

EUDIAGOGUS.

Eudiagogus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. vi. 1, p. 307 (1840); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 389; Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 110.

The three known species of this genus are very closely related, mainly differing in the markings of the upper surface. *E. rosenschoeldi*, Fähr., from Louisiana, Texas, &c., probably extends into Northern Mexico; it may be known by its nigro-vittate prothorax and the irregularly extended cupreous or whitish elytral vittæ.

1. *Eudiagogus pulcher*. (Tab. XIV. fig. 20.)

Eudiagogus pulcher, Fähr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vi. 1, p. 310¹; Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 111²; Pierce, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxxvii. p. 364 (1909)³; Mitchell and Pierce, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. xiii. p. 50 (1911)⁴.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Florida and Texas^{2 3 4}.—MEXICO¹ (*Mus. Brit.*; *Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

Sent in numbers by Höge from Jalapa. This species seems only to differ from the Brazilian *E. episcopalis* in having the submarginal cupreous stripe on the elytra more sinuous and often connected before the middle with the stripe along the lower margin. Both species have the prothorax dilated anteriorly and marked with four large black spots. Found on senna (*Cassia occidentalis*) in Texas⁴.

PROMECOPS.

Promecops, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 135 (1826); Gen. Curc. ii. p. 164, vi. 1, p. 315; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. pp. 385, 389.

A genus including a large number of closely allied Tropical American forms, several of which are so imperfectly characterized that they are not recognizable from the descriptions alone. Lacordaire has called attention to the fact that the species are divisible into two groups, one with connate and the other with free tarsal claws; he restricts *Promecops* (in his table of the genera of Promécopides) for the former.

Some of the members, again, of the second group have the mesosternum conically protuberant as in *Coleocerus* (*P. lepida*, *leucothyrea*, *rhombica*, *rhombifera*, *unidentata*, &c.); others (*P. viator*, *umbrata*, and several of the new forms here added) have the mesosternum flattened or simply convex. It is preferable to leave them all under one genus, *Promecops*, for the present, the species being often so much alike that they are only separable by the structure of the claws or mesosternum. In some of the new forms now added remarkable characters are to be found in the anterior tarsi or anterior tibiæ of the males. The various species, many of which are very variable in size and colour*, may be tabulated thus:—

* The extent of variation is well shown in a series of about 450 examples of *P. lunata*, Fähr., obtained by Mr. H. H. Smith in the Windward Is. (St. Vincent, Grenada, Becquia, and Cannouan). This species has small, connate tarsal claws and a simply convex mesosternum.