

P. reichei. The difference between it and the former consists in its average larger size, the more brightly coloured thorax, and wholly black elytra, and in its having only the fifth, or fifth and sixth segments white, whereas in *cinctellus* the last three plates (and often the whole abdomen) of the female is pale.

From *P. reichei*, the shape of the thorax (which is the same as that of *cinctellus*), the absence of the slightest tendency to a pale suture, the colour of the ventral segments, and pale femora distinguish it. I have only seen a few female specimens which I think belong to this species.

13. *Photinus reichei*.

Photinus reichei (Deyrolle, Sallé's collection).

Oblongo-ovalis, nigro-fuscus; prothorace (disco excepto) flavo, disco convexo, nitido, late fusco utrinque miniato, obsolete canaliculato, basi lata; elytris nigro-fuscis, sutura tenuissime flava; abdomine segmentis tribus ultimis ventralibus et dorsalibus flavis. Long. 11–14 millim. ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Parada (*Sallé*).

A species with the closest affinity to *P. cinctellus*, yet probably distinct—the characters upon which I should place most reliance being its average larger size, the greater width of the thorax at the base, the nearly uniform width of the marginal yellow of the sides and front, the dark, almost unicolorous elytra, and the pale dorsal apical segments (in *P. cinctellus* these are often, but not always, fuscous, including the pygidium). The base of the legs is darker than in any *cinctellus* I have examined.

14. *Photinus sturmii*. (Tab. IV. fig. 21, ♀.)

Ater, opacus, oblongo-ovatus, prothoracis lateribus reflexis, late albidis, nigro limbatis, disco tenuiter carinato, elytris tricostatis. Long. 14–17 millim. ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Puebla (*Sallé, coll. Sturm*).

Entirely dull opaque black, with the exception of a broad vitta occupying the reflexed portion of the sides of the thorax, which is almost pure white. The extreme margin, both lateral and of the base, is narrowly black, and bears a row of punctures. The disk is dull black, widest at the base, with a very fine but distinct carina (in one specimen, however, this is posteriorly converted into a very fine channel). The elytra have three distinct costæ, the discoidal one prolonged to near the apex, the other two vanishing before the middle. The underside is a little smoother, but scarcely shining.

Four specimens, all females, in Sallé's collection (one of which is labelled *P. lucifera* in Sturm's writing), and one in the British Museum, are all I have seen of this species. I have not adopted the name *lucifera*, as it has been used for a species of *Pyrectomena*, and might thus produce confusion.