

in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; densely, minutely punctate. Elytra oblong, very little wider than the prothorax, flattened on the disc, subtruncate at the apex; finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat, densely punctulate, 1 obsoletely granulate. Ventral segment 1 shallowly depressed along the middle in the ♂. Legs rather short; posterior femora sharply bidentate, the others unidentate.

Length  $5\frac{1}{5}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $2\frac{1}{10}$ – $2\frac{1}{5}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).—BRAZIL (*Mus. Brit.*).

Four specimens from Nicaragua and one from Brazil, agreeing perfectly *inter se* \*. The dense, uniform, whitish vestiture of the under surface, the comparatively short third joint of the funiculus, and the strongly bidentate posterior femora, separate *Z. trivittata* from the allied Central-American forms, *Z. sobrina* excepted. From *Z. leucogaster*, Desbr., the present species may be known by the larger cinereous patches on the elytra, the sharply unidentate anterior femora, and the unicolorous vestiture of the under surface †.

# 16. *Zygops sobrina*. (*Z. minuta*, Tab. II. figg. 26, ♀; 26 a, hind leg.)

♂. *Zygops sobrinus*, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 622 <sup>1</sup>.

*Zygops minuta* (Jekel), Desbr. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1890, p. cxxvii <sup>2</sup>.

Very like *Z. trivittata*, but with the vestiture of the upper surface cinereous, fulvous, and black intermixed, the cinereous scales sometimes predominating, these latter condensed into an interrupted submarginal vitta or several spots on the prothorax and various small spots on the elytra, the black scales on the elytra clustered into a small spot on each side of the scutellum, an irregular patch near the suture at about the middle, and a few small scattered spots; the vestiture of the under surface dense and wholly white, that of the legs also white, the posterior femora with a broad blackish or brown patch at the apex above. The prothorax a little less parallel at the sides; the anterior and intermediate femora unidentate, the posterior pair sharply bidentate, the inner tooth long, the outer one short and triangular; the first ventral segment broadly depressed down the middle in the ♂.

Length 4–5, breadth  $1\frac{2}{3}$ – $2\frac{1}{10}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* MEXICO, Toxpan, Juquila (*Sallé*); PANAMA, Tolé (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Cayenne <sup>2</sup>, Amazons <sup>2</sup>, Brazil <sup>1</sup>.

Six specimens, all but one from Mexico, differing from the type of *Z. sobrinus* in having a distinct black spot on each side of the scutellum and a more deeply excavate first ventral segment in the male. This insect is apparently the *Z. minuta* of Jekel, to judge from a Cayenne example thus named in the Pascoe collection at the British Museum; Desbrochers, however, in his brief diagnosis <sup>2</sup>, says nothing about the black spot on either side of the scutellum (conspicuous in the paler individuals), nor does he mention the dark patch at the apex of the posterior femora. The third joint of the funiculus is short, as in *Z. trivittata*. The two teeth on the posterior femora are sharp. The vestiture of the under surface is uniformly white.

\* In the British Museum there is a female specimen (without hind legs) of a nearly allied form from "Mexico," with a longer and more slender rostrum, longer antennæ, with a longer club, and spotted metasternal side-pieces. There are others like it from Brazil, unnamed, in the Fry collection.

† The type (♀) of *Z. leucogaster* has three large, sharply-defined, blackish-brown patches along the sides of the body beneath, the anterior femora obsoletely bidentate, &c.