosternum a little nearer the apex of the latter, and the prosternum is comparatively shorter and rather broader. There is no line along the middle of the pygidium, which is concolorous with the elytra.

Only one example has been found.

16. *Spermophagus rufulus*.

Ovalis, rufulus, griseo pubescens, elytris submaculatis; prothoracis medio absque punctis majoribus; scutello minuto.

Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Teleman in the Polochic valley (*Champion*).

Antennæ pale red, rather short, the penultimate joint about as long as broad. Eyes moderately large, coarsely granulated. Thorax moderately transverse, densely minutely punctured, with larger, but still not conspicuous, punctures on the lateral portions. Elytra clothed with pallid pubescence, indistinctly variegate with fuscous spots. Pygidium pale red, clothed with pallid pubescence, unimaculate.

The sternal structure is almost the same as in *S. geminatus*, the short prosternal process being received by the prosternum near, but not quite at, its lower part. It is possible that the minute condition of the scutellum is due to its being partly concealed as the result of some abnormal development of the adjacent portions of the elytra; but even if this be the case, the different colour and the absence of white spots would prevent the insect being considered that species. It has a good deal of resemblance also to *S. scutellaris*, and it is possible the scutellum may naturally be similar to what exists in that species; still the prosternum in *S. rufulus* is so much more largely developed between the coxæ that the two cannot be considered as allied.