

The Texan, Mexican, and Guatemalan forms may be grouped thus:—

- a.* Head broader; elytra finely punctate-striate, cinereous, variegate with fuscous. [*flexicaulis.*]
- b.* Head narrower.
 - a*¹. Elytra finely punctate-striate.
 - a*². Elytra with the alternate interstices 3, 5, and 7 broader and more convex than the others, immaculate: general vestiture green, paler on the broader interstices *geminus.*
 - b*². Elytra with the interstices equal, maculate: general vestiture cinereous.
 - a*³. Elytra with scattered black spots, which are sometimes transversely confluent on the disc *nigroguttatus.*
 - b*³. Elytra with two or three interrupted dark oblique fasciæ *macroscapus.*
 - b*¹. Elytra with coarser scattered seriate punctures.
 - c*². Elytra with dark oblique fasciæ, the seriate punctures more distant: general vestiture cinereous *zebra.*
 - d*². Elytra with or without dark markings (the postmedian fasciæ transverse when present), the seriate punctures more approximate: general vestiture green or cinereous, that on legs often cupreous *chrysopus.*

1. *Pseudocyphus geminus*, sp. n. (Tab. XIII. fig. 8, ♀.)

Platyomus geminus, Jekel, in litt.¹.

Oblong, rather narrow (♂), broader (♀), black or piceous, the legs paler; densely clothed with green scales, those around the eyes and on the alternate elytral interstices somewhat whitish, and also set with extremely short, scattered, adpressed hairs. Head and rostrum rugulosely punctate and finely sulcate; antennal scape widened from near the base, becoming broader outwards, reaching the front of the prothorax in ♂, a little shorter in ♀; eyes moderately large, somewhat depressed. Prothorax transverse, bisinuate at the base, rugulosely punctate. Elytra gradually narrowing from the shoulder (♂), subparallel to about the middle (♀), strongly bisinuate at the base; finely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulosely punctate, 3, 5, and 7 more convex, a little broader than the others, and set with a double row of minute hairs.

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

Hab. MEXICO¹ (*coll. Solari, ex Jekel*), Panistlahuaca in Oaxaca (*Sallé*).

Two males and two females. Easily distinguishable by the broader, paler, and more convex elytral interstices, and the finely punctate-striate elytra*.

2. *Pseudocyphus nigroguttatus*, sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 9, ♂; 10, ♀, var.)

♂. Oblong, black, densely clothed with whitish scales, the elytra each with eight scattered, sharply-defined, subquadrate, black spots (2, transversely placed, at the base, the outer one on the shoulder, 5 on the alternate interstices, arranged in two irregular transverse rows across the disc, and 1 near the apex). Head and rostrum rugulosely punctate and finely canaliculate; antennal scape rapidly widened outwards, reaching the front of the prothorax; eyes large, somewhat depressed. Prothorax transverse, bisinuate at the base, rugulosely punctate, obsoletely canaliculate anteriorly. Elytra very gradually narrowed

* There is an allied form in the British Museum, without locality, labelled *Platyomus eustaloides*, Jekel, in litt., differing from *P. geminus* in having the antennal scape clavate at the tip and slender at the base, the prothorax narrowed behind, the elytra lobed in front, and the interstices 4–6 equal.