

fascia at the extreme base, including the scutellum, white; a short sutural mark extending backwards from this of the same colour, as also an irregular transverse fascia in front of the middle; apical half pallid ashen like the thorax; striation fine but distinct. Pygidium and ventral plates densely clothed with pallid ashen pile; hind coxæ black, the breast white. Hind femora with a long, slender tooth, and behind it and quite separated from it a much shorter tooth emarginate or bifid at the summit. Hind tibiæ short, strongly curvate at base, stout, with rather short apical spur; basal joint of hind tarsus stout.

This is another of the species forming a transition from the "*Pachymeri*" to the Stirps I of "*Bruchi genuini*." The penultimate ventral plates though not so abbreviate as in most of the *Pachymeri* are still of the same type. A single exponent was found in each locality.

23. *Bruchus ruficoxis*.

Perparvus, subtus niger (abdomine feminae ex parte rufo), supra rufus (sed colore instabilis) fusco nigroque variegatus, pedibus cum coxis antennarumque basi pallide rufis; prothorace conico; antennis parum elongatis, intus subserratis; femoribus posterioribus dente minuto denticulisque minutissimis duobus instructis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA (*Sallé*).

Head very short, eyes very widely separated. Antennæ reaching nearly as far back as the base of the thorax; third and fourth joints rather small, subequal, fifth and following joints infusate or nearly black, penultimate joints not quite so long as broad. Thorax with a distinct coarse punctuation, and clothed with a very pallid ochreous pubescence. Elytra finely striate, of a pallid red colour, more or less marked with black or fuscous along the suture and outer margin, their pubescence similar to that of the thorax. Hind femora bearing only a quite small tooth and two minute acute denticles quite near to it; tibiæ with a delicate rather long spur. The male has the hind body entirely black and the pygidium more inflexed at the apex, so that the apical ventral plate is very short in the middle; in the female the four terminal ventral rings and the pygidium are red, and the last ventral ring, though quite short, is not any shorter in the middle. In each sex the three last ventral rings are quite short, but are a little shorter in the male than they are in the female.

The small size of the femoral teeth is one of the more important of the diagnostic characters of this species, which, perhaps, would be better placed among the small insects forming my Group § 6.

So far as I can judge from the small series of eight examples, the coloration of the under surface is pretty constant in each sex; the upper surface, however, varies a good deal in colour, and the thorax, which is usually rufescent, may be black. From Nicaragua only one example has been obtained.