

another pair from the Volcan de Chiriqui, in which the two denticles of the femora are less obsolete.

### 79. *Bruchus sallæi*.

Oblongo-subellipticus, fuscus, griseo vestitus; elytris tenuiter griseo vestitis, maculis oblongis fuscis, corpore hic inde plus minusve rufescente; antennis nigris, basi ac pedibus rufis; prothorace transverso, antrorsum angustato, fortiter punctato; femoribus posterioribus dente elongato denticulisque duobus instructis.

Long.  $5-5\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Guanajuato (*Sallé*), San Luis Potosi (*Dr. Palmer*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Antennæ not stout, the four basal joints red, the tenth joint not quite so long as broad. Head moderately broad; eyes but little prominent, widely separated. Thorax short and broad, much narrowed in front, the sides in front very little rounded, coarsely punctate and covered with a griseous pubescence. Elytra of a fuscous colour, more or less tinged with red according to the individual, clothed with a sordid griseous pubescence which permits oblong spots of the ground-colour to appear; sides and apex darker; third, fourth, and fifth intervals with a small elevation at the extreme base. Pygidium elongate, oblique, the ground-colour and pubescence similar to that of the elytra, both variable. Hind body rather uniformly and closely clothed with griseous pubescence. Legs sordid red, the femora sometimes marked with black. Intermediate ventral rings elongate, the apical ring in the female about as long as the basal ring, in the male much shorter in the middle; in the latter sex the hind femora are deeply canaliculate to the base. The tooth of the femur is moderately long, the two denticles placed very near it, rather obtuse; tibia rather slender, straight, its apical truncature not oblique, the anterior angle not mucronate.

This species was labelled *B. ingæ* in Sallé's collection; but all the evidence I have been able to procure makes me treat it as not that species. Dr. Palmer bred *B. sallæi* from the seeds of an Acacia. We have received only one typical example from Guatemala. A second example, found at Capetillo, is only 3 millim. long, and has the antennæ yellow, but appears to agree in structural characters with the larger examples, so that at present I cannot form any valid opinion about it.

### 80. *Bruchus prosopis*.

*Bruchus prosopis*, Lec. Proc. Ac. Phil. 1858, p. 77<sup>1</sup>; Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. iv. (1873), p. 331<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA<sup>1</sup>, Colorado desert, California, Arizona, Colorado and Gila Rivers<sup>2</sup>.—MEXICO, Oaxaca (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, near the city, 5000 feet (*Salvin*).

We have received only one example from Mexico, and another from Guatemala; the latter, found by Mr. Salvin, quite agrees with a North-American specimen transmitted by Dr. Horn. The Mexican exponent is, however, destitute of the pygidial impressions; it