

Anisops platycnemis, Fieb. Rhynch. p. 61³.

Anisops elegans, Uhler, P. Z. S. 1893, p. 703 (part.)⁴.

? *Anisops elegans*, Fieb. Rhynch. p. 61⁵; Kirk. Boll. Mus. Torino, xiv. no. 347, p. 2, no. 348, p. 1 (1899)⁶.

Moderately elongate, rather slender, smooth, shining; head and pronotum sordid white, the latter sometimes black with the anterior portion whitish and the cariniform elevations rufescent; the scutellum black or fuscous, with the apex more or less pale; the elytra varying in tint according to the predominance of the black or testaceous colour beneath, sometimes with several red spots at the humeral angles, appearing entirely whitish in pale specimens; the under surface more or less testaceous, the venter black, with the median carina, the terminal segment, and some spots on the connexivum flavescens; antennæ and legs testaceous, the four anterior tibiæ externally, and the posterior tibiæ beneath, each with a more or less distinct darker streak down the middle, the hind tibiæ and tarsi with blackish hairs. Head (with the eyes) nearly as wide as the pronotum in the male, a little narrower in the female; interocular space narrow, becoming very narrow behind and here sometimes obsolete carinate in the male, shallowly sulcate on the vertex. Pronotum short, about as long as the scutellum in the male, shorter in the female; the disc in the male with two deep elongate depressions towards the middle and a very large, deep, subtriangular depression on each side, these latter almost enclosing an oblique oval elevation behind, the spaces between the depressions appearing raised and forming three longitudinal ridges. Legs rather slender; the anterior tibiæ in the male angularly dilated on the lower edge at the base, and also considerably widened.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ –6, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 millim. (σ ♀ .)

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*); PANAMA, Bugaba, David, Panama city, San Miguel in the Pearl Islands (*Champion*), Laguna de Pita, Darien (*Festa*⁶). — ANTILLES^{1,2}, Puerto Rico³, St. Thomas³, St. Vincent⁴.

This is the commonest *Anisops* within our limits, and it has been found in plenty in the Pearl Islands by myself and by Mr. Gaumer in Yucatan. The specimens from Bugaba vary a good deal in size, and they are also blacker than the others; some of the females, too, from David (found with the ordinary males) have the pronotum very short, but all seem to belong to one variable species. The red spots at the humeral angles of the elytra, and those on the disc of the pronotum of the male, are evanescent. The pronotal structure separates it from all the other Central-American species, except *A. carinatus*, which is a larger and much more robust insect, and has the eyes less approximate. The male has larger eyes and deeper lateral depressions on the pronotum than the same sex of *A. albidus*. One of the types, a male, of *A. platycnemis*, Fieb., belonging to the Berlin Museum, has been examined, and there seems to be no reason for treating this as distinct from the Antillean *A. pallipes* (Fabr.). *A. elegans*, Fieb., from "America," to judge from a drawing of the type, and its small size, probably belongs to the same species.

3. *Anisops albidus*, n. sp. (Tab. XXII. fig. 14, σ .)

Elongate, narrow, rather slender, smooth, shining; sordid white, the scutellum more or less rufo-testaceous, the legs, antennæ, and under surface pale testaceous; the abdomen above testaceous, with transverse black bands, beneath black, with the median carina and some marks on the connexival segments pale testaceous. Head (with the eyes) narrower than the pronotum in both sexes; interocular space about