

Mexican examples (of which I have seen only seven) are dull bluish-black. Burmeister says "viridi-atrum, opacum." All the numerous specimens received from Costa Rica and Chiriqui are of a rich dark blue colour. Well-developed males have a moderately-elevated umbo. The species belongs to a section of the genus (Burmeister's Section III.) in which the "carina humeralis" is absent, and in apparent compensation the short carina on the humeral callus is strongly developed. The true relation of this carina is evident when the interstices are counted, it being situated on the seventh from the suture (the position of the callus), whilst the humeral carina is at the base of the ninth, close to the eighth stria.

The carina exterior to the humeral one, which is the upper edge of the epipleura, is strongly flexuous in those species which have a humeral carina, but becomes straight in those in which it is absent, viz. in *D. mexicanum* and allies.

The male in *D. mexicanum* is distinguished from the female by very slight characters; the sutures of the ventral segments are equally developed in both sexes, the segments in the male being only a little more contracted in the middle; but the hind femora have an obtuse tooth beneath near the apex, which is wanting in the female.

6. *Deltochilum scabriusculum*. (Tab. II. fig. 16, ♀.)

D. dentipedi (Eschsch.) proxime affinis; multo minor; capite et thorace nitidis, crebre æqualiter punctatis; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis passim subvermiculato-rugosis punctisque intermixtis, lateribus utrinque bicarinatis.

♀. Femora antica subtus unidentata; tibiæ posticæ medio subangulatim incurvatæ.

Long. 23-25 millim. ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Tlacotalpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa, Cuernavaca, Misantla, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Coban in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Belongs to Burmeister's Section I., hitherto containing one species only. It differs from *D. dentipes*, besides its more oblong form and punctured head and thorax, in wanting the strongly-marked male peculiarities in the anterior and posterior tibiæ and ventral segments exhibited by that species. Burmeister gives as a character of Section I., "Elytris in margine externo bicarinatis," but does not point out the singular homological relationship of the carinæ to those of the rest of the genus. In fact, the usual short humeral carina becomes here the margin of the elytra, and runs from the base nearly to the apex, the true marginal carina, *i. e.* the upper edge of the epipleura, being removed to the middle of what consequently becomes an epipleura, augmented by the addition of one of the normally dorsal interstices. In correlation with this the remaining dorsal interstices are expanded laterally. The second carina is nothing but the elongation of the outer carina on the apical callus. The humeral callus on the same (seventh) interstice is absent.

An example from Tlacotalpam is figured.