

white or yellow spots on the lateral segments of the metasternum and the sides of the ventral segments.

## 2. *Guatemalica marginicollis*.

*Gymnetis marginicollis*, Burm. Handb. der Ent. iii. p. 266<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup> (*Sallé*), Almolonga in Vera Cruz (*Höge*).

Named *G. marginicollis*, Burm., in the *Sallé* collection, and agreeing with Burmeister's description, with the very important exception of the emarginated clypeus, Burmeister saying expressly "kopfschild vorn aufgebogen, nicht ausgebuchtet." It is only on the venturesome supposition that Burmeister's specimen had the head of another species fixed to it that I adopt M. *Sallé*'s determination; one of Herr *Höge*'s two examples has also a false head glued to it, apparently the head of a *Euphoria*.

The chalky-white or yellow markings of the elytra are sometimes separated mostly into spots, viz. (in a female example) one in the middle of the base on each elytron, two on the disc nearly side by side behind the middle, a short marginal streak near the shoulder, another on each side of the scutellum, and a flexuous fascia near the apex extending from the suture to the outer angle. In two male examples the spots (all in the same position) are united in streaks, the scutellar stripe with the basal spot, and the two spots on the disc in an angular band reaching the lateral margin, the subapical fascia remaining the same. In the male the mesothoracic epimera are entirely opaque white, and the naked part of the underside is faintly punctured. Burmeister describes his insect as a male, shining (*i. e.* glabrous) and rugose beneath, with the hind margins of the ventral segments at the sides grey: this agrees precisely with our female specimen.

## AMITHAO.

*Amithao*, Thomson, Typi Cetonid. p. 11 (1878).

*Cotinis* (pars), Burmeister, Handb. der Ent. iii. p. 263.

*Melasictes*, Thomson, Le Naturaliste, i. p. 268 (1880).

This genus seems to be sufficiently well-defined by its deep and angularly emarginated clypeus, the three more or less spiniform apical teeth of the four hinder tibiæ, and the horizontal sternal process, generally conical but sometimes more elongate and flattened. The type-species of Thomson (*A. lafertei*) has, at least in the male, what he terms a tubercle on the head, "*♂ caput tuberculatum*;" this no doubt refers to a prominence which marks the abrupt end of what in *Cotinis* would be a frontal carina or horn, but which in *Amithao* is scarcely elevated. This structure is more pronounced in another species, *A. cavifrons*; but in others it disappears, leaving as a trace of its termination a small pit near the base of the raised edge of the clypeus. There are gradations in this structure from species to species, which are not accompanied by any