

a space along the sides (the latter sometimes enclosing a small spot), and those on the elytra into two oblique or transverse fasciæ on the outer part of the disc and various asymmetrically distributed small scattered spots. The eight examples from Salina Cruz (fig. 15), all of comparatively small size, are in beautifully fresh condition and have the whitish markings very sharply defined. In two specimens (one from Tocoyn and one from San Andres Tuxtla) the cinereous vestiture predominates, and in one of those from Juquila it is reduced, on the contrary, to a few small spots. An example from Tehuantepec (*Knab, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*) with the scales greenish-cinereous may belong here. In many of them, including those from Salina Cruz, the posterior margin of the buccal cavity is produced into a tooth-like projection at the middle in front, just behind the mentum. The males have the prothorax more rounded at the sides than the females.

5. *Coleocerus marmoratus*. (Tab. XIV. fig. 16.)

Coleocerus marmoratus, Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 109¹; Pierce, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxxvii. p. 364².

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Texas^{1 2}.—MEXICO, Monterey in Nuevo Leon, Victoria in Tamaulipas (*Schwarz, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*).

I have seen six specimens of this species from within our limits agreeing with others before me from San Diego and Brownsville, Texas. The markings are variable, the cinereous scales sometimes predominating, but the blackish scales are never condensed into two uninterrupted broad vittæ on the disc of the prothorax as is often the case in *C. variegatus*, the latter also having the prothorax less distinctly narrowed at the base than in *C. marmoratus*, at least in the female.

6. *Coleocerus crassipes*, sp. n.

Subovate, convex, black; variegated with a dense clothing of rather large, imbricate, pale brown, fuscous, and whitish scales, the last-named condensed on the prothorax into a faint median line and a curved submarginal stripe, and those on the elytra into two transverse patches or fasciæ on the outer part of the disc and various irregular partly confluent smaller spots; the surface also set with minute, scattered, curled, decumbent setæ. Rostrum broad, depressed down the middle, and with a small bare fovea behind the nasal plate. Prothorax transverse, much broader at the base than at the apex, the hind angles subrectangular as seen from above and immarginate externally, the base bisinuate, the surface densely punctate. Scutellum small, transverse. Elytra oblong, not or very little wider than the prothorax; punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex. Mesosternal protuberance small, conical. Legs stout.

Length $3\frac{9}{10}$ –5, breadth 2 – $2\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Acapulco (*Höge; Knab, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*).

Six specimens. Extremely like *C. rotundicollis*, and only differing from it in the much less rounded sides of the prothorax and the more oblong elytra. It is possible they are the sexual complements of the same species, but this is not likely to be the case. The less excavate, non-sulcate rostrum and the feebly protuberant mesosternum separate *C. crassipes* from all the varieties of *C. variegatus* and *C. setosus*.