

as there is on the hind margin of the large tooth a very obsolete denticle, and at the base of the tooth a second indistinct denticle.

76. *Bruchus cinerifer*.

Bruchus cinerifer, Fähr. in Schönh. Curc. v. p. 21¹.

Hab. MEXICO (*Chevrolat*¹), Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Jalcomulco (*Flohr*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Herr Flohr obtained this insect from the seeds of a *Mimosa*. According to an example from Sturm's collection, obtained by M. Sallé, it is the *B. incanus* of that entomologist.

77. *Bruchus immunis*.

Oblongo-ellipticus, niger, griseo vel fusco vestitus; pedibus quatuor anterioribus antennarumque basi testaceis; prothorace transverso-conico, lateribus rotundatis, fortiter punctato; pygidio magno, obliquo; femoribus posterioribus dente elongato denticulisque duobus armatis.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Peña Blanca 3000 to 4000 feet, San Lorenzo (*Champion*).

This species is very closely allied to *B. humeralis*, but, so far as I can judge from two examples, is a considerably smaller and more slender insect, with more slender antennæ, paler anterior legs, two well-marked denticles on the femur, and well-marked differences in the structure of the ventral rings. In the female the apical ring is as long as the basal one, in the male it is much shorter, and in the middle somewhat excised, so as to be there only half as long as the basal ring; the intermediate rings are rather shorter than those of the female of *B. humeralis*. The two examples before me differ in colour, one being pale grey, the other fuscous; there is a faint indication of some red colour at the base of each wing-case. The male femora are canaliculate, as in *B. humeralis*.

78. *Bruchus viduatus*.

Oblongo-ellipticus, nigricans, hic inde rufescens; antennarum basi pedibusque rufis, tibiis tarsisque posterioribus obscuris; prothorace transversim conico, lateribus rotundatis, sat fortiter punctato; femoribus posterioribus dente elongato denticulisque duobus, subobsoletis, obtusis armatis.

Long. 3½ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Caldera 1200 feet, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Another very close ally of *B. humeralis*, though not half the size of the smallest examples of that species and with the wing-cases a good deal shorter, with no distinct red mark, and the pubescence of the surface much less white. The structural and sexual characters are extremely similar to those of *B. humeralis*, but in *B. viduatus* the apical ventral ring in the female is considerably longer. Both on the upper and under surfaces there are vague red marks, differing in the two examples, and no doubt variable and unimportant. Besides the typical pair from Caldera I also refer to the species