

distinguished by the punctuation of the elytra, which is regularly placed in striæ instead of confusedly* arranged.

1. **Euryscopa carnifex.**

Euryscopa carnifex, Lacord. Mon. p. 498.

Hab. MEXICO.

2. **Euryscopa macrophthalma.**

Euryscopa macrophthalma, Lacord. Mon. p. 500.

Hab. MEXICO.

3. **Euryscopa pilatei.** (Tab. II. fig. 20.)

Euryscopa pilatei, Lacord. Mon. p. 504¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Texas.—MEXICO, Yucatan¹; GUATEMALA, Capetillo, Dueñas (*Champion*).

This seems to be a common species in Guatemala, to judge by the numerous specimens received; it varies greatly in size, as much as from 2 to 4 lines, and may be recognized from the following species by the elytral fulvous band, which is more slender and of greater extent, and by the fulvous colour of the tibiæ. The figure is that of a specimen from Capetillo.

4. **Euryscopa scapularis.**

Euryscopa scapularis, Lacord. Mon. p. 505.

Hab. MEXICO.

The difference between this and the preceding species is but slight; the legs in the present one are blackish, and the fulvous spots on the elytra more square-shaped.

PROCTOPHANA.

Proctophana, Lacordaire, Mém. Liège, v. p. 490 (1848).

Two species only are included in this genus—one from Colombia, the other from Brazil. The former has also been received from Central America.

1. **Proctophana basalis.**

Proctophana basalis, Lacord. Mon. p. 492¹; Dej. Cat. 3rd ed. p. 440.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).—COLOMBIA¹.

The single specimen obtained by Belt does not differ from the Colombian form.