

The two specimens captured by Herr Höge at Villa Lerdo are apparently immature; they have the elytral punctuation very indistinct.

Distinguished from *G. minimum* by the much smoother thorax and elytra; the colour above and beneath is testaceous.

ZONITIS.

Zonitis, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. p. 126 (1775); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. v. p. 685; Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. v. p. 155.

This genus contains upwards of one hundred described species, very few of which are from the New World. Six species have been recorded from the United States and six from Mexico, but not one from the South-American continent*. Four are here added from Mexico or Central America. In *Z. nigromaculata* and some other species of this genus the outer lobe of the maxillæ is furnished with several coarse spiny setæ. *Z. nigromaculata* and *Z. fulva* approach the Australian genus *Palæstra* in the form of the antennæ. Our species may be tabulated thus:—

Eyes small.

Antennæ filiform or subfiliform.

Thorax transverse; elytra metallic Species 1.

Thorax nearly or quite as long as broad, more or less campanulate; elytra not metallic Species 2–6.

Antennæ gradually becoming thinner towards the tip, very elongate Species 7.

Antennæ strongly setaceous; the three basal joints stout, equal Species 8, 9.

Eyes very large, subcontiguous beneath, rather narrowly separated above Species 10.

1. *Zonitis flohri*. (Tab. XVII. fig. 18.)

Zonitis flohri, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 110 bis¹.

Hab. MEXICO (coll. F. Bates), Vera Cruz (*Flohr*¹), Orizaba (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

Found in abundance by Herr Höge at Jalapa. Dugès' description¹ appears to have been made from a greasy or discoloured specimen. This insect much resembles the var. β of *Nemognatha cæruleipennis*, Perty, but it has the elytra dull instead of shining. The head (the eyes excepted), thorax, and under surface, the femora, and the base of the tibiæ are flavo-testaceous, the rest of the legs and the antennæ piceous or black; the elytra are metallic blue or violaceous (more obscure in greasy examples), opaque. The head is triangular, broad, short; the thorax is strongly transverse, narrowed and broadly rounded at the sides anteriorly, and has a deep transverse depression on either side in front and a deep median groove behind, the surface with fine, widely scattered punctures; the elytra are very densely, confluent, finely punctured, with the interspaces somewhat granular; the under surface is closely and finely punctured. In the

* Undescribed South-American species exist in collections.