

Sent in abundance from various localities in Mexico and Costa Rica, the long series connecting the three forms described by Gyllenhal and Chevrolat, whose types I have seen: *S. monilis* is based upon reddish opaque examples with the elytral interstices almost flat; *S. glabripes* upon a specimen (σ) with the coarse punctures on the V-shaped basal depression of the prothorax continued forwards on each side in a curved line to the oblong subapical excavation. The present species may be recognized in all its varieties by the large, deep, rugosely punctate, subtriangular fovea on the fifth ventral segment in both sexes. It has the rostrum rather slender, slightly compressed, narrowly sulcate at the base, and angularly dilated near the apex beneath; the prothorax with a V-shaped depressed area at the base, an oblong depression towards the apex, the sides, and often a fovea near the hind angles, very coarsely punctate; the elytra with rows of oval or rounded foveæ placed upon narrow striæ; the tibiæ fringed with very short hairs, the anterior pair obliquely truncate at the apex, and all with a very long unculus; and the third tarsal joint small. The sculpture of the prothorax and elytra is variable. The opaque reddish form (*S. monilis*) has only been seen from Mexico. *S. pontederiæ*, Chittend., from Texas, &c. (two males of which are before me), is very closely related to the present species, but differs from it in the subcylindrical rostrum, which is very feebly angulate at the apex beneath, the much more coarsely punctured under surface, and the shallower depression on the fifth ventral segment.

17. *Sphenophorus quadrivittatus*. (Tab. VIII. figg. 6, 6 a, ♀.)

Sphenophorus quadrivittatus, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 962¹; Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1885, p. 109².

Sphenophorus bicolor, Jekel, in litt.³.

♂. Anterior and intermediate femora more or less clothed with erect matted hairs along their lower face; anterior coxæ with a large, and the other coxæ with a smaller, tuft of matted hairs; ventral excavation very long and deep, sparsely, finely punctate, the fifth segment also hollowed down the middle from near the base to the apex.

♀. Anterior and intermediate femora each with a small pencil of hairs at the base, similar to that on the coxæ; fifth ventral segment transversely depressed at the apex.

Length $7\frac{1}{10}$ –9, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{2}{5}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2 3} (*Mus. Brit.*; *Truqui*), Puebla (*Sallé*), Mexico city (*Höge*).

This is one of several similarly coloured Mexican forms. It has the prothorax rufo-quadrivittate (the two narrow dorsal vittæ sometimes wanting), with a coarsely punctate, V-shaped, depressed area at the base; the elytra coarsely crenate-striate, with the interstices flat or feebly convex, faintly uniseriate-punctate, and the alternate ones (1, 3, 5, 7) often more or less infuscate or black; the apical portion of the pygidium transversely depressed and coarsely punctate on each side of the raised median line; the rostrum moderately stout, and (as seen in profile) angulate at the apex beneath; and the tibiæ fringed with long hairs in both sexes. I have not seen