

### 3. *Mecometopus högei*.

*M. olivaceo* et *æsope* coloribus simillimus, cylindricus; capite nigro-olivaceo, antice minus elongato at fronte plana; thorace fulvo-olivaceo, antice et disco obscuriore, oblongo-ovato, linea dorsali paullulum transverse rugato; scutello olivaceo-nigro marginibus cinereis; elytris basi paullo gibbosis, apice truncatis et extus dentatis, basi usque ultra medium nigro-olivaceis macula utrinque obliqua subhumerali, altera simili pone scutellum juxta suturam, lineolaque transversa mediana cinereo-olivaceis, triente apicali fulvo-olivaceis apice ipso obscurioribus; meso- et metasternorum lateribus abdomineque flavescenti-albis; antennis filiformibus, corporis dimidio paullo longioribus, nigris; pedibus nigris, femoribus modice incrassatis, posticis apice bispinosis, femoribus posticis rectis, haud dilatatis.

Long. 5-6 lin.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Paso del Macho (*Höge*).

Distinct from *M. æsopus* (which it greatly resembles in colours, although the markings towards the base of the elytra are different) by the much shorter forehead, longer antennæ, the absence of elytral ridges, and the undilated tibiæ. It also greatly resembles *M. olivaceus* (L. & G.), which has a similar short forehead; but the markings on the basal half of the elytra are very different from those of this species. *M. centurio*, a similarly coloured but very distinct species, from South Brazil, agrees also with it in the shorter forehead. The plane surface of the forehead and the comparatively slender hind femora decide me to place these three species in *Mecometopus* rather than in *Neoclytus*, to which genus they might be referred if attention were not paid to this character. The two genera, however, graduate into each other, as is the case with all the generic groups into which modern coleopterists have attempted to divide the *Clytini*.

### 4. *Mecometopus ion*.

*Clytus* (*Rhopalomerus*) *Jon*, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1860, p. 496<sup>1</sup>, t. 9. f. 9.

*Neoclytus Ion*, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1872, p. 186<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, near the city (*Sallé*<sup>1</sup>); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*<sup>2</sup>).

As stated in my enumeration of the Longicorns of Chontales (*loc. cit.*), the single specimen taken by Belt differs from Chevrolat's description and figure by an additional short yellow longitudinal stripe at the base of the elytra. A similar stripe lies also nearly parallel on the epipleura near the shoulder; and the antennæ appear shorter and thicker. It is impossible from a single specimen to decide whether these differences indicate a distinct species. The length and flatness of the forehead and the slenderness of the hind legs bring the species within the definition of the genus *Mecometopus*.

### 5. *Mecometopus macilentus*.

*Mecometopus macilentus*, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1872, p. 187.

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

With the elytral markings, colours, and legs of the typical *Mecometopi*, this species differs by its shorter and broader forehead. Its position, however, seems more natural here than in *Neoclytus*.