

SISYPHUS.

Sisypheus, Latreille, Gen. Crust. et Ins. ii. p. 79 (1807); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. iii. p. 72; Lansberge, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xvii. p. 192.

A well-known Old-World genus, ranging from Southern Europe through the whole of Southern Asia (including Ceylon), and through Africa to the Cape of Good Hope. It appears not to be known in the Malay Archipelago, Australia, or in any Oceanic Island; but reappears in Mexico and Central America in a single species. The Mexican species, contrary to what might be expected, offers no marked peculiarity to distinguish it from the ordinary type of the Old-World members of the genus, and in fact is closely allied in form and sculpture to the Indian *S. longipes* (Oliv.). The conclusion is scarcely to be avoided that the species has followed man in his migrations.

1. *Sisypheus mexicanus*.

Sisypheus mexicanus, Harold, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1863, p. 172¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Tuxtepec (*Sallé*), Tehuantepec (*Sumichrast*), Misantla, Jalapa (*Höge*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

EURYSTERNUS.

Eurysternus, Dalman, Ephem. Entom. p. 8 (1824); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. iii. p. 106; Lansberge, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xvii. p. 192.

Twenty-three species of this very distinct and peculiar genus are known, all Tropical American.

1. *Eurysternus claudicans*.

Eurysternus claudicans, Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1870, p. 360¹; Harold, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1880, p. 13².

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*), Rio de San Juan (*Janson*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia^{1 2}, Amazons.

Kirsch describes one sex only; apparently from a single example, 15 millim. long. The species varies in size from 14 to 22 millim. The rufescent elytra described by him is the result probably of immaturity; most of our examples are above of a dull olive-black, and beneath dark glaucous-green. In the male the hind tibiæ are angularly bent and laterally flexuous, in some examples to an extraordinary degree, and armed beneath with a large bicuspid tooth before, and two separate teeth behind, the middle, the large tooth sometimes much reduced or entirely wanting, the apex pointed and without spur. In the female the hind tibiæ are simply arcuated, with a few small denticulations beneath, the apex with a long free spur.

2. *Eurysternus velutinus*. (Tab. II. fig. 17.)

E. claudicanti similis; elongato-oblongus, supra fusco-niger, subsericeo-opacus, brevissime nigro-setosus, subtus