

SAXINIS.

Saxinis, Lacordaire, Mém. Liège, v. p. 478 (1848).

Four out of the eight described species have been found in Central, the others in North and South America. They are not difficult to distinguish from the former genera, on account of a transverse basal depression in front of the scutellum, the strong and closer punctuation of the elytra, and the produced lateral lobe of the same.

1. ***Saxinis basilaris*.**

Saxinis basilaris, Lacord. Mon. p. 481¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Orizaba (*Sallé*).

2. ***Saxinis quadrina*.**

Saxinis quadrina, Lacord. Mon. p. 482¹.

Megalostomis mexicana, Dej. Cat. 3rd ed. p. 441.

Hab. MEXICO, Oaxaca, Parada (*Sallé*)¹; GUATEMALA, near the city (*Salvin*).

From the preceding species, to which the present is closely allied, this may be distinguished by its distinct blue colour, the entirely black antennæ, and by the punctuation of the thorax, which is very close and deep. In *S. basilaris* the thorax is much more finely and on the disk more obsoletely punctured, and the second and third joints of the antennæ are fulvous. *S. propinqua*, Jacoby, is another allied species, in which the thorax is finely and rather remotely punctured: in colour it approaches *S. quadrina*; but the fulvous elytral spot only occupies the humeral callus, and the thorax is differently shaped.

3. ***Saxinis saginata*.**

Saxinis saginata, Lacord. Mon. p. 483.

Hab. MEXICO.

The largest of the genus, specimens varying from black to dark blue; the punctuation of the elytra is distinctly visible with the naked eye.

4. ***Saxinis guatemalensis*.** (Tab. II. fig. 21.)

Saxinis guatemalensis, Jacoby, P. Z. S. 1876, p. 810.

Hab. GUATEMALA, near the city (*Salvin*).

In size this species very nearly agrees with *S. saginata*; but the elytra are much less coarsely punctured, and the interstices between their striæ are also finely and closely punctate; the space below the base of the elytra surrounding the scutellum is distinctly raised.