

Seven specimens. In this insect the very prominent median carina of the rostrum is bifurcate behind and encloses the deep lanciform inter-ocular sulcus, a character separating *E. carneipes* from its allies. The general coloration of the vestiture is similar to that of *Pandeleiteius erubescens*, except that the base and apex only of the elytra are carneous or cupreous.

13. *Exophthalmus agrestis*. (Tab. XI. figg. 17-20.)

♀. *Geonemus agrestis*, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. ii. p. 291¹; vi. 1, p. 212².

Brachyomus agrestis, Lacord. Gen. Col. vi. p. 131, nota³.

♂. *Liophlæus canus*, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. ii. p. 306⁴.

♂. *Præpodes canus*, Schönh. op. cit. vi. 1, p. 357⁵.

♂. *Præpodes canescens*, Boh. op. cit. vi. 1, p. 357⁶.

♀. *Præpodes farinolentus*, Boh. op. cit. vi. 1, p. 358⁷.

♂. *Præpodes mexicanus*, Sturm, in litt.⁸.

Elytra with a more or less distinct foveiform depression or bare spot on the fifth interstice at about the basal third and often another on the second or third interstice beyond the middle; narrow and subparallel in their basal half in ♂, much broader and widened to the middle in ♀, the dorsal striæ sometimes interrupted or sinuous in this sex. Rostrum finely carinate, the carina followed by a narrow sulcus. Eyes somewhat depressed in ♀, a little more prominent in ♂. Scales varying in colour from whitish or cinereous (with cupreous reflections) to green, the elytra often with denser patches on the disc and the prothorax with a faint submarginal denser stripe on each side, the vestiture frequently covered in part or disguised by a yellowish powdery exudation; the head, rostrum, and legs sometimes cupreous. Anterior tibiæ unguiculate.

Var. *a*. The scales green or bluish-green, those on the head, rostrum, and legs more or less cupreous or golden. [Fig. 20, ♀.]

Length $6\frac{3}{4}$ – $10\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$ – $4\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO¹⁻⁸ (*ex coll. Sturm*), Orizaba, Toxpam, Santacomapan, Chiapas (*Sallé*), Vera Cruz, Oaxaca (*Höge*), Cordova (*Höge*; *Mason and Knab, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*), San Rafael Jicaltepec (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*), Jalapa (*Höge, Smith*), Teapa (*Höge, H. H. Smith*).

The types of the four species described by Boheman and Gyllenhal have been examined by Dr. Sharp or myself, and there can be little or no doubt that they all belong to one variable insect, for which the most appropriate name would be *farinolentus*: *G. agrestis* was based upon a single example (♀) completely encrusted with dirt, *L. canus* and *P. canescens* upon poor specimens (♂), and *P. farinolentus* upon an individual (♀) with the characteristic vestiture intact. About 100 examples are now available for comparison (including long series from Teapa, Cordova, Jalapa, Toxpam, &c.), and these show great variation in the colour of the scales; the metallic green variety, with cupreous rostrum and legs, is from Santacomapan in Vera Cruz, and the other green specimens are from Teapa or Chiapas. The foveiform or bare depressions on the third and fifth elytral interstices (unnoticed in Schönherr's work, though clearly visible in the dirty type of *G. agrestis*) are not accidental or due to abrasion, as they are also to be found in *E. nubilus*, *E. distigma*, &c. We figure four specimens: a