

from the front nearly to the hind margin, in which the short central black vitta seems partly imbedded. The black vitta is, in fact, only the surface-colouring of a narrow strip of the integument, which is vertically flexuous, and at its extremity (near the centre of the pronotum) is detached from the sides of the sulcus. The same peculiar structure is seen in *E. nobilis*; but the sculpture is not so coarse in that species. The scutellum is formed nearly as in *E. nietoi*.

#### 4. *Evander xanthomelas*.

*Amphidesmus xanthomelas*, Guérin, Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 258<sup>1</sup>; Mag. Zool. 1844, *Amphidesmus*, p. 3.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup>; GUATEMALA, Tocoy, 1000 feet (*Champion*).

### DELTOSOMA.

*Deltosoma*, Thomson, Syst. Céramb. p. 258 (1864); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. ix. p. 163.

This genus belongs to a small group in which the elytra are dilated and flattened out in imitation of the Lycidæ (tribe Malacodermata), the characteristic colours of which they also imitate. *Deltosoma* is further remarkable for the distinct lateral margins of the pronotum, a character of the Prionidæ family. Only one species has been described; but others, all very closely allied, exist unnamed in collections. The range of the genus is confined to Tropical America, from Bolivia to Guatemala.

#### 1. *Deltosoma guatemalense*.

Paullulum convexum, elytris gradatim modice a humeris usque prope apicem dilatatis, apice ♂ magis, ♀ minus, late et obtuse rotundatis, marginibus haud explanato-reflexis; thorace fere semicirculari, basi utrinque sinuata; elytris obtuse et late bicostatis; corpore toto breviter erecte setoso, cum antennis pedibusque nigro, occipite medio, thoracis marginibus et maculis dorsalibus fulvis; elytris cyaneo-nigris, humeris et fascia lata mediana fulvis.

Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

The amount of tawny-yellow colour on the thorax is variable: there is always a spot on the front margin near the middle; but sometimes there are also two other spots nearer the disk; the underside of the thorax is sometimes nearly entirely fulvous.

### PTEROPLATUS.

*Pteroplatus*, Buquet, Rev. Zool. 1840, p. 287; Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1840, p. 385; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. ix. p. 164.

The species of this genus (also peculiar to America) closely mimic the Lycidæ, and they are more numerous than the *Deltosomæ*. The range is rather more extended, reaching from the Argentine territory in the south to Florida in the north. Twenty species have been described.