

4. *Gyretes proximus*.

Ovalis, convexus, nigro-æneus, nitidissimus; thoracis elytrorumque lateribus dense punctatis et pubescentibus; subtus piceus, elytrorum margine inflexo pedibusque rufis; elytris apice truncato, extus leviter obliquo, angulo externo obtuso, margine laterali ibidem perparum prominulo.

Long. $3-3\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*).

This species agrees almost exactly with Aubé's description of *Gyretes morio* (from Guadeloupe), except in the form of the apices of the wing-cases, which are here more obtuse. The pubescent border of the elytra is narrow at the shoulder, but just behind that gets broader, so that before the middle it is already wide, and towards the apex covers fully one half of the surface; at its termination it just attains the suture. The male has the anterior tarsi very broad; and the female is shining like the male; but the anterior parts of the pubescent border are rather broader in the female.

5. *Gyretes acutangulus*.

Ovalis, valde convexus, nitidissimus; thoracis elytrorumque lateribus dense punctatis et pubescentibus; subtus piceus, elytrorum margine inflexo pedibusque rufis; elytris apice fere recte truncato, angulo externo leviter prominulo, acute recto.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{5}{8}$ lin.

Hab. MEXICO, Puebla (*Sallé*).

The band of pubescence on the side of the wing-case is narrow, and continues quite of one width till near the extremity, when it is rather abruptly dilated, and quite behind touches the apex somewhat narrowly. The lateral margin of the wing-case is quite distinctly red on the posterior portion, and at the apex projects a little so as to form a very sharply-marked right angle. The male anterior tibiæ and tarsi are but little dilated; and the female is very shining like the male, and has no greater development of the pubescence at the margins.
