

1. **Scirtes oblongus.** (Tab. XXVI. figg. 28; 28 *a*, hind coxæ.)

Scirtes oblongus, Guér. Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1861, p. 546¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Yucatan (*Pilate*¹); GUATEMALA, Panzos (*Champion*).

In a series of nineteen examples from Panzos, on the River Polochic, one only belongs to the pallid form described by Guérin. The other specimens may be described as having black or piceous elytra, each with three or four long oblique lines on the disc, the second the broadest, and usually extending from the base to near the apex, and the suture, base, and sides, pale testaceous; the pale lines on the disc are sometimes obliterated, but their position is generally indicated by lines of pallid pubescence. These examples have the antennæ black or piceous, except at the base, the thorax usually more or less infusate on the disc, the scutellum piceous, and the legs, the basal half of the femora excepted, suffused with piceous. The entire upper surface is densely, minutely punctate, and thickly clothed with fine sericeous pubescence. The antennal joints 4–10 become gradually shorter outwards. *S. oblongus* may be readily identified by its elongate shape, and by the rounded and acutely margined sides of the thorax, the latter widest before the base, appearing narrowed behind. The single specimen from the *Sallé* collection belongs to the pallid form. A well-marked example from Panzos is figured. The insect lives upon willows.

2. **Scirtes cæruleus.** (Tab. XXVI. fig. 29.)

Transversely orbicular, very convex, shining; head, prothorax, and scutellum black, the elytra bluish-violaceous, the body beneath, antennæ, and legs testaceous; the upper surface clothed with short, semierect, rather coarse, cinereous hairs. Head minutely punctulate, the eyes rather prominent; antennæ slender, joint 3 very short, the following joints elongate (7–11 broken off); prothorax very short, forming a continuous outline with the elytra when viewed from above, very minutely punctulate, the sides finely margined and a little rounded, the anterior and hind angles obtuse; scutellum minutely punctulate; elytra gibbous, abruptly declivous and very obtuse behind, deeply emarginate in front for the reception of the prothorax, finely margined, thickly, finely punctate, the epipleuræ excessively broad and concave in their anterior half; legs very stout, comparatively short, the tibiæ distinctly bicarinate externally, the hind pair strongly bowed inwards. Posterior coxæ contiguous, abruptly quadrangularly dilated inwards.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One female example. This extraordinary insect has entirely the facies of an *Azya*, of the family Coccinellidæ. The pubescence is abraded on the disc of the thorax and elytra. The puncturing of the head, thorax, and scutellum is only visible under a strong lens, that of the elytra being much coarser. The legs are unusually stout. The elytra, when viewed laterally, are sinuous at the sides behind the middle, appearing arcuately dilated anteriorly.

3. **Scirtes rotundatus.** (Tab. XXVII. fig. 1.)

Rotundate, convex, shining; rufo-testaceous, the elytra with about the apical two-thirds black, the antennæ testaceous, with the apical three or four joints infusate, the legs testaceous, with the posterior femora