

## MEGALOPUS.

*Megalopus*, Fabricius, Syst. El. ii. p. 367.

Up to the present time no species belonging to this genus has been recorded from Central America, all of them inhabiting South America.

1. ***Megalopus inscriptus*.**

*Megalopus inscriptus*, Klug, Ent. Mon. p. 61, t. 4. f. 6; Lacord. Mon. p. 709<sup>1</sup>; Dej. Cat. iii. p. 385.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Panistlahuca, Cordova (*Sallé*).—CAYENNE<sup>1</sup>.

The species agrees perfectly with the typical description, and may be recognized by the distinct M-shaped black mark on the thorax; the basal part of the elytra is of a lighter colour than the rest and limited obliquely by the darker portion; the female is much smaller, and the posterior thighs do not extend beyond the abdomen, which is the case to a great extent in the male insect. I believe that this species is identical or very closely allied to *M. servittatus*, Bates.

## Fam. CLYTHRIDÆ.

## Subfam. CLYTHRINÆ.

This subfamily is not very numerously represented in Central America. Of the twelve genera belonging to it, four only are found in the subregion, each with a few species, as far as our present knowledge extends.

## TITUBCEA.

*Titubœa*, Lacordaire, Mém. Liège, v. p. 141 (1848).

This genus has been split up by Lacordaire into six subgenera; but their characters are not clearly defined and certain, and in the Munich Catalogue they are all united under the generic name of *Titubœa*. There are five Central-American species.

1. ***Titubœa humerigera*.**

*Anomœa humerigera*, Lacord. Mon. p. 140<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup>, La Parada (*Sallé*).

A single female from La Parada differs from the type in having an additional small red spot near the apex and close to the suture of each elytron.