

♂. Rostrum about as long as the prothorax, abruptly deflexed and compressed from the broad, sulcate basal portion, the apical portion obsoletely punctate towards the base; first ventral segment broadly flattened down the middle and with a more or less distinct, short, compressed, cariniform prominence in the centre towards the anterior margin.

♀. Rostrum much longer and with the compressed apical portion almost smooth, the peduncle of the submentum with an angular prominence in front.

Length $6\frac{4}{5}$ – $10\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO¹⁻⁵, Vera Cruz, Guerrero, Guanajuato, Morelos, Oaxaca, &c.; GUATEMALA; NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA.

An abundant insect in Mexico and Guatemala, reaching an elevation of 8000 feet in Guerrero. It may be known by its narrow, subfusiform shape; the basally excavate prothorax; and the rufous colour of the prothorax and the elytra, the former with a narrow median vitta (rarely divided into two spots), and sometimes a spot or streak on the flanks, black, the latter immaculate. *R. hæmatidus* (the type of which I have seen) is based upon freshly emerged specimens with each of the minute punctures bearing a small, hair-like scale. The compressed tubercle on the first ventral segment of the male is usually very conspicuous; but in one or two examples it is apparently wanting, but these individuals may be females with the rostrum not longer than in the male. The numerous specimens of *R. hæmatidus* before me are all from Mexico; the two with the median vitta of the prothorax divided into two spots, and with a rounded spot on the propleura, were found by Mr. Wickham at Toluca.

Some of the typical examples before me are labelled as having been found on *Dahlia* (at Guadalajara), and "corn and beans" (at Quiché).

41. *Rhodobænus bisignatus*, sp. n. (Tab. VII. figg. 12, 12 a, ♂.)

Subfusiform, opaque above, black; the prothorax and elytra rufous, the former with a narrow median vitta and a spot on each flank, and the latter with a spot at the middle of the disc at some distance from the suture, black; the under surface densely cinereo-pruinose. Rostrum not longer than the prothorax, short, abruptly incurved from the broad, punctured, narrowly sulcate basal portion, the apical portion compressed, very sparsely, finely punctate, in the ♀ a little smoother, unarmed at the tip in both sexes. Prothorax subconical, constricted in front, about as long as broad, obsoletely punctate, and with a transverse, arcuate depression on the disc towards the base. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the rounded humeri, finely punctate-striate. Pygidium conical. Beneath sparsely, rather coarsely punctate; ventral excavation of the ♂ long and deep, without trace of compressed tubercle anteriorly.

Length 7– $8\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$ –3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*Truqui*), Puebla, Juquila (*Sallé*), Tehuantepec (*Mus. Brit.*).

Five specimens. Very like *R. sanguineus*, but with a shorter and stouter rostrum in both sexes, a black spot on the disc of each elytron near the middle, and a long, deep, non-carinate ventral excavation in the male. It has a similar transverse excavation on the disc of the prothorax, a character separating *R. bisignatus* from all the varieties of *R. 13-punctatus*. *R. bipunctatus*, Chevr., from Brazil, has somewhat similarly marked elytra.