

sions near the scutellum, distinctly and evenly punctured throughout, of a purplish blue; scutellum smooth; elytra about double the length of the thorax, convex and scarcely narrowed behind, each elytron with ten rows of regular and rather deeply impressed punctures, which, however, are becoming indistinct near the apex, and of which the sixth, seventh, and eighth striae are interrupted by the humeral callus and closely approached below that place; the colour is rather darker than that of the thorax, and an oblique transverse bright fulvous band extends from the shoulder to a little distance from the suture, where it is also much narrowed; underside and legs dark greenish blue.

The male is of shorter and rounder shape, and the fulvous colour of the elytra of greater width.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*Champion*).

Although this new species is almost identical in regard to its coloration with *M. scaphidioides*, it is easily distinguished by the distinct punctuation of the thorax and the elytra, especially of the latter. In *M. scaphidioides* the thorax is opaque and impunctate. The present species, moreover, is much broader and the thorax much more convex.

4. *Monachus lacertosus*.

Monachus lacertosus, Suffr. Monogr. vi. p. 218¹.

Brick-red, base and a spot at the apex of the elytra, as well as two spots of the thorax, metallic green, the latter finely punctured, the striae of the elytra diminishing posteriorly with finely wrinkled interstices.

Length 1 line.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Cordova (*Sallé*).

Easily distinguished from *M. guerini* by its small size and the laterally interrupted apical band of the elytra, which does not cover the extreme apex as in the species mentioned. Through Dr. Peters's kindness I have had an opportunity of examining Suffrian's type specimen.

5. *Monachus bimaculatus*. (Tab. III. fig. 2.)

Black, shining; thorax with a transverse furrow near the base; elytra with a broad red basal spot; pygidium and last abdominal segment red.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Head finely and irregularly wrinkled, greenish black; clypeus rather prominent; labrum red; antennae black, the basal joint red, first joint elongate, much thickened towards the apex, the following three joints not thicker, thence to the apical joints gradually widening; thorax very convex, the anterior portion greatly deflexed, the posterior part much widened; posterior margin distinctly sinuate at each side, its angles acute; surface with a short but distinct groove in front of the scutellum, rest of the surface impunctate and very shining black; elytra deeply striate-punctate from the base to the apex, the interstices slightly convex near the lateral margin, shining black, each elytron with a transverse broad irregularly shaped patch of a light red colour extending from a little below the base to the third sutural striae and laterally to the extreme margin; pygidium strongly punctured, light fulvous as well as the last abdominal segment; rest of the underside and the legs black.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*); NICARAGUA.

A species allied to *M. basilaris*, Suffr., in regard to coloration, and to *M. stricticollis*, Suffr., in regard to shape; from the first it is distinguished by the distinct punctuation of the elytra, which remains visible to the apex, and from the last by the colour of the pygidium and the underside. *M. basilaris* has the entire abdomen red. A Guatemalan specimen is figured.