

at the sides; elytra thickly, finely punctate, the punctuation coarser than that of the prothorax, narrowly and acutely margined at the sides.

Var. α . Piceous or brown, the sides of the prothorax broadly flavous; the antennæ with the apical two or three joints only infusate; the legs fusco-testaceous.

Var. β . Black, the prothorax reddish-yellow, paler at the sides; the antennæ brown, with the five basal joints testaceous.

Length 3-4, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$ - $2\frac{2}{3}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Yzabal (*Sallé*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*), Colon (*Janson*).

Thirteen examples: seven of the typical form, from Atoyac and Teapa; five of the var. α , from Panama; and one of the var. β , from Yzabal. This insect is very like *S. circumcinctus*, but it has more coarsely and more closely punctured elytra. It varies greatly in colour, like *S. suborbiculatus* and other species of the genus. The shorter and finer pubescence and sparser elytral punctuation separate it from *S. pilatei*. A specimen from Teapa is figured.

6. *Scirtes scapularis*. (Tab. XXVII. fig. 4.)

Broadly elliptic, moderately convex, shining; deep black, the prothorax and an oblong humeral patch on each elytron rufo-testaceous, the antennæ black, with the second and third joints obscurely rufescent, the legs black, with the tips of the tarsi and the tibial spurs testaceous; the upper surface thickly pubescent, the pubescence rather coarse, partaking of the ground-colour. Head, prothorax, and scutellum somewhat sparsely, minutely punctate; antennæ stout, moderately long, joint 3 small and shorter than 2, 4-11 longer than broad, 4-10 subequal in length; prothorax convex, very short, rapidly narrowing from the base; elytra closely, finely punctate, the punctuation coarser than that of the prothorax, acutely and narrowly margined at the sides.

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

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

One example. Not closely allied to any of the other species here enumerated, and easily distinguished by the black body, legs, and antennæ and the reddish thorax and shoulder-spot. From the somewhat similarly-coloured var. α of *S. pilatei* it may be separated by its more oblong, less convex shape, the shorter and stouter antennæ, the black limbs and under surface, and finer pubescence. The antennal joints 4-10 are subequal in length, the insect differing in this respect from most of the other species of the genus.

7. *Scirtes pilatei*.

Scyrtes pilatei, Guér. Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1861, p. 545¹.

Broadly elliptic, rather convex, shining; varying in colour from piceous to rufo-testaceous, the antennæ testaceous, with the apical one or two joints infusate, the legs testaceous, with the posterior femora usually darker; the upper surface thickly clothed with rather long and coarse decumbent yellowish- or fulvo-cinereous hairs. Head, prothorax, and scutellum very finely punctate; antennæ long and slender, joint 3 about as long as 2, 4-11 very elongate, the outer joints diminishing in length; prothorax convex, very short, rapidly narrowing from the base, acutely margined at the sides; elytra thickly, finely punctate, the punctuation coarser than that of the prothorax, narrowly and acutely margined at the sides.