

almost rugulose. The transverse spot at the middle of the elytron does not quite reach the margin; it is directed obliquely upwards, and extends to the second or third interstice. In the apical region there is a longitudinal spot on the fourth and fifth interstices, with an oblique transverse spot immediately below it; and below the transverse spot is another longitudinal one on the third and fourth interstices.

Two examples have the middle and posterior spots extended and more or less united, one of them having an additional spot near the base. Another specimen has all the posterior spots very much reduced in size.

The crenulation round the apical margins of the elytra is very slight, very close, and not very acute.

### 21. *Acmaeodera tubulus*.

*Buprestis tubulus*, Fabr. Syst. El. ii. p. 200.

*Buprestis culta*, Weber, Obs. Ent. p. 75.

*Acmaeodera tubulus*, Lap. & Gory, Mon. i. p. 11, t. 3. f. 15.

*Acmaeodera 14-guttata*, Lap. & Gory, Mon. i. p. 12, t. 3. f. 18.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, St. John's Bluff, Texas (*Brit. Mus.*).—MEXICO (*Brit. Mus.*).

### 22. *Acmaeodera exilis*. (Tab. II. fig. 7.)

Elongata, postice angustata, nigro-ænea; thorace elytris paulo latiore, confertim punctato, utrinque foveola rotundata impresso, lateribus rotundatis; elytris guttis octo flavis transversis ornatis, punctato-striatis, interstitiis uniseriatim punctatis.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{5}$  lin.

*Hab.* MEXICO (*Sallé*).

This species is very close to *A. tubulus*, Fabr., but is rather less convex, and decidedly more acuminate posteriorly, the elytra almost narrowed from the base. The thorax is the same form, but less convex, less strongly punctured, and the punctures are not so crowded; the fovea on each side of the base is well marked and round. The elytra are moderately strongly punctate-striate, but not so strongly as in *A. tubulus*; the dorsal interstices are flat and shining, but the surface of those towards the sides is rendered uneven by the punctures. Each elytron has four deep yellow transverse spots (or perhaps they might more properly be called fasciæ); they all touch the margin and extend to about the third interstice; the first is near the base and is directed a little obliquely downwards towards the suture; the second is about the middle of the elytron, and is somewhat curved upwards; the third is about a quarter from the apex; the fourth is subapical.

## SPHENOPTERA.

*Sphenoptera*, Solier, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. ii. p. 229 (1833).

The species of this genus, some hundred and fifty in number, have hitherto only been found in the Old World, where they are extensively distributed.