

(Höge), Santa Lucrecia (*Knab, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*); GUATEMALA, Livingston and Trece Aguas (*Schwarz and Barber, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*), Yzabal (*Sallé*), Chiacam, San Juan, Sabo, Teleman, Panzos (*Champion, Conradt*), Coban (*Conradt*).

This insect has long been known in collections under one or the other of the above-quoted MSS. names. It is extremely variable, as regards the colour of the scales and the development of the markings, which are very rarely altogether obsolete. The typical form is from the Mexican State of Vera Cruz, the var. α from Livingston and Yzabal, the var. β from various places in Alta Vera Paz (especially from the warmer part of the Polochic valley), all the localities being on the Atlantic slope. *P. chrysopus* is represented in Yucatan by *P. zebra*, which has still more widely separated seriate punctures on the elytra and the dark post-median fascia curved or oblique.

COMPSUS.

Compsus, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 109 (1826); Gen. Curc. i. p. 640; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 116; Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 88.

? *Oxyderces*, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. i. p. 646.

This genus, like *Cyphus*, extends northward to the United States. It includes a large number of South American forms, most of which are so densely clothed with chalky-white or green scales that the sculpture cannot be properly seen. The essential characters of the species here referred to *Compsus* (the type of which is *Cyphus acrolithus*, Germ.) are:—

Rostrum broad, widened anteriorly, emarginate at the sides and apex, the upper portion obliquely bifurcate anteriorly, the nasal plate wide, triangular, bare, the scrobes visible from above, subangulate, not reaching to beneath the eyes; eyes not strictly lateral, more or less rounded (obliquely truncate in front in *C. argyreus*, L.); antennal scape flattened, narrow, feebly clavate; scutellum well developed; elytra regularly 10-striate, the outer striæ coalescent from the basal third, the humeri prominent; anterior tibiæ unguiculate, not denticulate within; posterior tibiæ narrowly laminate at the apex, the space between the marginal cilia bare, the articular surface large, feebly ascending or subterminal, squamose; body winged, densely squamose.

The scales in some of the species vary in colour from green to white (*C. auricephalus*, &c.), and several of the southern forms are ornamented with small blue evanescent spots, this colour sometimes extending to the legs also. The elytra in the females are often more distinctly divergent or mucronate at the tip than in the males. *C. carinirostris*, Boh., has two additional abbreviated striæ on the elytra, the articular surface of the hind tibiæ glabrous, &c., and it is here placed under *Exophthalmus* (anteà, p. 254).

a. Rostrum carinate anteriorly; elytra each with a bare black spot on the middle of the disc, the seriate punctures scattered, the alternate interstices scarcely more raised than the others, and the striæ normal; legs partly blue: general vestiture white

cæruleipes, sp. n.