

as normal though rather small, while the middle pair are much smaller and are simple (that is to say, neither of them possesses the angular basal lobe).

This is another peculiar species for which I can indicate no near ally.

COPELATUS.

Copelatus, Er. Gen. Dyt. p. 38 (1832) ; Aubé, Spec. Gén. vi. p. 365 ; Sharp, Trans. Roy. Dubl. Soc. n. s. ii. p. 892.

This, again, is an extensive genus of fully one hundred species ; but it is characteristic of the warmer portions of the two hemispheres, and in these has a very wide distribution. The species have been grouped by me (*loc. supr. cit.*) according to the striation of the wing-cases. I have included this character in the diagnoses here given of new species ; but it may facilitate reference to state that *Copelatus laccophilinus* and *C. biformis* should be referred to group 1, *C. sallæi* and *C. solitarius* to group 4, *C. proximus* to group 5, *C. basalis* to group 9, *C. incognitus* to group 10, *C. laticulus* and *C. fragilis* to group 12. *C. biformis*, however, above recorded as pertaining to group 1, is a peculiar species as regards its striation, as will be perceived on referring to its description.

1. *Copelatus biformis*.

Ovalis, angustulus, nitidus, rufo-testaceus, elytris vage nigro signatis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{5}{16}$ lin.

♂. Elytris estriatis.

♀. Elytris quadristriatis.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Sallé*).

This is a very peculiar species, not only by reason of its system of coloration, but also on account of the remarkable sexual discrepancy in the striation of the elytra. The wing-cases are pale, with the suture and external margin more or less deeply black ; and besides this there is a dark transverse subbasal, and another dark postmedial fascia ; these fasciæ appear to arise from the more or less complete union of longitudinal patches of dark colour developed along the serial punctures or striæ. The male has the front and middle tarsi moderately dilated, and has the lines of serial punctures distinct, near the base becoming so definite as almost to form two striæ. The female has some very fine sexual sculpture on the lateral portions of the prothorax ; and on the wing-cases there are four very distinct striæ ; these striæ, though placed on the lines of the serial punctures, do not altogether obliterate these. The first stria is twice as far from the suture as it is from the second stria ; it commences some little distance behind the base, and terminates much in front of the apex, at the hind margin of the dark post-medial fascia. The second stria is still more abbreviate in front than is the first one ; but the third commences just behind the base ; the fourth stria is finer than the other three and shorter. There are traces of a fifth more external stria ; and, moreover,