

*Hab.* MEXICO, near the city (*Höge*), Guanajuato, Toluca, Puebla (*Sallé*).

This species resembles *B. salvini*, but the individuals are of rather larger size, and are readily distinguishable by the peculiar prominent carina at the apex of the metasternum; and the punctuation of the upper surface is denser and more rugose. The abdominal characters of the male scarcely differ from those of *B. salvini*, but the front tarsi are considerably larger in *B. hoplites*. I had two or three examples of *B. hoplites* before me when I described *B. salvini*, and looked on them merely as an extreme form of that species, and thus one of them was figured as *B. salvini*. The examples now received of both species from Mexico show that the two are distinct.

### ***Berosus truncatipennis* (p. 80).**

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, San Juan Bautista in Tabasco (*Höge*), Ventanas (*Forrer*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 to 6000 feet (*Champion*).

The two examples from the State of Panama are unusually large and may be distinct, but they are in such a decayed condition that they will not bear manipulation.

### ***Berosus griseus* (p. 80).**

Before the locality given, insert:—MEXICO, San Juan Bautista in Tabasco (*Höge*).

### **3 (A). *Berosus flavipes*.**

Oblongus, nitidus, testaceus, capite superne aureo, prothorace in medio tenuiter fusco-bivittato, elytris fusco-maculatis; capite subtus nigricante, pectore abdomineque infuscatis; elytris ad apicem communiter emarginatis, angulo suturali obtuso, utrinque dente parvo armatis.

Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Mazatlan (*Höge*), Presidio (*Forrer*).

The palpi and antennæ are flavous. The head is rather sparingly punctured. The thorax is finely punctate on the middle, the punctuation being double (that is, a very minute sculpture or punctuation is present in addition to the more visible punctures); at the sides the punctures are coarser. The elytra are deeply striate at the sides and behind, but at the base the striæ are feeble, and are, indeed, replaced by serial punctures; the interstices are coarsely punctured at the sides and behind. The sexes are difficult to distinguish, but the male has the two basal joints of the front tarsi a little dilated. The ventral structure is similar in the two sexes: there is a small excision of the last ventral plate, and the excision is armed at the base in the middle with two minute approximate teeth.

We have received six examples from Mazatlan of this species; and, from the same locality, two others that are slightly larger in size (7 millim. long), and have the bases of the femora darker and the sutural angle of the elytra slightly acute; whether the latter is a variety or a distinct species I cannot decide at present.