

♂ Body sparsely and shortly pilose. Head (with eyes) broader than long, short behind the eyes, the latter prominent. Antennæ not incrassate, 2nd segment 4 times as long as 1st,  $\frac{2}{3}$  longer than 3rd.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mill., lat. nearly 1 mill.

*Hab.* SIND, Karachi.

5. *Sphinctothorax montandoni*, sp. nov.

(Plate V, fig. 3 ; Plate VI, fig. 3.)

Superficially like *Orectoderus amœnus*, Uhler, but much larger. Head, apex of 2nd and 3rd segments of antennæ, tarsi, etc., black. Scutellum pale reddish-black. Eyes, pronotum, sterna, elytra, legs, etc., reddish-brown ; an oblique band near the base of corium and the base of cuneus—stramineoflavous. Antennæ stramineoflavous, 1st segment infusate. Membrane cinereohyaline, nervures dark brown.

Head nearly vertical in front of the eyes, wider at eyes than the anterior lobe of pronotum. Eyes forming continuous curve with the lateral margins of the head. Head three times as long as 1st segment of antennæ (which does not reach to apex of head) ; 2nd segment apically incrassate, nearly 5 times as long as 1st and nearly twice as long as 3rd. Rostrum reaching to base of intermediate coxæ. Coxæ somewhat long, anterior pair inserted in the anterior lobe of the sterna. Hamus very obscurely indicated.

Long. 9 mill., lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

*Hab.* ZANZIBAR.

This genus, which is probably an ant-mimic, is closely allied structurally to the American *Orectoderus*, Uhler, which is catalogued by Atkinson among his *Plagiognatharia*, but which, however, belongs to his *Pilophoraria*.

*Hekista*, gen. nov.

Densely, somewhat coarsely, pilose. Head shining, smooth. Pronotum strongly but finely punctured, except on the smooth anterior callosities. Head almost vertical, longer than high, vertex transverse, very short, basally marginate. Pronotal collar narrow, pronotum about  $\frac{2}{3}$  longer than 1st segment of antennæ, roundly convex, base convex. Elytra rugose-punctate. Posterior femora not reaching to apex of abdomen, elytra reaching well beyond the latter. First segment of posterior tarsi a trifle longer than the 2nd.

This genus has no near allies, being distinguished from the other " *Pilophoraria*" (of Reuter) by the short vertex, of which the apical margin is very slightly roundly produced (almost truncate) in front