

their surface mottled with pale brown and black. The prothorax usually has a fine carina or groove down the posterior half of the disc. The specimens standing under *P. umbrata* in the Sallé collection and in the British Museum belong to *P. viator*, the type of which I have examined. The numerous examples from Cordova agree in having numerous long, erect setæ on the elytra, but amongst those from Jalapa both forms are represented.

2. *Promecops umbrata*.

Promecops umbratus, Fähr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vi. 1, p. 324¹.

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

Hab. MEXICO¹, Jalapa (*Höge*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

The numerous individuals referred to *P. umbrata* (the type of which cannot now be found in the Stockholm Museum) merely differ from *P. viator* in having the elytral setæ less numerous, short, curled, and decumbent, but often becoming longer and more erect towards the base. A long series from Atoyac agree in this respect, and I have therefore retained the two forms as distinct. The Mexican insect referred by Fähræus to *P. nubifer*, Gyll., probably belongs here*.

3. *Promecops unidentata*, sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 22, 22 a, b, ♂.)

♂. Oblong, robust, piceous; variegated with a dense clothing of brown, blackish, and whitish (or brownish-cinereous) scales, the last-named condensed into three lines on the prothorax, and two curved or oblique transverse fasciæ (one before the middle, the other subapical) on each elytron, the blackish scales clustered into a common transverse patch at the base and a large patch on each between the pallid fasciæ (these markings being sometimes coalescent along the suture); the surface also set with scattered, curled, decumbent setæ, those on the elytra seriatly arranged down each interstice. Rostrum longer than broad, canaliculate, densely punctate; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, rather convex, rounded at the sides, constricted and narrowed in front, finely canaliculate or subcarinate down the middle from near the apex to the base, the surface with rather coarse scattered punctures. Elytra oblong, very gradually narrowing from the prominent humeri, much wider than the prothorax; punctate-striate, the interstices convex. Mesosternum protuberant. Legs stout; all the tibiæ strongly unguiculate, the anterior and intermediate pairs serrulate, the anterior pair armed with a long, acute, oblique tooth on the inner edge near the apex (fig. 22 b), the intermediate pair abruptly excavate near the tip, the excavation preceded by a sharp tooth; tarsal claws long, free.

♀. Elytra subparallel in their basal half; anterior tibiæ without subapical tooth, the intermediate pair simply hollowed at the apex within, the uncus of each less bowed inwards and not so stout.

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

Hab. ? COSTA RICA (*Mus. Brit.*: ♀); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, David, Caldera (*Champion*: ♂ ♀), Tabernilla, Canal Zone (*Busck, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*: ♀).

Numerous examples, females preponderating. Easily distinguishable from the allied forms by the structure of the anterior and intermediate tibiæ of the male,

* *P. nubifer* was said by Gyllenhal (Schönh. Gen. Curc. ii. p. 167) to be from "North America"; Fähræus subsequently, on redescribing the species (*op. cit.* vi. 1, p. 325), gave Brazil and Mexico for it.