

prothorax with a large, subquadrate, dark patch on the disc, the short anterior lobe and the broad depressed space on each side in front (the fulvous inner portion excepted) carmine-red, the rest of the vestiture sparse, cinereous; the scutellum and elytra variegated with cinereous and fuscous, the elytra with a broad space along the sides (extending from the middle to the apex) black, enclosing two transverse whitish spots; the pygidium carmine-red; the vestiture of the under surface dense, whitish, marked with large black spots—two on the flanks of the prothorax, one on the mesothoracic epimera, one on the sides of the metasternum (extending across the episterna), and four on the abdomen,—the sides of the last ventral segment and a patch on the metathoracic episterna carmine-red; the legs cinereous, the posterior femora with a reddish or fulvous streak on the outer face near the base. Eyes almost contiguous in front; rostrum arcuate, tricarinate and quadrisulcate at the base; joint 2 of the funiculus nearly twice as long as 3, 4–7 submoniliform. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, very deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, minutely punctate. Elytra very little wider than the prothorax, obtuse at the apex, arcuately depressed below the base; finely punctate-striate, the interstices densely punctulate, 1 and 5 sparsely granulate, 1 swollen at the base. Legs elongate; femora unidentate; tibiae feebly mucronate at the inner apical angle.

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

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).—ECUADOR, Lita (*coll. Fry*).

We have received three specimens of this species, and there are six others in the Pascoe and Fry collections at the British Museum. Near *Z. maculiventris*, but with the broad depressed space at the sides of the prothorax in front, the pygidium, and a patch on the sides of the metasternum and abdomen, carmine-red; the prothorax more strongly sinuate at the base, the elytra somewhat rounded at the sides, the femora and tibiae not annulate.

5. *Zygops mexicana*. (Tab. II. figg. 15, 15 a, ♀.)

Zygops mexicanus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 611¹.

Zygops signativentris, Boh. op. cit. viii. 2, p. 89².

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*), Vera Cruz (*Chevrolat*¹), Toxpam, San Andres Tuxtla, Santecomapan (*Sallé*), Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Yzabal (*Sallé*), Panzos, Chacoj, Senahu, and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, El Tumbador, Las Mercedes, Paraiso, San Isidro, Cerro Zunil, El Reposo, Pantaleon (*Champion*); NICARAGUA (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA, Limon, San Carlos (*Biolley*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Tolé (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia, Ecuador, Cayenne², Peru.

A common insect in the "tierra caliente" of Central America, occurring on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, and extending southward to Peru. It may be known from most of its allies by the anchor-shaped dark patch on the disc of the prothorax, the scattered white spots on both the prothorax and elytra (two of which, subtriangular in shape, are situate near the hind angles of the former), the large, subtriangular, black patch at the sides of the elytra, the black patches on the abdomen and on the sides of the metasternum, &c. The male has the fifth ventral segment sinuato-truncate at the apex, the first and second segments depressed down the middle (the groove being shallow in the female), and the anterior tarsi clothed with a few long, fine, projecting