

2. *Agallissus quadrimaculatus*.

Agallissus quadrimaculatus, White, Cat. Long. Col. B. M. i. p. 61, t. 3. f. 2¹.

Hab. HONDURAS (*Dyson*¹).

3. *Agallissus clytoides*.

Angustior, postice angustatus, pilosus, subæneo-niger; elytris nigro-violaceis, apice valde obtuso serratis, utrinque maculis quatuor croceis, viz. 1^a vittæformi prope scutellum, 2^a rotundata marginali, 3^a mediana ovata, et 4^a longe ante apicem transversa, fere divisa; capite thoraceque lateribus cinereo-pubescentibus, hoc breviter subcylindrico, medio rotundato, sparsim punctulato, linea dorsali brevi; elytris passim sparse punctulatis; pedibus piceo-rufis, femoribus apice tibiisque basi nigris.

Long. $6\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. MEXICO (*Boucard*).

Possibly the *A. clytoides*, Dej. Cat., a species which has never been described, except with regard to its general form in a note by Lacordaire (Gen. Col. ix. p. 134); and in that respect the present insect agrees with it. The elytra are much smoother than in *A. melaniodes*.

4. *Agallissus gratus*.

Agallissus gratus, Leconte, Smithson. Misc. Coll. no. 265, pt. ii. p. 321¹.

Cryptopleura grata, Haldeman, sec. Leconte loc. cit.

Hab. North America, TEXAS¹.—NORTHERN MEXICO¹.

ANCYLOCERA.

Ancylocera, Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1834, p. 107.

Peculiar to America, ranging from the Argentine Republic in the south to the middle States in the north. Eight species have been described.

1. *Ancylocera macrotela*.

Ancylocera rugicollis, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1872, p. 191 (nec Fab.).

A. bicolor Ol. (= *rugicollis*, Fab.) simillima, sed differt antennarum articulo undecimo elongato, apice solum hamato, necnon elytrorum apice extus angulato. Nigra, elytris abdomineque rubris; thorace punctato et transversim rugato; elytris crebre dorso seriatim punctatis.

Long. 5–6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Hab. GUATEMALA, S. Gerónimo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Very closely resembling the North-American *A. rugicollis*, Fab. (= *bicolor*, Oliv.), differing from that species chiefly by the greater length of the eleventh joint of the antennæ in the male (the terminal joints were wanting in the example I formerly determined as *A. rugicollis*). In *A. rugicollis*, as in *A. cardinalis*, the eleventh joint in the male is excessively short, and forms a slightly curved hook; but in *A. macrotela* it is more than half the length of the tenth joint, and the hook is formed by the