

thorax twice as broad as long, pale fulvous, shining, impunctate, with a deep transverse sulcation; scutellum testaceous; elytra obsolete longitudinally costate, the interstices finely geminate-punctate, a narrow sublateral stripe (indented at and more deeply so below the middle) extending nearly to the suture, the latter anteriorly, the basal margin narrowly, and a small triangular sutural mark near the apex, black; the underside, with the exception of the breast, and the femora fulvous.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Sallé*).

A single specimen; this, on account of the irregular markings of the elytra, is probably not a well-marked representative of the species.

PYESIA.

Pyesia, Clark, Ann. Nat. Hist. 3rd ser. xvi. p. 260 (1865).

This genus has hitherto contained only a single species of large size, distinguished by the transversely shaped and subangulate thorax, the mucronate posterior tibiæ, and the appendiculate claws, all of which characters are present in a single specimen obtained by Herr Höge in Mexico. The typical species, *P. laticornis*, Germ., is from Brazil.

1. *Pyesia mexicana*.

Broadly oblong-ovate, subdepressed, greenish-black; antennæ black; thorax fulvous, with five greenish spots; elytra dark metallic-greenish, finely rugose-punctate.

Length 4 lines.

Head smooth, metallic-greenish; the frontal tubercles strongly raised, broad; the clypeus broadly trigonate, its apex broad, black; the labrum and palpi black; antennæ nearly as long as the body, robust, the second joint short, the third one half longer, the fourth the longest, the following joints gradually shorter; thorax nearly three times as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded and subangulate at the middle, the base and apex greatly narrowed, the anterior angles acute and slightly produced, the disc with a central longitudinal groove, the surface depressed near the anterior angles, finely and somewhat rugosely punctured, fulvous, with four greenish-æneous spots placed transversely and semicircularly across the disc, and another small spot near the middle of the base; scutellum broadly trigonate, black, impunctate; elytra depressed, dark greenish, very closely and finely rugose-punctate throughout, their epipleuræ continued below the middle; legs rather robust, the tibiæ compressed, their outer edge acute but not sulcate; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together; claws appendiculate; the anterior coxal cavities open; the entire under surface covered with fine pale pubescence.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Höge*). A single example.

EXORA Chev. 1837
MALACOSOMA.

Malacosoma^{prece.}, Chevrolat in d'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. vii. p. 605 (1846); Weise, Archiv für Naturg. 1886, ii. p. 581.

Malacosoma is a genus tolerably rich in species, having in common mucronate tibiæ and a convex prosternum, the latter being just visible between the coxæ. A single species from Mexico, distinguished by remarkably short antennæ, possesses, however, the other characters of *Malacosoma*, and I accordingly place it in this genus.