

Abundantly distinct from *G. donacioides*, independently of the colour of the legs and antennæ, by the less densely punctured and more shining surface of the head and thorax, by the less produced sutural angle of the elytral truncature, and by the more compact ashy pubescence of the under surface of the body.

LEPTURA.

Leptura, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. i. p. 397 (1758).

A numerous genus, highly characteristic of the faunas of north temperate latitudes and alpine zones in both the eastern and western hemispheres. About 170 species have been described; but none has hitherto been recorded from the southern hemisphere, or from so low a latitude in America as the following Mexican representative:—

1. *Leptura aliena*.

Elongata, præcipue elytris longis et parallelis, apice rotundatis; nigra, subtus nitida, supra sericeo-subopaca, dense breviter erecte pilosa; capite alveolato-punctato, genis paullo post oculos subangulatis ibique collo subito constricto; antennis filiformibus, subgracilibus; thorace ut in genere *Anoplodera* subcylindrico, postice vix dilatato angulis haud productis, lateribus modice rotundatis, dorso modice æqualiter convexo, punctulato; elytris elongatis et subplanatis, subtilissime discrete et æqualiter punctulatis.

Long. 5–7 lin.

Hab. MEXICO, near the capital (*Flohr*).

A species distinct from all others by its general form (elongate, parallel-sided) and its facies (due to the dull sericeous elytra and their flattened surface). Its affinities seem to be in the direction of the genus *Anoplodera*, not admitted as distinct from *Leptura* by Lacordaire.

NEOLEPTURA.

Neoleptura, Thoms. Class. Long. p. 153; Lacord. Gen. Col. viii. p. 450.

The following is the only described species:—

1. *Neoleptura lecontei*.

Neoleptura lecontei, Thoms. Class. Long. p. 153.

Hab. MEXICO.

OPHISTOMIS.

Ophistomis, Thoms. Archiv. Ent. i. p. 319; Lacord. Gen. Col. viii. p. 451.

According to Lacordaire this genus is restricted to Tropical America; but as its only constant distinguishing character rests on the long and narrow rostrum-like prolongation of the head, and this is exhibited to some extent by species of *Strangalia* from China and Japan, very much importance cannot be attached to this fact of geographical distribution. About fifteen species are known from Tropical America.

1. *Ophistomis picticornis*. (Tab. IV. fig. 21.)

Ophistomis picticornis, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 384.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*).