

common, transverse, subquadrate dark patch on the disc. This insect seems to be a form of the *Z. sellatus* of Dejean, which, according to Desbrochers, is synonymous with *Z. scutulata*, Er., with the description of which it does not agree. The male of the Brazilian *Z. sellata* has the first ventral segment shallowly depressed and not pilose.

12. *Zygops tridentata*. (*Z. impressiventris*, Tab. II. figg. 22, 22 a, ♀ ; 22 b, hind leg.)

♀. *Zygops tridentatus*, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 621¹.

♂. *Zygops impressiventris*, Desbr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxv. p. 40².

Var. *Zygops semialbus*, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 28³.

Very like *Z. sellata* but with the prothorax sprinkled with white scales, the fulvous scales condensed into various more or less confluent spots, both on the disc and at the sides, the elytra mottled with purplish-brown, cinereous, and black scales, the under surface also mottled at the sides, cinereous down the middle; the third joint of the funiculus much shorter, about as long as the next two or three joints united; the prothorax sinuate at the sides, the ante-apical groove deep; the sutural interstice of the elytra granulate throughout and a little raised; the ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly depressed down the middle, and the depression on 2 thickly clothed with long, fine, erect brownish hairs, in the ♂; the legs short and stout, the posterior femora tri- or quadri-, the others bi-, dentate.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ –7, breadth 2– $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*), Toxpam (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA (*Mus. Brit.*), Telemán, Chacoj, and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, El Reposo, Las Mercedes, San Isidro, Cerro Zunil, Volcan de Atitlan (*Champion*), Panzos, Coban (*Conradt*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Sallé*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia, Cayenne^{1 2 3}.

Many specimens, varying greatly in size, about half of them from the Pacific slope of Guatemala. The cluster of erect hairs on the depressed portion of the second ventral segment of the male is a peculiar character, separating *Z. tridentata* from most of the other short-legged Central-American forms. I have seen the types of *Z. tridentatus*, *Z. impressiventris*, and *Z. semialbus*, and am unable to separate them, the long series before me connecting the various forms. The markings on the prothorax vary in extent, and the elytra are sometimes dark.

13. *Zygops maculipes*. (Tab. II. figg. 23, ♀ ; 23 a, hind leg.)

♀. *Zygops maculipes*, Desbr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxv. p. 40¹.

Oblong, piceous, the antennæ, the apex of the rostrum, and the tarsi more or less ferruginous; variegated above with small purplish-brown and cinereous scales, the latter condensed into three vittæ on the prothorax (the central one narrow, the others broad and often interrupted) and various small scattered patches on the elytra, the elytra also more or less maculated with black, or with a blackish patch on the middle of the disc near the suture; the under surface clothed with small, narrow, cinereous or flavo-cinereous scales, spotted with brown along the sides, the legs cinereous, the posterior femora sharply, and the others less distinctly, fusco-annulate at about the middle. Eyes very large, almost contiguous in front; rostrum moderately long, rugulose and feebly carinate at the base; joints 2 and 3 of the funiculus slender, elongate, 3 one-half the length of 2 and about as long as 4–7 united. Prothorax transverse, narrowed in front, the sides parallel at the base, the latter feebly bisinuate; densely, minutely punctate. Elytra oblong, a little wider than the prothorax, obtuse at the apex; finely punctate-striate,