

the rest of the legs piceous; the head and prothorax moderately shining, the elytra opaque. Head finely, rather sparsely punctured, densely and minutely so on the vertex, smoother along the middle and in front, the front broadly depressed; eyes large, rather prominent, coarsely granulated; mandibles long and prominent, entire at the apex; last joint of the maxillary palpi elongate, cultriform; antennæ scarcely reaching to the middle of the elytra, tapering towards the tip, the apical joint constricted at the middle; prothorax longer than broad, much wider at the apex than at the base, flattened on the disc, abruptly constricted about the middle and thence to the base narrow and parallel, the sides strongly rounded anteriorly, the surface densely, minutely punctured, the disc slightly depressed in the middle before the base and with a smooth median line; elytra elongate, subparallel in their basal half, densely, shallowly, minutely punctured, with two faint raised lines on the disc; beneath densely, minutely punctured.

Length  $7\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Flohr*).

One specimen, apparently a female. This species is not very closely allied to any of the other members of the genus described in this work; it resembles *Copidita trifoveata* in colour, from which it may be known by the simple mandibles, shorter antennæ, flatter thorax, &c. The thorax is considerably dilated anteriorly, narrow and parallel behind.

23 (A). **Oxacis cærulea.** (Tab. XXI. fig. 5.)

Elongate, narrow, parallel, above and beneath cæruleous, the elytra bluish-green; the palpi (except at the tip) and the antennæ black; the legs black, with the femora bluish-green; the entire upper surface moderately shining, sparsely clothed with rather coarse ashy pubescence. Head densely punctured, coarsely so between the eyes, the latter only moderately prominent and not very coarsely granulated; mandibles long and prominent, entire and almost pointed at the tip; last joint of the maxillary palpi long and cultriform; antennæ elongate, fully reaching the middle of the elytra; prothorax longer than broad, rather narrow, slightly wider in front than at the base, the sides a little rounded anteriorly and gradually converging from about the middle to the base, the entire surface densely, somewhat coarsely punctured, the disc without distinct depression or median line; elytra parallel to beyond the middle, densely, confluent punctured, the punctures a little shallower than those on the prothorax, the disc without raised lines; beneath densely and finely, the flanks of the prothorax coarsely, punctate.

Length  $5\frac{2}{3}$  millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Chinautla (*Flohr*).

*Chinantla* on map, and *Chinantla* in *Ann.*  
and also. NGS

One specimen. Allied to *O. schistacea*, Kirsch, but differing from it in the much coarser punctuation of the upper surface, and in the dark antennæ and legs. It approaches *Piras nasalis*, but has less depressed eyes, a shorter head, &c.

**XYLOPHILUS** (p. 166).

Since the publication of the preceding pages, Mr. Flohr has paid especial attention to this genus in Mexico, his investigations resulting in the discovery of numerous interesting new species. He informs me that all his specimens have been beaten from oak trees, especially those with large leaves. *Xylophilus*, so extraordinarily rich in species within our limits, is one of the most interesting genera that I have had to deal with in this work.