

12. Psiloptera cupreo-ænea.

Buprestis cupreo-ænea, Latr. Voy. Humb. Ins. ii. p. 60, pl. 34. f. 5; Lap. & Gory, Mon. iv. Suppl. p. 91, t. 16. f. 88.

Hab. CENTRAL AMERICA.

I am not acquainted with this species.

13. Psiloptera dilaticollis. (Tab. I. fig. 15.)

Violaceo-nigra, subtus violacea, depressa; thorace lato, postice sinuatim angustato, opaco, disco lævi, lateribus crebre fortiter punctatis, basi fossa rotundata impressa; elytris punctato-striatis, striis parum impressis, maculis plurimis auratis punctatis et pilosis notatis.

Long. 11–15 lin.

Hab. MEXICO, Hacienda de Bleados, San Luis Potosi, Sierra de San Miguelito (*Dr. Palmer*).

The head is very strongly and rugosely punctured. The disk of the thorax has sometimes two or three strong punctures; there is a slight median impression, which terminates posteriorly in a deep fossa. The striæ of the elytra are strongly punctured, scarcely impressed on the back, but more so at the sides; the apex of each elytron is slightly obliquely sinuate, the sutural angle somewhat dentiform. The brassy spots are placed very irregularly, but have a tendency to unite transversely. All the underside is closely and strongly punctured, of a deep violet-blue, with a little brassy colour on the sterna and base of the abdomen. The prosternal process has only two or three punctures. The posterior coxæ have their posterior exterior margin finely punctured.

This species should be placed near *P. tucumana*.

DICERCA.

Dicerca, Eschscholtz, Zool. Atl. i. p. 9 (1829).

The species of this genus are principally found in North America, Europe, and Siberia; but some are recorded from Senegal, Brazil, Peru, and Chili.

1. Dicerca inconspicua.

D. æneæ affinis et similis, griseo-nigra, ænescens; thorace linea mediana angusta lævi, elytrorum marginibus maculis duabus impressis subtiliter punctulatis.

Long. 10 lin.

Hab. MEXICO (*Höge, Flohr*).

So near is *D. inconspicua* to *D. ænea* (Linn.) that at first sight it might be taken for a variety of that insect. The form is nearly the same, with the thorax less angular at the sides than is usual in that species, and with the apex of each elytron a little more oblique and the external angle less produced. The sculpture is similar; but that on the thorax is perhaps a little less coarse, and there is a fine, smooth, raised median line. The punctuation of the interstices of the elytra is less strong and less rugose; and the