forms agree in the structure of the ðœdeagus, I have no doubt they are all one species. We figure a female of the typical form from Jalapa.

14. Pæderus yucateca. (Tab. XVI. fig. 6.)
Robustus, niger; elytris quam prothorax vix longitudine, viridescentibus vel cyanis, fortiter punctatis; mandibulis, prothoracis, mesosterno abdominisque segmentis quatuor basalibus rufis; antennis, palpis pedibusque testaceis, antennis medio, femorum apicibus tibiarumque basibus fuscis; prothorace majore, basin versus evidenter angustato.
Long. 12–13 millim.
Var. Elytris majoribus, quam prothorax evidenter longioribus.
Pæderus rugipunctatus, Chevr., in coll.

Hab. Mexico (Truqui), Orizaba, Cordova (Sallé, Höge), Toxpan (Sallé), Jalapa (Höge), Yautepac (Flohrl); British Honduras, R. Sarstoon (Blancaneaux); Guatemala, near the city, San Gerónimo, Panajachel, San Joaquin, Cubilguitz, Chiacam (Champion); Nicaragua (Sallé), Chontales (Janson); Costa Rica, Volcan de Irazu 7000 feet (Rogers).

Although Ericson himself regarded 1 an example of our P. yucateca as a large variety of his South-American P. tempestivus, I have no doubt he was in error in so doing. The Neotropical species of this group of Pæderus can only be satisfactorily discriminated by the assistance of an examination of the ðœdeagus, but this was unknown to Ericson; and as I fail to trace P. yucateca further to the south than Costa Rica, and as it is apparently replaced, even in the State of Panama, by an excessively similar but distinct species, I think it in the highest degree improbable that it extends to Brazil; thus I have little doubt that Ericson mixed more than one species under the name of P. tempestivus. I therefore treat our insect as undescribed, and adopt for it a name proposed by Fauvel, with which it is labelled in Chevrolat's and other collections.

P. yucateca is a variable species. The male usually has the head much broader than the female, but this is not constant. In all the Mexican examples the elytra are short, as mentioned in the above diagnosis, but in Guatemala they are usually considerably longer, though this also is variable. The southern examples of the female sex usually have the tooth terminating the last ventral plate longer, more slender, and spine-like, and with more recurved extremity. The lateral angles of this plate are always quite obtuse in P. yucateca. The ðœdeagus is of complex form, and a little asymmetric; its two lateral lobes are largely developed and of complex structure, the central lobe consisting of a long slender process something like a slightly crooked needle, and projecting considerably beyond the lateral lobes; it presents no marked difference even in the most dissimilar varieties in which I have examined it.

Our figure represents one of the largely developed males from Jalapa.