

from the somewhat prominent humeri, the base strongly bisinuate; finely punctate-striate, the interstices moderately convex and rugulose. First ventral segment slightly depressed down the middle.

♀. Var.  $\alpha$ . The scales with a slight greenish tinge; the elytra with a small spot on the shoulder, two others on the fourth interstice below the base, an angulate, rather broad fascia beyond the middle, and a spot near the apex, black, the interstices each with a row of minute scattered hairs.

♀. Var.  $\beta$ . The scales whitish; the elytra with two transverse fasciæ on the outer half of the disc—one, narrow, just below the base, the other, angulate, beyond the middle,—a patch near the apex, and a common, narrow, transverse mark just behind the scutellum, black, the interstices with a row of minute hairs. [Fig. 10.]

Length  $7-8\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $2\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}$  millim. ( $\sigma$  ♀.)

*Hab.* MEXICO, Playa Vicente in Vera Cruz [type], Tapachula in Chiapas [var.  $\alpha$ ] (Höge), Oaxaca [var.  $\beta$ ] (Hegewisch, in coll. Sommer).

Two males and two females, the three forms evidently belonging to one variable insect (the var.  $\beta$  kindly lent us by Mr. Janson), the females having a slightly shorter antennal scape than the males and a line of very minute hairs down each elytral interstice. Compared with *P. macroscapus* the present species may be known by the more strongly sinuate base of the elytra, the outwardly-dilated shorter scape of the male antenna, and the different markings\*.

### 3. *Pseudocyphus macroscapus*, sp. n. (Tab. XIII. fig. 11, $\sigma$ .)

Oblong, narrow ( $\sigma$ ), broader (♀), black; variegate with a dense clothing of whitish (or cinereous) and blackish (or brown) scales, the latter sometimes predominating and leaving two vittæ on the disc of the prothorax, a long streak at the base of the third elytral interstice, two angulated oblique fasciæ on the disc, and a patch at the apex, pale—in lighter individuals the dark markings are reduced to three faint stripes on the prothorax, two or three interrupted oblique fasciæ on the elytra, an interrupted sutural stripe, and an oblong spot on the third interstice below the base; the upper surface also set with short, semierect, bristly hairs, which are seriatly arranged down each interstice, the lower surface uniformly cinereo-squamose. Head and rostrum rugulosely punctate and narrowly sulcate; eyes large, moderately convex; antennal scape widened from near the base, becoming a little broader at the apex, reaching to beyond the front of the prothorax in  $\sigma$ , and to the posterior margin of the eyes in ♀. Prothorax transverse, somewhat rounded at the sides, closely punctate and feebly canaliculate. Elytra subparallel to about the middle in  $\sigma$ , broader in ♀, feebly bisinuate at the base; rather finely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose and somewhat convex. First ventral segment feebly hollowed down the middle.

Length  $5-7\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth 2–3 millim. ( $\sigma$  ♀.)

*Hab.* GUATEMALA (Sallé), Zapote, Capetillo, Dueñas, San Gerónimo (Champion), Chimaltenango (Conradt).

Found in numbers on the Pacific slope of Guatemala and singly in Baja Vera Paz. The specimens vary in colour, according to the predominance of the light or dark scales, but the oblique elytral fasciæ and the prothoracic vittæ are always distinctly visible. The scape of the antennæ is widened from near the base, and it is considerably elongated in the male. The setæ are sometimes extremely short, and the light scales

\* An undescribed insect (♀) in the British Museum labelled "*Platyomus gratiosus*, Jekel, Brazil," is extremely like *P. nigroguttatus*, but it has the antennal scape more slender and the scattered black spots on the elytra differently arranged.