

## 2. *Compsus auricephalus*. (Tab. XIII. figg. 17, ♀; 18, ♂, var.)

*Curculio auricephalus*, Say, Journ. Acad. Phil. iii. p. 310 (1823)<sup>1</sup>.

*Platyomus auricephalus*, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. i. p. 645<sup>2</sup>.

*Compsus auricephalus*, Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 88<sup>3</sup>; Pierce, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxxvii. p. 360<sup>4</sup>; Mitchell and Pierce, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. xiii. p. 48<sup>5</sup>.

*Compsus auriceps*, Boh. op. cit. vi. 1, p. 183<sup>6</sup>.

*Platyomus auriceps*, Labr. et Imhoff, Gen. Curc. ii. t. 52<sup>7</sup>.

*Compsus venustus*, Chevr. in litt.<sup>8</sup>.

Length  $7\frac{1}{5}$ – $12\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $2\frac{2}{3}$ –5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Mississippi<sup>1 2 4 6 7</sup>, Arkansas, Georgia<sup>3</sup>, Texas<sup>4 5</sup>, Arizona<sup>4</sup>.—MEXICO<sup>3 6 7</sup> (*Mus. Brit.*), Monclova in Coahuila (*Dr. Palmer*), Victoria, Tampico (*Schwarz, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*), San Rafael Jicaltepec (*Townsend, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*), Oaxaca (*Sallé, Höge*).

*Var.* More elongate; the elytra more produced and acuminate at the apex, the alternate interstices costate throughout; the vestiture white, greenish, or pale brown.

Length  $9\frac{1}{10}$ – $16\frac{3}{4}$ , breadth 3– $6\frac{1}{2}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* MEXICO, Acapulco (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Tactic in Alta Vera Paz (*Conradt*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA, Boca del Limon (*Pittier*), Cangrejal de Aserri (*Biolley*), Atenas (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*); PANAMA, Caldera, Peña Blanca (*Champion*).

The specimens of this species before me (including a long series from Tampico) vary greatly in size and in the colour of the scales—from green to white or pale brown, the head, rostrum, and legs being often cupreous in the green typical form. The southern examples are more elongate, uniformly white or brownish\*, and have the alternate elytral interstices 3, 5, and 7 strongly costate and the apices more produced; but they are connected with *C. auricephalus* by intermediate forms. The prothorax is trisulcate, and often more widened posteriorly in the female than in the male; the eyes, too, are sometimes rather depressed in the former sex. Found on *Phoradendron*, *Ambrosia*, *Gossypium*, and *Acacia*<sup>5</sup>.

## 3. *Compsus nigropunctatus*, sp. n. (Tab. XIII. fig. 19.)

Elongate, black, densely clothed (the punctures included) with chalky-white scales, the elytra each with three or four small bare black spots—one on the fourth or fifth interstice below the base (sometimes obsolete), one at the middle of the disc, one in a line with it on the outer margin, and one on the third interstice towards the apex,—the prothorax also sometimes with three or five small black spots (three on the anterior margin and one on each side of the disc towards the base). Rostrum hollowed and obsoletely sulcate anteriorly, the upper portion obliquely divergent on each side in front, the scrobes descending for a short distance before the eyes, the latter rounded and convex; antennal scape reaching to a little beyond the eyes. Prothorax transverse, deeply bisinuate at the base, slightly rounded at the sides, broadly flattened or hollowed down the middle. Elytra elongate-triangular, flattened on the disc, lobed at the base, acuminate at the apex, the apices dentiform; with rows of fine, subapproximate punctures placed in very shallow foveæ, the third interstice gradually becoming more raised to the apical declivity and then abruptly declivous, the fifth also raised posteriorly and the seventh anteriorly.

Length 12–15, breadth  $4\frac{1}{10}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$  millim. (? ♀.)

\* Probably discoloured, as may be the case in *C. isabellinus*, Boh.