Chalepus chromaticus (pp. 70, 121).
To the Mexican localities given, add: —Atoyac in Vera Cruz (H. H. Smith).

Chalepus propinquus (p. 71).
To the localities given, add: —Mexico, Teapa in Tabasco (H. H. Smith).
Three specimens.

Chalepus angulosus (pp. 73, 121).
To the localities given, add: —Mexico, Teapa in Tabasco (H. H. Smith); Guatemala, Panzos (Champion).

Chalepus subhumeralis (p. 74).
To the localities given, add: —Mexico, Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (H. H. Smith).

45 (a). Chalepus maculicolli.
Elongate, rather narrow, subparallel, slightly shining; black, the prothorax with an oblong fulvous vitta on either side; the legs and antennae black. Head subopaque, almost smooth; the front moderately produced, the interocular space longitudinally grooved in the middle behind, feebly carinate anteriorly, and with a short shallow groove on either side. Antennae short, not one third the length of the body, thickening outwardly; the joints cylindrical, 3 a little longer than 2 and much shorter than 4, 4 and 5 about as broad as long, 6–10 transverse, 11 much longer than 10, acuminate. Prothorax strongly transverse, convex, narrowed anteriorly, with rather prominent dentiform anterior angles, the sides bisinuate; the surface (a smooth space down the middle excepted, this being finely canaliculate in the centre) closely covered with coarse, oblong, foveolate punctures, and broadly transversely depressed before the base. Elytra moderately elongate, subparallel, slightly widening from the base to the rounded posterior angle; the lateral and apical margins finely serrulate; the apices separately rounded; each elytron with ten regular rows of deep, closely-packed punctures; the second, fourth, and eighth interspaces, together with the suture, costate, the second more strongly than the others. Legs short and stout.
Length 2½ lin.

Hab. Mexico, Xucumanatlan in Guerrero (H. H. Smith).

One specimen. Not very closely allied to any of the species described by Baly, but perhaps best placed near C. subhumeralis. The penultimate joints of the antennae are closely, but freely, articulated, and strongly transverse.

50 (a). Chalepus yucatanus. (Tab. XIII. fig. 25.)
Moderately elongate, subparallel, subopaque; black, the prothorax fulvous, with a rather broad black or fuscous median vitta, the elytra with a very broad fulvous lateral patch extending from the base to beyond the middle and obliquely truncate behind; the legs and antennae black. Head subopaque, almost smooth, the front moderately produced, feebly carinate anteriorly, the interocular space longitudinally trisulate. Antennae very short, not one third the length of the body, thickening a little outwardly; the joints cylindrical, 3 much longer than 2 or 4, 4–10 transverse, 11 longer than 10, acuminate. Prothorax opaque, strongly transverse, a little flattened on the disc, transversely depressed behind, the sides feebly bisinuate and converging from the base, the anterior angles feebly dentiform; the surface closely covered with deep foveolate punctures. Elytra rather broad, moderately long, subparallel, slightly widening from the base