

of three subequal teeth; the vertex has large punctures on its anterior part, but there are no punctures on the middle; the rugose sculpture at the base of the ventral rings is only very slight in extent.

10. *Leptochirus quadricollis*.

Nigerrimus, sat depressus; vertice anterieus in medio punctis duobus approximatis parum conspicuis notato; mandibulis dente superiore introrsum vergente, margine interne incrassato et sinuato, dente supero-basali minuto; antennis gracilibus.

Long. 20 millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé, ex coll. Sturm*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

This species is readily distinguished from *L. mexicanus* not only by the characters mentioned in the diagnosis, but by several others: the supero-basal tooth of the mandible is here merely an acute tubercle, while the superior tooth is very large, strongly curved inwards, and with its inner margin sinuate; the lower internal tooth of the right mandible forms a large quadrate mass; there are no punctures on the middle of the vertex, and the two approximate punctures or depressions on the front are small; the inner margin of the two frontal depressions is but little elevated; and the rugose sculpture is not present at the bases of the ventral rings. The front coxæ are distinctly divided; the antennæ are longer than in either of the allied species, and the thorax is remarkably elongate.

11. *Leptochirus mexicanus*.

Leptochirus mexicanus, Er. Gen. et Spec. Staph. p. 826¹.

Nigerrimus, sat depressus; vertice ad apicem punctis duobus approximatis, in medio duobus distantibus notato; mandibulis dente superiore introrsum parum vergente, dente supero-basali valde elongato; antennis sat gracilibus.

Long. abdomine extenso 15 millim.

Hab. MEXICO¹ (*Flohr*), Cordova (*Höge*).

This is the species with which Erichson's description¹ best agrees. The punctures along the middle of the vertex are sometimes four in number, and placed in a transverse line; sometimes two, as described by Erichson. The inner portion of the margin of the two frontal depressions is remarkable for its great elevation; the interior basal or molar tooth of the left mandible is divided into three smaller teeth, the lower or posterior tooth being, however, very short and obtuse: the corresponding tooth on the right mandible is bidentate; the front coxæ are extremely approximated; and the first four ventral segments have a well-marked band of rugose sculpture at the base.

Mr. Flohr sent me three examples many years ago without any special locality, and I have for many years possessed a fourth from an old collection. Höge found a single immature example, piceous, with the head and thorax red, which I believe to be the same species; it, however, has the supero-basal tooth of the mandible shorter, and there are some other slight distinctions. These are all the specimens I have seen.