

quadrate, not so wide as the head, a little narrowed anteriorly, with a median and a very fine basal groove, the surface sculptured like the head; the elytra granulose.

5. *Zonitis flavicollis*.

Zonitis flavicollis, Dugès, La Natureza, v. p. 147, t. 4 a. figg. 12, 12 a-c¹; An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 109 bis².

Hab. MEXICO, Guanajuato (*Dugès*^{1 2}).

This species is unknown to me. It is described (apparently from a single male example) as black, with the prothorax yellow; the head triangular, with the hind angles rounded, coarsely rugose, with a well-marked median groove; the antennæ black, long and filiform, with the second joint scarcely smaller than the others; the thorax campanuliform, moderately elongate, with a median groove, the surface punctured; the elytra granulose; the legs and underside (the thorax excepted) black; the hind tibial spurs broad, subequal. According to Dugès' figure (12 a), the head is triangular, much widened behind.

6. *Zonitis sanguinicollis*. (Tab. XVII. figg. 20, 21.)

Moderately elongate, depressed, finely pubescent, opaque; the head varying in colour from black or piceous with the posterior portion more or less testaceous to entirely (the eyes, labrum, and mandibles excepted) flavous, the neck always flavous; the prothorax pale sanguineous; the scutellum varying in colour from black to pale sanguineous; the elytra black; beneath (the head and prothorax excepted) black, the abdomen usually with the apex or the sides and apex—in some specimens almost entirely—pale sanguineous (sometimes black, with the fifth segment testaceous), the anterior portion of the breast sometimes flavous; legs piceous or black, in some examples with the tarsi brownish or the anterior coxæ flavous. Head long and narrow, in some specimens very narrow, subparallel, with the hind angles rounded, irregularly, confluent, somewhat coarsely punctured, with an irregular smooth median space; the labrum transverse; the mandibles long, curved, pointed; the palpi piceous or black, the last joint of the maxillary pair moderately long, cylindrical, truncate at the tip; antennæ long and subfiliform, joints 2 and 3 nearly equal, 4 a little longer than 3, 5–10 decreasing slightly in length, 11 longer than 10, subacuminate; prothorax as long as or longer than broad, considerably narrowed in front, constricted at the sides before the middle, campanulate, at the base very much wider than the head, deeply depressed on either side of the middle anteriorly, and with a smooth median line or groove, the surface closely and rather coarsely, in some specimens rugosely, punctured; scutellum densely and finely punctured; elytra broad, flattened, widening a little behind, at the base about twice as wide as the prothorax, conjointly rounded at the apex, the surface finely and densely granulate throughout; beneath densely and finely punctured; hind tibial spurs rather slender, subequal; the fifth ventral segment unimpressed and broadly and semicircularly emarginate, and the sixth segment cleft down the centre, in the male.

Var. The elytra yellowish-brown, with indications of three faint lines on the disc; the head (except in front) sordid yellow; the femora and front coxæ testaceous; the second joint of the antennæ much shorter than the third.

Length 8–11 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Sallé*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*, *Höge*); GUATEMALA, Coban (*Conradt*), Senahu, Dueñas, Capetillo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Numerous examples of the type, one only of the variety, the latter from Chiriqui.