angles rather prominent, not at all rounded; near the front margin on each side of the middle with a longitudinal series of three punctures, a large puncture near the lateral margin in front of the middle, and a few irregularly placed punctures near the front margin on each side. Elytra a little longer than the thorax, the surface dull, owing to a most minute dense sculpture, only to be detected by a strong magnifying-power, and also obscurely wrinkled, but without true punctuation, except that there are a few obsolete serial punctures, three or so near the suture, another longitudinal series of four or five within the shoulder, and one or two punctures between these two series. Hind body with a scanty but distinct fine punctuation. The front tarsi of the male are a little broader than those of the female, and in the former sex there is a small notch at the tip of the last ventral plate.

The species apparently varies a good deal; the hind body is frequently more or less flavo-piceous; it is possible the form with red wing-cases may prove to be a distinct species, as Höge found a large series of the type form at Las Vigas without any of the more brightly coloured form. Certain smaller individuals from Las Vigas and Oaxaca with shorter elytra, and rather paler legs, antennae, and palpi, depart much from the typical forms. Only a single decayed individual has been received from Guatemala.

Solsky's description was apparently drawn up from a single female, and is so erroneous in respect of the position of the lateral marginal puncture of the thorax, of the punctuation of the hind body, and in making no mention of the serial punctures on the wing-cases, that I have thought well to replace it by a fresh one. M. Fauvel assures me that he has ample evidence from correspondence with the late Mr. Solsky that this is the species he really intended to describe.

2. *Quedionuchus spinipes.*

_Piceus; antennis, palpis pedibusque rufis, tibìbis piceis; elytris lavigatis, subopacis, brevioribus quam prothorax; abdomen parce punctato._

Long. 9–10 millim.

_Hab._ Guatemala, Quiche Mountains 7000 to 9000 feet, Totonicapam 8500 10,500 feet (Champion).

_Var.? An feminina? Tibia posterioribus breviter spinosis._

_Hab._ Mexico, Las Vigas (Höge).

This species is closely allied to *Q. impunctus*, but the individuals are smaller, the elytra are much shorter, the colour is paler, the antennae are more slender, and the posterior femora (in the male if not in the other sex) are stouter and armed with longer and stronger spines. The metasternum is in this species so much reduced in length that the tips of the middle coxae very nearly touch the hind ones. The head is elongate behind the eyes, which are consequently remote from the neck as in *Q. impunctus*.