

6. *Monachus bicruciatatus*.

Monachus bicruciatatus, Suffr. Monogr. vii. p. 229¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹; GUATEMALA, near the city (*Salvin*).

A good many specimens of this large and curiously coloured species were found by Mr. Salvin; its size and opaque colour will make it easily recognizable. Suffrian did not know the male insect, of which I possess several: they are not distinguished from the female by any greater gloss of their surface; but the eyes are nearly contiguous, and the hinder thighs extend quite to the end of the elytra, which is not the case in the female. The specimens were taken by Mr. Salvin at an elevation of 5000 feet above the sea.

7. *Monachus anaglypticus*.

Monachus anaglypticus, Suffr. Linn. Entom. vi. p. 214.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa; BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*).

Through the kindness of Dr. Peters of Berlin I am enabled to compare Suffrian's type with the insect received from Honduras; there is no doubt that the former, as Suffrian suspected, is an immature specimen. The Honduras specimen is uniformly black, with the exception of the first two or three joints of the antennæ and parts of the mouth; in other respects it agrees with the type. Whether Suffrian's species is a really distinct one from *M. saponatus*, Fabr., is somewhat doubtful; and this can only be decided by comparison of numerous specimens. The nearest allied species is *M. ater*, Knoch, which Suffrian himself does not warrant as being really specifically different from *M. saponatus*, Fabr. Yet he has described *M. anaglypticus* from a single immature specimen, and points out that the differences between his species and *M. ater* are extremely slight and few, while *M. ater* is probably identical with *M. saponatus*.

8. *Monachus nigrutilus*.

Monachus nigrutilus, Bohem. Res. Eugen. p. 158¹; Suffr. Linn. Entom. xv. p. 86².

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas, and San Juan, Vera Paz (*Champion*).—BRAZIL^{1 2}.

Although this species has only been recorded as inhabiting Brazil, where it is rather common, I cannot distinguish the Central-American specimens sufficiently to refer them to another species; the only difference is a stronger punctuation of the elytra, visible more or less distinctly towards the apex. The elytra are dark bluish black, shining; and the whole shape of the insect is broad at the base, but distinctly narrowed towards the apex. It may possibly be another species, as the punctuation in *M. nigrutilus* is rather fine, diminishing posteriorly.