

17. *Bruchus aberrans*. (Tab. XXVI. fig. 7.)

Convexus, subtus albido-griseo-vestitus; supra nigro-fuscus, prothorace ochraceo bilineato, elytris versus suturam nigro ochraceoque submaculatis; pygidio nitido, apicem versus albido notato; abdomine ad latus utrinque nigro, nitido; pedibus anterioribus testaceis, posterioribus nigris, tarsis testaceis; antennis clavatis, articulis 5^o ad 11^m longitudine laterioribus; femoribus posterioribus inflatis, subtus externe multiserratis, interne a medio ad apicem dentibus irregularibus minus elongatis, circiter sex, instructis.

Long. 4–5 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, David, Bugaba, Taboga Island (*Champion*).

This is a very peculiar species, apparently not nearly allied to any known form. The very broad antennæ, the strongly and regularly arcuate tibiæ, and the remarkable adornment of the pygidium make it easily recognized. The head is somewhat narrow and rostrate, but much less so than in *B. brasiliensis*. The thorax is very narrow in front, much broader behind, with the sides concavely arcuate and the hind angles acute, the base strongly lobed in the middle. The elytra are finely punctate-striate. The pygidium is finely pubescent and dull at the base, but beyond this is shining and sparingly punctate, and adorned with a narrow mark of very dense white pubescence, which in the female forms an oval spot separated by about its own length from the hind margin, but in the male is more elongate so as to reach the extremity.

A series of fourteen examples was obtained showing considerable variation in size and in the depth of the ground-colour, which is sometimes nearly black, sometimes of a dark vinous-red tinge. The example figured is a female from David.

The antennæ and general form suggest that this should belong to the subgenus *Pachymerus*, but the different armature of the femora, and the fact that the metasternum is not perpendicular in front will necessitate the isolation of the species in a separate subgenus or genus.

§ 2. *Thorax conic, its sides either not curvate, or slightly convexly arcuate; hind femora only moderately dilated, armed with a tooth and one, two, or three denticles; antennæ rather short, simple, only subserrate; ventral rings never elongate, the penultimate three usually very short; pygidium usually perpendicular.*

This group, so far as our species are concerned, is homogeneous, but it is approximated by various members of Groups § 1, § 3, § 4, § 5, and § 6.

18. *Bruchus mundulus*.

Convexus, niger, fusco albidoque variegatus, antennarum basi pedibusque rufis; prothorace pygidioque singulo ad basin in medio macula conspicua albida; femoribus posterioribus sat dilatatis, dente parum elongato denticulisque omnium minutissimis duobus instructis.

Long. 2½ millim. (capite deflexo).

Hab. MEXICO, Guanajuato (*Sallé*).

Antennæ short and very broad; five basal joints red, the others black and strongly