

1. *Elytra without serial rows of punctures.*a. *Prothorax and elytra spotted.*1. **Eustrophopsis nigromaculatus.** (Tab. IV. fig. 4.)

Oblong ovate, strongly narrowed posteriorly, pale flavous or flavo-testaceous, the prothorax with an elongate spot on each side at the base, the elytra with the suture, two transversely placed spots on the disc of each below the base, two similar ones below these (the inner one much the largest, and sometimes confluent with the opposite one at the suture), a broad angular band (not reaching the lateral margin but usually confluent with the opposite one at the suture) a little behind the middle, and a common triangular patch before the apex, and the scutellum, black, the surface shining and thickly clothed with yellowish pubescence. Antennæ long, black, the outer half of the apical joint yellow, joints 5–11 flattened and rather broadly dilated; eyes very large, approximate; prothorax very finely, shallowly, and closely punctured, the basal foveæ oblique, rather distinct, and with a few coarser punctures; elytra closely, finely, and uniformly punctured (more distinctly so than the prothorax), without rows of impressed punctures on their external surface, the punctures represented by irregular rows of fuscous dots showing through from the under surface; beneath finely and closely punctured, the prothorax, the metasternum in the middle in front, and the venter, flavous or reddish-testaceous, the rest piceous; prosternum broad and parallel between the coxæ, the apex very deeply and angularly emarginate; legs piceous or piceous-brown, the tarsi of a more ferruginous tint.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; breadth $3\frac{2}{3}$ –4 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, El Tumbador, Zapote (*Champion*).

Of described species, *E. nigromaculatus* can only be compared with the widely-distributed *E. 15-maculatus*; the latter has sixteen spots (the one in front of the scutellum not having been counted by the author), four on the thorax and six on each elytron (including one on the shoulder, which is absent in *E. nigromaculatus*). Five specimens.

b. *Elytra with the disc indeterminately piceous.*2. **Eustrophopsis rotundatus.** (Tab. IV. fig. 5.)

Rotundate ovate, broad, reddish-castaneous, the disc of the elytra broadly and indeterminately suffused with piceous on each side of the suture, the surface densely clothed with rather long fulvous pubescence, and shining. Antennæ moderately long, joints 1–4 fulvous, the extreme apex of the apical one ferruginous, the rest black, 5–11 very broadly dilated and flattened, 9 and 10 transverse; eyes moderately large, separated by a space about equal to the portion of the eye visible from above; prothorax very finely punctured, the basal foveæ shallow and with two or three coarser punctures; elytra closely, finely, and uniformly punctured (more distinctly so than the prothorax), without trace of serial rows of punctures; beneath reddish-castaneous, finely and closely punctured; prosternum very broad between the coxæ, the apex narrowly and deeply emarginate; legs the same colour as the body.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

This remarkably distinct species may be easily identified by its rotundate shape and very broadly dilated outer joints of the antennæ. From *E. ochraceus* it also differs in its much smaller and widely separated eyes, absence of serial rows of punctures on the elytra, and still broader and less parallel prosternum.