

very sharply defined, for the rest coarsely and rather sparsely punctured; the outer spur of the hind tibiae stouter than the inner one, spoon-shaped; beneath with the ventral surface in the male dull, and densely and finely punctured, in the female shining and sparsely punctate; sixth ventral segment in the male cleft down the middle, the fifth unimpressed.

Var. a. Larger; the elytra pale greenish-yellow; the legs, the tarsi and knees excepted, flavous. Length 7-12 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Morelia (*Leon*¹), Chilpancingo (*H. H. Smith*), Etla, Tuxtla, Yucatan (*Sallé*), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, near the city (*Champion*).

Notwithstanding various discrepancies from the description (which is apparently based on a single specimen), I have very little doubt that I have correctly identified Dugès' species. It is advisable, however, to give a renewed description from the large number of specimens received, the species being a very variable one.

The species is common in Yucatan, but is apparently rare elsewhere. About three-fourths of the Yucatan examples, and the one from Chontales also, have a broad piceous or brownish vitta on each elytron; in the other examples the elytra, as stated in Dugès' description, are entirely brownish-yellow. Of the *var. a* we have three specimens, one from Etla and a pair from San Gerónimo. Two examples—one from Chilpancingo and one from Panama—have the head and thorax more thickly punctured, but they are connected with the type by intermediate gradations. It is probable that our Yucatan specimens are somewhat discoloured and that the ground-colour of the elytra is pale greenish-yellow, as in *var. a*. *N. tarasca* is closely allied to *N. immaculata*, Say, and has the thorax and elytra glabrous as in that species; it differs from it, however, by the three well-marked raised lines or costæ of the elytra, the latter more closely and not so coarsely punctured. The thorax is very sparsely but quite distinctly punctured, instead of being almost impunctate as in *N. immaculata*, and the head is more prolonged in front than in that species. *N. punctipennis*, Lec., from Arizona, and *N. dunniana* (Casey), from Texas, are also allied forms; the former has the head more prolonged in front*, and the latter has the elytra more coarsely and more sparsely punctured. Labelled *N. marginata*, Pilate, in the Sallé collection.

11. *Nemognatha zonitoides*. (Tab. XVII. fig. 15.)

Nemognatha zonitoides, Dugès, *La Naturelleza*, iii. p. 47, t. 2. figg. 1, 1 *a-h*¹; *An. Mus. Michoacano*, ii. p. 110 *bis*².

Hab. MEXICO (*coll. F. Bates*), San Pedro, Parras, and Saltillo in Coahuila (*Dr. Palmer*), Monterey in Nuevo Leon, Villa Lerdo in Durango, Chilpancingo, Tonila in Colima (*Höge*), Rincon in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Guanajuato (*Dugès*^{1 2}, *Sallé*), Morelia (*Dugès*²), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

A common and widely distributed species in the highlands of Mexico and Guatemala,

* As I am informed by Dr. Horn, who has examined one of our Yucatan specimens.