

and elytra more distinctly blue. The forehead is somewhat concave, extremely delicately reticulate. The thorax is finely reticulate, but is nearly smooth on the disk. The elytra are so extremely delicately reticulate that they appear smooth until they are examined with a strong magnifying-glass, but the humeral region is rugulose. The shoulders are bright coppery red; this colour extends for rather more than half the length of the elytra, and at the base approaches near to the scutellum.

POLYCESTA.

Polycesta, Solier, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. ii. p. 281, t. 11. f. 11 (1833).

Nemaphorus, Solier, Gay's Hist. Chili, iv. p. 490.

The species of this genus are found throughout America, at least as far north as Philadelphia; in the Old World in Barbary, throughout Africa, and in Madagascar.

1. *Polycesta montesuma*.

Polycesta montesuma, Lap. & Gory, Mon. ii. p. 4, t. 1. f. 4.

Hab. MEXICO.

There is a specimen in the British Museum (from Oaxaca) which may perhaps be this species; but the first costa of the elytra is only one third the length of the elytra, and not two thirds as described.

2. *Polycesta velasco*.

Polycesta velasco, Lap. & Gory, Mon. ii. p. 5, t. 1. f. 6.

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*).

A single example from M. Sallé's collection seems to be referable to this species.

HYPERANTHA.

Hyperantha, Mannerheim, Bull. Mosc. 1837, p. 99.

The species of this genus are found in South America, as far south as Monte Video.

1. *Hyperantha interrogationis*.

Buprestis interrogationis, Klug, Ent. Bras. ii. p. 424, t. 40. f. 4¹.

Pœcilonota interrogationis, Lap. & Gory, Mon. ii. p. 5, t. 1. f. 6.

Hyperantha consobrina, Lucas, Voy. Cast. pt. vii. p. 62, t. 4. f. 2.

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).—VENEZUELA; BRAZIL¹ (*coll. Brit. Mus.*).

CONOGNATHA.

Conognatha, Eschscholtz, Zool. Atlas, i. p. 9 (1829).

Pithiscus, Solier, Gay's Hist. Chili, iv. p. 491.

Stigmodera (part.), Lap. & Gory, Mon. ii.