

C. femorata stated by Dr. Horn (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xiii. p. 78) to come from Mexico are referable to this species.

It would appear that *C. inca*³ is only *C. inea*² accidentally redescribed; the descriptions are nearly identical.

In the absence of all evidence to the contrary I am compelled to regard *C. inea* as synonymous with *C. chactas*, Lap. & Gory.

23. *Chrysobothris inæqualis*. (Tab. III. fig. 13.)

Oblongo-ovata, depressa, opaca, cupreo-ænea, subtus cuprea; thorace late transverso, brevi, creberrime punctato, lineis duabus discoidalibus parum elevatis nitidis, parce punctatis; elytris confertim rugoso-punctatis, lineis elevatis nitidis nigricantibus ornatis; prosterno medio lævi.

♂ fronte dense pilosa; prosterno æneo; abdominis segmento ultimo late emarginato.

♀ fronte vix pilosa; abdominis segmento ultimo anguste emarginato, utrinque dentato.

Long. 5-6 lin.

Hab. MEXICO, Pinos Altos in Chihuahua (*Buchan-Hepburn*), Suapam (*Sallé*).

This species is certainly allied to *C. femorata*, but is shorter, broader, and more depressed, and has the thorax much more transverse; and the smooth prosternum at once separates it. The head has on the vertex a smooth ridge; the smooth frontal ridge is divided into two in the female, in the male it is completely hidden by the peculiarly dense fine sandy-grey pile. The thorax is impressed on each side and densely and roughly punctured, and has a small irregular raised spot at the base on each side of the smooth discoidal lines; the basal lobe is slightly truncate. The elytra have the ridge next to the suture broad, flat, and smooth at the base, but becoming narrow and costiform posteriorly; the second costa is rather irregular, almost completely interrupted by a large obliquely quadrate impression before the middle; the third costa only appears as an outer boundary of this impression; between the first and second costæ behind the middle there are two quadrangular shining patches, which have some strong punctures scattered over them; there are also two or three smooth transverse lines dividing the surface into irregular quadrate spaces. The apical segment of the abdomen in the male is emarginate, but not so deeply as in *C. guatemalensis*; in the female it is slightly notched (Tab. III. fig. 13 a).

24. *Chrysobothris acutipennis*. (Tab. III. fig. 14.)

Chrysobothris acutipennis, Chevr. Col. Mex. Cent. ii. fasc. 8, no. 190 (1835)¹; Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xiii. p. 107, t. 6. figg. 188-192².

Chrysobothris cupreo-ænea, Lap. & Gory, Mon. ii. p. 39, t. 7. f. 55³.

Chrysobothris acuminata, Lec. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. 2nd ser. xi. p. 237 (1860)⁴.

Chrysobothris cupreo-signata, Thoms. Typi Bupr. p. 80 (1878)⁵.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Texas², Arizona².—MEXICO^{2 5}, Tuspan¹, Tamaulipas to Matamoros⁴, Izucar, Orizaba (*Sallé*), Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*); BRITISH HONDURAS (*Blanca-neaux*); GUATEMALA, Chacoj in Vera Paz, Torola 1000 feet, Pantaleon 1700 feet, Volcan