

Hab. MEXICO, San Andres Tuxtla, Juquila (*Sallé*), Cerro de Palmas (*Höge*); GUATEMALA (*Mus. Brit.*), Zapote, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Eleven specimens, five of which are from Zapote. Distinguishable from the reddish variety of *R. cinctus*, and from other allied forms, by the conspicuous cariniform tubercle on the first ventral segment of the male, a character also to be found in the same sex of *R. bicinctus* and *R. maculifer*.

The vars. α and β of *R. deltoides* have very similarly marked elytra, but they want the ventral tubercle in the male.

44. *Rhodobænus bicinctus*. (Tab. VII. figg. 15, 15 a, σ .)

Rhodobænus bicinctus, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1885, p. 282¹.

σ . Rostrum a little longer than the prothorax, abruptly deflexed from the broad basal portion, the apical portion compressed and almost smooth; first ventral segment shallowly depressed down the middle, and usually with a more or less distinct, short, longitudinal plica towards the anterior margin.

φ . Rostrum with the apical portion longer and smoother, the peduncle of the submentum with a compressed dentiform prominence in front.

Var. σ . The median fascia of the elytra reduced to a common transverse patch (which extends forwards along the suture to the base) and a spot on the outer margin, the apical third black; first ventral segment with a short plica.—Colombia.

Sphenophorus deliciosus, Jekel, in *Mus. Brit.*

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

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Capetillo, Dueñas (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Irazu (*Rogers*), Rancho Redondo, Volcan de Barba, El Tablazo (*Biolley*), Carrillo (*Underwood*).—COLOMBIA (*Mus. Brit.*: var.), Rio Magdalena¹; VENEZUELA (*Mus. Brit.*).

Near *R. ypsilon*; ferruginous variegated with black—the black markings on the prothorax condensed into three vittæ (which are frequently connected along the basal margin, the marginal one sometimes interrupted and often invisible from above), and those on the elytra into two common transverse fasciæ (the submedian one sometimes widened inwards and extending up the suture to the base, and sometimes divided into two spots, the subapical one arcuate) and a subhumeral spot; the prothorax transversely excavate posteriorly, smoother and a little less elongate than in *R. ypsilon*, without densely pruinose streaks and spots; the pygidium pilose at the tip; the rostrum longer and smoother, and less abruptly separated from the head. The four specimens from Venezuela and the variety from Colombia doubtless belong to the same species; they have a short sharply-defined plica on the first ventral segment in the male. Some of Biolley's Costa Rican examples, from one of which our figure is taken, are labelled as having been found on Labiatae.