

more extended along the carina and the markings of the elytra smaller; the black spots on the pygidium are also larger. This specimen represents perhaps a Mexican subspecies.

4. *Phænithon pollux*, sp. n. (Tab. XIII. fig. 11.)

♀. Black; femora and bases of tibiae rufescent; dark parts of upperside deep brown, light parts luteous-grey or clay-colour, as follows: a broad mesial vitta on rostrum and head, covering the whole frons; the whole pronotum, except two irregular brown vittae which include some grey dots before middle and some lateral brown speckles; the scutellum; the elytra, with the exception of an irregular transverse median band which divides at the sixth stripe of punctures into two bands—one running obliquely towards shoulder which it does not reach, and the other obliquely backwards to outer margin,—both branches including grey or clayish speckles, the elytra bearing, moreover, a number of brown dots on suture, the one behind scutellum being the largest, three dots at basal margin, namely, one at scutellum, another halfway to shoulder, and the third below shoulder, besides a large patch on basal callosity; pygidium unevenly pubescent; underside (with the exception of numerous brown specks on the prosternum, two dots on the metasternite, and a row of minute lateral spots on the abdomen), tibiae and first tarsal segments (except their apices), and femora, luteous white.

Frons slightly concave, with the vestige of a channelled mesial carina. Prothorax not quite so broad as long, feebly depressed before carina, the latter somewhat concave in middle. Elytra rather strongly striped, the interspaces more or less convex, especially the third. Pygidium rounded at apex, anal sternite emarginate. Prosternum depressed in middle. Mesosternal process with the angles very slightly tuberculiform.

Length 8–10 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*).

Two females.

5. *Phænithon castor*, sp. n. (Tab. XIII. fig. 13.)

♀. Very similar to the preceding insect. Rostrum shorter, being twice as broad at base as long. Pronotum deeply impressed before base and depressed behind apical margin, vittae sharply defined, a small brown lateral dot present at apical margin; carina more deeply concave in middle. Elytra more broadly depressed at suture, much more finely striate-punctate; a large luteous patch extending from base to middle, reaching to shoulders at basal margin, sinuous at the sides, irregularly truncate behind, including a brown dot behind scutellum; a round luteous apical patch on each elytron including each a brown dot, a luteous, irregularly triangular limbal spot just before middle. Pygidium and sides of under surface more evenly pubescent luteous; a spot laterally at apical margin of pronotum, two on episternum of metasternite, and one each on second and third abdominal segments, brown; the luteous pubescence of abdomen rather sharply limited, forming a lateral spot on fourth segment. Prosternum shorter than in *P. pollux*, being only two-thirds as wide before the coxa as the coxa itself. Process of mesosternite vertical, with the apex less slanting than in *P. pollux*. First fore tarsal segment shorter.

Length 9 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*).

One female.

6. *Phænithon discifer*, sp. n. (Tab. XIII. fig. 14.)

♀. Black, upperside irregularly irrorated with clay-colour, underside dotted with luteous-grey, the dotting dense and well-defined at side, middle more evenly grey; two basal spots on pronotum and a large rounded sutural patch on elytra velvety-black, sharply defined, more or less bordered with luteous