

removed from the thorax; the armature of the femora is similar to that of the allied species, viz. a long acute tooth near the apex, and almost or quite on the outer margin of this tooth two or three other smaller denticles; these supernumerary denticles in the present species are short and obtuse. The thorax has the sides a little concavely arcuate, but the hind angles are only slightly acute, and the surface is free from sulcation or tuberculation, the median longitudinal dark portion being only obscurely elevated. The variegation of the elytra is slight and indefinite; there is only a very faint humeral elevation, and there are no callosities or depressions. The pygidium and under surface are so sparingly clothed that the ground-colour remains conspicuous. The posterior tibiæ are slightly arcuate at the base, and are armed at the extremity with a very elongate, acuminate spine. There is a considerable difference (no doubt sexual) in the structure of the antennæ of the individuals of this species; these organs are in some examples similar to those of *B. brasiliensis*, except that they are not so broad, while in the other sex they are considerably longer, reaching back beyond the base of the thorax, and with the penultimate joints each as long as broad. I am not able to find any difference in the pygidium or ventral plates of these two forms, so do not know which is the male.

Four examples were met with; our figure represents an individual with the longer antennæ found at Bugaba.

4. *Bruchus albotectus*. (Tab. XXVI. fig. 2.)

Convexus, corpore postico subquadrato; densissime pallide griseo-vestitus, fusco nigroque plus minusve vage maculatus; antennis pedibusque anterioribus rufis, illis articulis penultimis infuscatis; pedibus posterioribus nigro-rufis, femoribus albido-nebulosis ad apicem dente elongato denticulisque tribus minoribus armatis; antennis subclavatis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (capite deflexo).

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpan, Cordova (*Sallé*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Zapote, Mirandilla, San Joaquin, San Isidro, Pantaleon, Chiacam, Volcan de Atitlan 2500 to 3500 feet (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Similar in form to *Bruchus longicollis*, but densely clothed above with pallid pubescence, which is maculate only at the margins, and readily distinguished by the structure of the head and breast. The former is elongate and narrow, but not to so great an extent as in *B. longicollis*, and the constriction to form the neck is situated immediately behind the eyes; the metasternum, though nearly perpendicular in front, does not project as an angular prominence. The antennæ reach as far back as the base of the thorax, joints 6–10 being each broader than long. The thorax is very narrow in front, broad behind, the sides concavely curvate, the hind angles acute, the surface densely clothed with pallid pubescence, which is more or less distinctly maculate with fuscous and black spots. Elytra also densely clothed with pallid pubescence, concealing the striæ,