

=*Polydacrys depressifrons*, Boh.; *P. robustus* * is related to *P. hirtipes*; *P. ovipennis* has the elytra very little wider than the prothorax at the base, and comes near *P. inflatus*, though very much smaller than that insect; *P. rotundicollis* has a 6-jointed funiculus, but otherwise generally resembles *P. vitticollis*. According to Mitchell and Pierce [Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. xiii. p. 49 (1911)], *P. cavirostris* is found on *Ehretia elliptica* (Boraginæ) and *Cratægus* (Rosaceæ).

ENTIMINA.

HYPOPTUS (p. 302).

2. *Hypoptus jekeli*, sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the legs and antennæ piceous or rufo-piceous; the elytra with several scattered spots (the two on the fourth interstice—one at the base and the other towards the apex—and the one at the end of the eighth oblong or elongate) and a marginal stripe, which extends forwards along the flanks of the prothorax, densely clothed with pale metallic-green scales, the head around the eyes, the base and apex of the femora, and the under surface in great part, clothed with similarly coloured scales, the rest of the elytral surface with inconspicuous small dark brown scales. Head with a deep inter-ocular fovea; rostrum moderately stout, about as long as the prothorax, curved at the tip, closely punctate and laterally sulcate, without trace of a median carina. Prothorax broader than long, convex, arcuately dilated at the sides anteriorly, obliquely narrowing in front and behind, feebly constricted near the apex; densely, finely, uniformly punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, convex, acuminate at the apex, with a common, deep, transverse excavation at the base, the humeri not prominent; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex. Femora strongly clavate. Tibiæ set with long bristly hairs.

Length (excl. rostr.) $8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO (coll. Sommer, in Mus. Oxon.).

One specimen, doing duty for *Hypoptus macularis*, Jekel, in the Sommer collection, but very different from the Mexican insect identified under that name by Lacordaire. The more slender rostrum, the convex, posteriorly narrowed, finely punctured prothorax, and the deep transverse excavation at the base of the elytra readily separate *H. jekeli* from the insect here figured under the name *H. macularis*. The metallic spots, too, are differently placed and very sharply defined, the rest of the vestiture being inconspicuous.

PSEUDHYPOPTUS (p. 304).

Pseudhypoptus parvus (p. 304).

Since my remarks on the abraded types of this Mexican species were published, a good specimen of it (a large female) has been detected in the Sommer collection, placed under the name *Epicærus fallax*, Boh. This example is somewhat thickly clothed with brownish-cinereous scales, which are condensed into a faint spot on each elytron near the middle and an indeterminate oblique fascia on the outer part of the disc towards the apex; it has the rostrum sharply carinate.

* The insect sent me by the U.S. Nat. Museum under this name (det. Pierce) (mentioned under *P. vitticollis* on p. 202, *antè*) was wrongly identified. It has a 6-jointed funiculus and comes near *P. rotundicollis*.