

*Hab.* MEXICO, Plan del Rio (*Höge*).

A small and slender species for this genus, resembling the typical *Eburodacrys*. A distinguishing character is the absence of antero-lateral tubercles from the thorax, although the lateral spine is well-developed, conical, and acute. The usual exterior spines of the hinder femora are quite obsolete. The geminated eburneous spots are closely contiguous, both basal and median pairs, and are narrowly margined with brown.

### 10. *Eburia laticollis*.

Obscure rufescenti-fusca, subtilissime pubescens et erecte pilosa; antennis scapo (♂) brevi, mox a basi incrassato; thorace magno, subrotundato, spinis lateralibus minutissimis, tuberculis duobus disci solum nigris politis; elytris apice breviter bispinosis, supra crebre punctulatis punctisque majoribus intermixtis, lineolis brevibus utrinque quatuor geminatis sed haud contiguis, duabus basalibus brevissimis interiore longiore, duabus medianis paullo longioribus, in nebula nigra sitis, interiore multo minore; femoribus quatuor posticis spinis brevissimis vix conspicuis, æqualibus.

Long.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

*Hab.* MEXICO (*Hegewisch*).

Although agreeing in the sculpture and clothing of the elytra with *E. brevispinis*, this species has quite a different facies, due chiefly to its broad rounded thorax. The short thick form of its antennal scape is a good specific character.

### 11. *Eburia mutica*.

*Eburia mutica*, Leconte, Proc. Ac. Phil. vi. 1853, p. 233.

*Hab.* TEXAS.—MEXICO.

### 12. *Eburia rufobrunnea*.

*Eburia rufobrunnea*, Perroud, Mélanges Entomologiques, 3<sup>e</sup> partie, 1855, p. 47.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA.

The elytra, according to the description, have each three successive and detached ivory-like spots; and the femora are unarmed.

### 13. *Eburia ovicollis*.

*Eburia ovicollis*, Leconte, Smithson. Miscell. Coll. 264, part ii. p. 180.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Texas.—NORTHERN MEXICO.

## EBURODACRYS.

*Eburodacrys*, White, Cat. Col. Long. B.M. i. p. 93 (non descr.); Thoms. Class. Long. p. 238.

*Eburia* (partim), Serv. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1834, p. 8.

This genus comprehends all those species, formerly included in *Eburia*, which have grooved antennæ. They are generally of smaller size and more slender form than the *Eburia*, and are about equally numerous, though fewer have yet been described. They are, however, more generally continental and tropical than the *Eburia*, only one being