

1. *Pseudeustylus cupreoviridis*, sp. n. (Tab. XIII. fig. 29, ♀.)

Moderately elongate, piceous; densely squamose, the scales on the head, rostrum, and legs, on the anterior margin and down the middle of the prothorax, along the base, suture, and outer part of the disc of the elytra, and on part of the under surface, cupreous, those on the rest of the body green or greenish-cinereous; the elytra also sparsely set with uniseriately arranged fine, stiff, erect setæ, and the rest of the surface with short decumbent hairs. Head and rostrum canaliculate; eyes very large, rounded, convex; antennal scape moderately stout, joint 2 of the funiculus considerably longer than 1. Prothorax a little broader than long, subcylindrical, obliquely narrowing forwards, obsoletely canaliculate; with coarse scattered punctures intermixed with a fine dense punctuation. Elytra elongate-triangular, conspicuously punctate-striate, the interstices somewhat convex, the humeri prominent, the apices feebly mucronate.

Length $7\frac{3}{4}$ – $9\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA (*Ribbe*, in *Mus. Dresden*), Bugaba (*Champion*).

Three males and one female. A remarkably distinct form, with the cupreous and green portions of the surface sharply contrasted (recalling *Pandeleiteius erubescens* and *Exophthalmus carneipes*), the eyes very large, the scrobes wholly visible from above, the anterior femora dentate.

2. *Pseudeustylus cupreotinctus*, sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 30, 30 a, ♀.)

♀. Elongate, black, shining; above thickly clothed with cupreo-cinereous, the lower surface with whitish, scales, the scales on the elytra here and there condensed into denser patches which are separated by small partially denuded spaces (? abraded), and also set with short, scattered, decumbent, whitish setæ. Head and rostrum canaliculate, the rostrum longer than broad and with the upper portion parallel-sided; eyes very large, somewhat depressed, oval as seen from above; antennæ slender, the scape feebly clavate at the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus twice as long as 1. Prothorax about as long as broad, subcylindrical, obliquely narrowed anteriorly, interruptedly canaliculate; with coarse scattered punctures intermixed with a fine interstitial punctuation. Elytra elongate, subparallel to beyond the middle, the humeri prominent; coarsely punctate-striate (the punctures appearing fine where covered by the scales), the interstices flat on the disc, feebly convex towards the sides and apex.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{2}{3}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen. More elongate than *P. cupreoviridis*, the antennæ more slender, the eyes depressed, the elytra relatively longer, with the setæ shorter and decumbent, the scales uniformly coloured. This species is extremely like *Exophthalmus distigma*, an insect occurring in abundance at the same locality, but it is separable at a glance by the superior scrobes, the longer, 10-striate elytra, and the dentate anterior femora.

BRACHYSTYLUS.

Brachystylus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. viii. 2, p. 433 (1845); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 207; Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 90.

Brachystylus has hitherto included a single species only, *B. acutus* (Say), from North America; the two from Mexico now added are perfectly congeneric. They have a short broad rostrum, with short, superior, posteriorly converging scrobes, the