

as they are in the male; indeed, the larger male individuals are those in which the marks are most reduced.

The synonymy of this species is very doubtful, and I have merely adopted that given in the Munich Catalogue. Herbst did not know the locality of his type, and his description and figure¹ are but poor. In our region this species is apparently chiefly northern in its distribution, we having received eight or nine individuals only from Panama. I have considerable doubt whether the South-American specimens really belong to the same species, but I have not seen sufficient examples to enable me to form a decided opinion. We have received about one hundred specimens from Central America.

3. *Brenthus championi*, sp. n. (Tab. III. fig. 3, ♂.)

Nigerrimus, elytris flavo-lineatis, interstitio quarto linea elongata aliaque brevi, interstitio tertio lineis duabus mediocriter elongatis; elytris fortiter sculpturatis, interstitio secundo angusto, interstitiis externis subcarinatis.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*).

We have received a single example only of this species; it is of the male sex, and in sculpture more resembles *B. armiger* than any other member of the genus, but it differs from that insect in the total absence of caudal prolongations, as well as in the form of the head and rostrum. It agrees with *B. multilineatus* in the disposition of the yellow marks on the elytra, but it is distinct therefrom by the sculpture, by the more strongly toothed front tibiæ, and by the shorter antennæ. Antennæ short and stout, thickened towards the extremity, joints 7–10 transverse. Rostrum short and broad; prorostrum deeply sulcate. Thorax sulcate from near the base to near the apex. Elytra black, with pale yellow lines disposed as follows—one at the base of the fourth interstice extending quite one-third of the length, and one very short, just behind the middle; third interstice with two lines of equal length—one on the middle, and one on the apical portion; second interstice extremely narrow, except at the base and apex; sides of the elytra coarsely and closely punctate, so that the interstices are very narrow, and look like crenate carinæ scarcely raised. Prosternum, metasternum, and abdomen canaliculate. Terminal ventral segment remarkably coarsely punctate.

It is quite possible that this insect may prove to be a dwarf form of the male of *B. armiger*, in which, concurrently with the absence of the usual male prolongations, the metarostrum, head, and thorax have the form of these parts in the female. The var. *insubidus*, Kirsch, of *B. armiger*, has the tails very short; in speaking of that species I have mentioned that the length of the male caudæ is very variable.