

coarse, shining, black granules, crowded on the elevations and at the sides and in front, the space between the elevations usually clearer, with a central smooth line distinct at the base, the base slightly produced, subtruncate; elytra with prominent raised lines and elevations, and rows of shallow impressions, the raised lines arranged thus—a line distinct only towards the apex, starting from the base and ending abruptly beyond the middle in a long, rounded elevation, a line slightly sinuous, prominent, and uninterrupted throughout, starting from the base and ending short of the first, a short line obsolete in front and not reaching the base, and a short marginal line starting from the shoulder and not reaching the middle, some distance beyond the termination of the second line, but nearer the first, is an isolated rounded elevation, sometimes with one or two other smaller elevations a little before the apex, base broadly emarginate, shoulders rounded, the margins closely crenulate, apices rounded, and very slightly divergent at the suture, the surface with coarse scattered granules. Antennæ with intermediate joints longer than broad and submoniliform. Beneath closely and coarsely granulate, fifth ventral segment smoother.

Length 15–20 millim.

Hab. MEXICO (coll. F. Bates), Orizaba, Jacale (*Sallé*), Las Vigas, Jalapa (*Höge*).

This species is labelled *N. papulosum*, Chev., in the *Sallé* collection, and is rather common in Mexico. Höge found it in numbers at Jalapa.

Allied to *N. exsculptum*, but with the rows of elevations on the elytra more prominent and less interrupted, the thorax comparatively a little broader behind, and the hind angles more prominent and less obtuse.

13. *Nosoderma exsculptum*.

Elongate, rather narrow and depressed, dull black, clothed with dark brown scales. Head rather smooth; prothorax much longer than broad, narrowed and sinuate behind, hind angles obtuse, and almost rounded, base a little produced and subtruncate, with a more or less distinct, smooth, central line or channel from base to apex, and the disc with a sinuous (sometimes not very prominent) elevation on each side, the elevations well defined externally by a deep impression, and internally by a smooth sinuous space, the surface with scattered, rather coarse, smooth, black granules, the granules crowded along each side of the central line and on the elevations; elytra with interrupted raised lines or ridges, and some rounded elevations towards the apex, and the intervals with irregular rows of shallow impressions, the elevations arranged thus—an indistinct ridge (more or less interrupted or obsolete towards the base) starting from the base and ending some distance before the apex in a rounded elevation, a ridge (much interrupted behind, but distinct towards the base) starting from near the shoulder and ending before the first in a similar rounded elevation, a short interrupted ridge not reaching the base and ending in a line with the first, and a marginal ridge indistinct, a little beyond the termination of the ridges and in a line with them are one or two rounded elevations, the surface with scattered granules arranged in rows on the elevations, less numerous and irregularly placed in the depressions, the margins towards the apex somewhat coarsely denticulate, the base feebly emarginate, shoulders rounded, slightly impressed transversely before the middle, the apices slightly divergent at suture and separately rounded. Antennæ with intermediate joints submoniliform.

Length 12–21 millim.

Hab. MEXICO (coll. F. Bates), Jalapa (*Höge*), San Antonio de Arriba, Jacale, Durasnal (*Sallé*).

This is the commonest species of *Nosoderma* in Mexico. Höge captured it in great abundance at Jalapa.

Some very small examples (12 millim. in length) from Durasnal, San Antonio, and Jalapa have the elevations of the elytra more interrupted and prominent, especially towards the apex.