

closely allied to the latter, but differs in the following points:—The elytral bands are as broad as in *C. gemmans*, while the punctuation of the elytra is equally strong as in this latter species: moreover the colour of the abdomen is always metallic green in *C. nullicedo*; in the species before me, as well as in *C. gemmans*, it is stained with fulvous. The thorax in *C. gemmans* is much more transverse and the lateral grooves obsolete, while in *C. intermedia* and *C. nullicedo* they are strongly impressed; the present species is also devoid of the coppery patches which adorn the shoulders, head, and legs of *C. gemmans*. These differences are too marked and constant to admit of the species being considered a variety of either *C. gemmans* or *C. nullicedo*.

Received from the above localities in numerous specimens.

12. **Crioceris sallæi.** (Tab. I. fig. 15.)

*Crioceris sallæi*, Baly, Journ. of Entom. i. 1861, p. 195.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Oaxaca.

13. **Crioceris scabrosa.** (Tab. I. fig. 17.)

*Crioceris scabrosa*, Baly, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, vol. xvi. p. 153.

*Hab.* MEXICO.

MEGASCELIS.

*Megascelis*, Latreille, Cuv. Règn. Anim. i. p. 138 (1829).

Although about ninety species of this genus are known, but few have been described from Central America, the great majority having been found in South America, and one species in Honolulu. On account of their similarity of coloration, these insects are very difficult to determine; and even the best description cannot always give a clear idea of the species, which are very variable amongst themselves, so that a good many specimens are required in order to come to certain conclusions as regards their specific distinctions.

1. **Megascelis dilecta.**

*Megascelis dilecta*, Clark, Cat. Phyt. App. p. 8.

*Hab.* MEXICO; GUATEMALA, Dueñas, Capetillo (*Champion*).

The specimens from Guatemala agree very nearly with Clark's type, contained in the collection of the British Museum. The insect is of a bright grass-green above; the head and thorax are very deeply and closely punctured; the elytral suture is but very narrowly fuscous; the antennæ have their first four joints testaceous, the rest piceous; and the breast is metallic green. In the type the antennæ are testaceous, stained with fuscous, the whole underside is testaceous, and the suture of the elytra is a little more distinctly purplish-coloured.