

legs short and stout, the posterior femora not reaching beyond the second ventral suture; femora very stout, clavate, deeply sulcate at the apex beneath, and each armed with a short triangular tooth; third tarsal joint short, broadly bilobed, the claws very small.

This genus includes a remarkable form from Eastern Mexico, chiefly characterized by its elongate cylindrical prothorax, narrowly separated intermediate coxæ, and short stout legs. It is not very closely related to any of the genera enumerated or described by Dr. Heller, after whom I have dedicated it.

1. **Helleriella longicollis**, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 28, 28 a.)

Elongate, flattened above, moderately convex beneath, black, the rostrum (except at the base) and antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with small narrow scales, those on the under surface and on the first elytral fascia coarser; the head between the eyes, the prothorax with the sides, base, and apex, and a line down the middle, and the elytra with the base and suture narrowly, a small spot at the apex, and a sinuous, interrupted post-median fascia, whitish, with a few fulvous scales intermixed, each elytron also with a broad, curved, fulvous fascia below the base, the rest of the upper surface blackish, the legs and under surface entirely whitish. Head rugulose punctate; rostrum sparsely punctate and shining, the dilated basal portion rugulose and squamose. Prothorax longer than broad, feebly constricted at the apex; closely punctate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, and less than twice its length, conjointly rounded at the apex; densely rugulose, finely and shallowly punctate-striate. Ventral segment 1 slightly depressed down the middle.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (σ ?)

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

One specimen.

TIMORUS.

Timorus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iv. p. 680 (1838); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 154; Chevrolat, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1879, p. lxxi; Heller, Abhandl. Mus. Dresd. no. 11, pp. 4, 60.

This genus includes a few conspicuous Tropical-American forms, one of which has been recorded from Mexico; the last-mentioned locality, however, requires confirmation. *Timorus* is related to *Copturus*, differing from it in the relative lengths of the first two joints of the funiculus, the coarse vestiture, &c.

1. **Timorus suturalis**. (Tab. III. figg. 1, 1 a, var.)

Timorus suturalis, Ros. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 681¹; Lacord. Gen. Col. vii. p. 154, Atlas, t. 74. figg. 6, 6 a²; Chevr. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. lxxii³; Heller, Abhandl. Mus. Dresd. no. 11, p. 60⁴.

Timorus tuberculosus, M. C., in Mus. Vind. Cæs.⁵

Timorus tuberculatus, Heller, loc. cit. p. 60 (sine descr.)⁶.

Hab. ? MEXICO^{5 6}.—BRAZIL¹⁻⁵.

Two specimens of a *Timorus* in the Vienna Museum (kindly communicated by Custos L. Ganglbauer), one labelled "Brazil" and the other "Mexico," seem to belong to Rosenschöld's species, though they differ from Lacordaire's figure of *T. suturalis*, and from the examples of that insect in the British Museum, in having the elytra more strongly tuberculate. We take the opportunity of figuring the "Mexican" specimen.