

5. *Saxinis punctatissima*.

Elongate, parallel; bluish-black, closely pubescent below; thorax and elytra opaque, densely punctured; elytra with a subquadrate fulvous spot at the shoulder.

Length 3 lines.

Head densely punctate-rugose; antennæ extending to two-thirds the length of the thorax, black, the second and third joints rufous below; thorax twice as broad as long, the entire surface densely covered with rather elongate punctures of a dark opaque blue; scutellum deeply punctured; elytra slightly narrowed behind in the male, parallel in the female, deeply and closely punctate and partly transversely wrinkled, the interstices here and there obsoletely longitudinally costate; they are of the same colour as the thorax, and have the usual quadrate fulvous spot at the shoulder.

Hab. MEXICO, La Parada, Oaxaca (*Sallé*).

The differences between this species and *S. saginata*, which it resembles closely, lie in the opaque colour of the upper surface, caused by the dense punctuation of this part. In comparing the two insects the difference in this respect is very obvious, there being a distinct gloss of greenish, especially on the thorax, in *S. saginata*, where the punctuation is much less deep and close; the same may be said of the elytra, which are much more closely and more irregularly punctate in the species before us. There are three specimens contained in M. Sallé's collection, which agree perfectly with each other; I believe, therefore, that the species is a good one.

ISCHIOPACHYS.

Ischiopachys, Lacordaire, Mém. Soc. Liège, v. p. 468 (1848).

Ten species belonging to this genus have been made known, one of them (the most variable in coloration) inhabiting North and Central America as well as Colombia. The rest belong to other parts of South America.

1. *Ischiopachys proteus*.

Ischiopachys proteus, Lacord. Mon. p. 470¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, California¹.—MEXICO, Almolonga (*Höge*).—COLOMBIA¹.

No less than eight varieties of this species have been described by Lacordaire. The insects sent by Mr. Höge all belong to the dark fulvous variety, which has the apex of the elytra dark blue. From *I. bicolor* and from some of its varieties it differs in the shape of the thorax, which is less convex than in that species. I may add that the base of the elytra in the present insect is not nearly so raised as in *I. bicolor*, where a rather deep transverse depression limits its basal elevation.