

examples (cinereous and green) the scattered, intermixed, minute, hair-like scales on the elytra are replaced by long erect setæ towards the apex. This species, as already stated (cf. *antèa*, p. 230), bears an extraordinary resemblance (in both forms) to *Mimographopsis pustulatus*.

The type of *P. jekelianus* (labelled by White himself) is a female obtained from the collection made by Capt. Kellett during the voyage of H.M.S. 'Herald'; it was doubtless captured at Panama. The male of White's species has grooved tibiæ and it belongs to *E. sulcicrus*, *infra*. One of Pascoe's types of *E. stellaris* is figured.

32. *Exophthalmus plicatus*, sp. n. (Tab. XII. fig. 11, ♀.)

♀. Oblong, shining, black, the femora (the apices excepted) and tibiæ rufo-piceous; sparsely clothed with glittering metallic-green, golden, and cupreous scales—those on the prothorax and the elytra placed in the depressed portions of the surface, and those on the lower surface confined to the sides of the body; the legs with a few bristly hairs. Head and rostrum closely, finely punctate, smooth down the middle, the rostrum longer than broad and with the median space raised and cariniform, the inter-ocular fovea small; antennal scape reaching the posterior margin of the eyes, the latter depressed. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides; narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base, hollowed down the middle; irregularly, confluent foveolate. Scutellum depressed. Elytra oblong, rather convex, gradually widened to the middle, acuminate and mucronate at the apex, with a common transverse excavation at the base, the apices not divergent, the humeri not very prominent; the rows of punctures (except along the suture and lower margin) interrupted or obliterated by numerous, smooth, closely placed, transverse or oblique, confluent ridges, the depressions between which are clothed with scales. Legs rather slender, the femora and tibiæ comparatively smooth; tibiæ not sulcate, the anterior pair strongly unguiculate, the posterior pair irregularly denticulate to the tip within.

Length $12\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{8}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Tolé (*Champion*).

One specimen. Not unlike the typical form of *E. sulcicrus*, but with the numerous transverse, confluent, raised lines on the elytra extending across the disc from near the suture to the lower margin (obliterating or interrupting the striæ), and the mucronate sutural angles not divergent, the rostrum less sharply carinate, the tibiæ smoother and not sulcate.

33. *Exophthalmus sulcicrus*, sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 12–15.)

Præpodes jekelianus, White, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) ii. p. 357 (1858) (♂ nec ♀)¹.

Oblong, narrow (♂), broader and widened posteriorly (♀), shining, black; in the typical form variegated with green, cupreous, cinereous, or whitish scales—which are usually clustered into large patches towards the sides of the elytra, or condensed into three vittæ on the prothorax, and a sutural, submarginal, and marginal (lower) stripe on the elytra,—the scales on the legs varying in colour from green to cupreous or golden, sometimes blue on the knees and tibiæ and for the rest green; in the form with more rugose upper surface the larger scales almost wholly wanting and the punctures each bearing a minute, hair-like, pallid scale. Head and rostrum rugulosely punctate, the rostrum longer than broad, carinate down the middle, and often with an oblique finer ridge on each side extending to near the inter-ocular fovea; eyes large, depressed; antennal scape reaching the front of the prothorax. Prothorax transverse, obliquely narrowed forwards, bisinuate at the base, more or less depressed or canaliculate down the middle. the hind angles acute, directed outwards in ♀, and backwards in ♂, the surface granulate. Scutellum rather large. Elytra elongate-triangular in ♂, much broader and widened to the middle in ♀,