

marks, forming the remains, as it were, of a very irregular fascia; and there is another pale mark at the extremity; the fuscous colour of the wing-cases is not occasioned by irrorations, but is diffused. Beneath, the breast and ventral segments are yellow, but much clouded with black. The wing-cases, although shining, have a quite distinct though very fine reticulation. The male is quite without coxal file, and the front and middle tarsi are only very slightly incrassate; the apical ventral segment is neither sinuate nor truncate, but is provided towards the hind margin, except in the middle, with distinct elongate punctures. The female is unknown.

The species, although not closely allied to any other, is best placed before *L. bifasciatus*, Chev.

13. *Laccophilus lævipennis*.

Ovalis, haud latus, nitidus, politus, testaceus, elytris fuscis, fascia subbasali disintegrata, maculis gracilibus ultra medium apiceque testaceis; abdomine pectoreque infuscatis.

Long. $1\frac{7}{8}$ lin.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Joaquin, Guatemala city, 5000 feet (*Champion*).

This species is very closely allied to *L. oscillator*, the markings of the two being in fact almost exactly similar, but is smaller and narrower, and the elytra are polished and destitute of the fine reticulation seen in *L. oscillator*; the thorax, however, is minutely reticulate. I have seen only two individuals, in bad condition; they appear to be males, and to be distinguished by the same external characters as *L. oscillator*.

14. *Laccophilus duplex*.

Ovalis, parum elongatus et parum convexus, pernitidus, testaceus; elytris fuscis, testaceo variegatis, fascia subbasali flammulata conspicua.

Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2, lat. 1 – $1\frac{1}{8}$ lin.

Hab. MEXICO, Oaxaca (*Höge*).

This species belongs to the group without coxal file, and with the prosternal process not elongate; in *L. duplex* it is of moderate length. The subbasal fascia on the wing-cases is scarcely interrupted at the suture, and is nearly entire, although its outline behind is very irregular; there is an indistinct pale spot on the side about the middle; and the apex is pale. The male has the front and middle tarsi very little incrassate; the terminal ventral segment is not truncate, and is scarcely sinuate on each side, but it is not quite so long as it is in the female; it bears on the apical portion numerous elongate punctures; and its surface is more impressed on the left side than it is on the right. The female has this segment entire; and it is punctate, as in the male, except that the punctures are considerably more obsolete; the margin of the coxa close to the epipleura is longitudinally impressed.

The species is extremely similar to the Brazilian *L. fumatus* (of which only the female is known); but the form is less elongate, and in the Brazilian species the