

2. *Zygops vitticollis*. (Tab. II. fig. 12, ♂.)

Zygops vitticollis, Desbr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxv. p. 39¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹ (*Mus. Brit.*), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*); GUATEMALA Telemán, Chacoj, and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in plenty in the hottest parts of the Polochic Valley in Guatemala. It is easily recognizable by its elongate form, the sharply trivittate prothorax, and the fulvo-variegate elytra, the under surface whitish, spotted with fuscous along the sides. The suture of the elytra is granulate almost to the base. The male has the anterior tarsi clothed on each side with long hairs, the first and second ventral segments broadly depressed along the middle, and the fifth segment sinuato-truncate at the apex. The femora have one or two (the anterior pair sometimes with three) small teeth exterior to the larger one. The length varies from $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

3. *Zygops rufomaculata*, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 13, 13 a, ♀.)

Elongate-ovate, broad, flattened above, black, the vestiture close and fine; the head with an ochreous line around the eyes; the prothorax flavo-cinereous, with a very large carmine-red patch on each side in front, which extends downwards on to the flanks, and two black vittæ on the disc, these latter connected near the base with a curved, sinuous, black stripe extending around the flanks from the lower anterior margin; the elytra with the basal half black, with a short curved stripe near the suture at the base, and various spots below and exterior to it, flavo-cinereous or fulvous, the apical half alternately lineate with fuscous and cinereous; the pygidium black; the vestiture of the under surface dense, white, extensively maculated with black—a very broad oblique band on the sides of the metasternum extending forwards over the mesosternal side-pieces, an oblique stripe on each side of the abdomen, and two stripes down the segments 2–5,—that of the legs brownish or cinereous, the femora without darker annuli. Eyes well-separated; rostrum arcuate, tricarinate and deeply quadrisulcate at the base; joint 2 of the funiculus more than twice the length of 3, 4–7 submoniliform. Prothorax transverse, strongly bisinuate at the base, the sides arcuately converging anteriorly; densely, minutely punctate. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, somewhat rounded at the sides, separately rounded at the apex, and arcuately depressed below the base; finely punctate-striate, the striæ sinuous below the base, the alternate interstices wider than the others, convex, and sparsely seriato-granulate, 1 conspicuously granulate beyond the middle. Legs elongate; posterior femora bi-, the others uni-dentate.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ –13, breadth 4 – $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).—COLOMBIA, Buenaventura (*coll. Fry*).

Three specimens. A peculiarly-marked insect, the elytra having the basal and apical halves differently coloured, the prothorax both transversely and longitudinally lineate with black, and ornamented with a large carmine-red patch on each side in front. *Z. rufomaculata* is related to *Z. mexicana*, but in colour it is more like *Z. rubricollis*, Boh.

4. *Zygops erythropyga*, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 14, 14 a, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, broad, flattened above, black or piceous, the antennæ and sometimes the legs and rostrum in part, reddish, the vestiture close and fine; the head with an ochreous ring around the eyes; the