

Although Herr Höge collected industriously at Oaxaca, he did not meet with this species there. It appears to be common near the city of Mexico. Its essential characters are the great number of piliferous punctures on the elytra and the abdomen, the terminal segment of the latter having five on each side.

ASPIDOGLOSSA.

Aspidoglossa, Putzeys, Monogr. Clivinides, p. 108.

Like the preceding genus, peculiar to America. Twenty-two species have been described.

1. *Aspidoglossa torrida*.

Aspidoglossa torrida, Putzeys, Monogr. Clivinides, p. 113; id. Révis. Gén. p. 216.

Hab. MEXICO.

Not in the Sallé collection.

2. *Aspidoglossa mexicana*.

Clivina mexicana, Chaudoir, Bull. Mosc. 1837, iii. p. 18¹; Putzeys, Révis. Gén. p. 217².

Hab. MEXICO¹, Tlacotalpam² (*Sallé*), Oaxaca (*Höge*).

The majority of Herr Höge's Oaxaca specimens are 3 lines in length, and agree therefore in size with the *mexicana* originally described by Chaudoir. With them, however, are a few others only $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. The character given by Putzeys, "interstitio 3^{io} 9-punctato," is not to be detected in any of the scores of examples I have examined; the setiferous punctuation of the interstice does not differ from that of *A. curta* and allies.

3. *Aspidoglossa distincta*. (Tab. II. fig. 21.)

Aspidoglossa distincta, Putzeys, Révis. Gén. p. 217¹.

Aspidoglossa mexicana (Chaud.), id. Monogr. Clivinides, p. 217.

Hab. MEXICO, Yucatan¹, Teapa (*Sallé*).

I fail to detect any valid difference between this species and *A. mexicana*, either in M. Sallé's specimen or in M. Putzeys' description.

4. *Aspidoglossa curta*.

Aspidoglossa curta, Putzeys, Révis. Gén. p. 220¹.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Guatemala city (*Champion*); NICARAGUA¹ (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Janson*).

Except the smaller average size ($2\frac{1}{2}$ lines), there is very little perceptible difference between this species and *A. mexicana*; the interstices appear to be more convex,