

7. *Cryptocephalus circumflexus*.

Cryptocephalus circumflexus, Suffr. Monogr. vii. p. 4.

Hab. MEXICO.

In coloration almost identical with the preceding species, but differing by the shape of the thorax and its different markings, and by the numerous transverse raised spaces (called fields by Suffrian) of its elytra. The insect is also smaller, the size being $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3 lines.

8. *Cryptocephalus nigrovittatus*. (Tab. III. fig. 16.)

Flavous, shining; terminal joints of the antennæ, the posterior margin of the thorax, and two interrupted longitudinal vittæ of the elytra black, the latter subgeminately punctate-striate.

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

Head flat, impunctate; antennæ longer than half the body in the male, shorter in the female, their basal five joints flavous, the rest black, slender; thorax rather long in the male, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, with its sides scarcely rounded but deeply deflexed, posterior angles pointed, surface very shining light fulvous or flavous, the margins lighter, disk totally impunctate, narrowly margined with black posteriorly; scutellum flavous, margined with black; elytra deeply punctate-striate, each elytron with nine rows of punctures placed as follows—the first sutural row abbreviated a little behind the middle, the second one slightly curved and united at the apex with the submarginal row, the space between these occupied by two pairs of striæ, the inner one of which is narrowed at the middle, while the outer pair separates or widens gradually towards the base of the elytra, the seventh row is only indicated by a few punctures below the shoulder; all these striæ are very distinctly visible to their ends, but the inner pairs do not extend quite to the apex; the interstices are distinctly costiform near the lateral margin, and the space between the first pair of striæ is occupied by a black longitudinal band from the base to below the middle, while another band occupies the space of the following pair, but is sometimes interrupted and forms three black spots; underside and the legs entirely flavous; prosternum deeply bilobed; the female insect is larger and the thorax more transverse.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*).

The geminate striate elytra and the markings of the latter would show this species to belong to the seventh group of Suffrian, while its small size and other characters would separate it from any other species belonging to that group.

9. *Cryptocephalus quadrivittatus*. (Tab. IV. fig. 1.)

Broadly cylindrical, flavous; last six joints of the antennæ, the tibiæ, five spots at the thorax, sutural and lateral margins of the elytra, and four longitudinal vittæ of the latter (the outer one short) black.

Length 2 lines.

Head with a shallow depression between the eyes, and some more or less numerous punctures; clypeus subquadrate, distinctly punctured and separated from the head; antennæ extending to one third the length of the elytra, the joints, with the exception of the second one, of nearly equal length, the first five joints fulvous, the rest black; thorax nearly three times as broad as long, cylindrical when seen from above, the sides greatly deflexed, anterior angles acute, pointed, and directed backwards, the lateral margin evenly rounded, surface entirely impunctate, fulvous, shining, the posterior margin narrowly black; five black spots, of which the middle one is more elongate, are placed across the disk at regular intervals; scutellum black, with a deep basal groove; elytra broadly cylindrical, only about twice as long as the thorax, rather finely but distinctly punctate-striate from a little below the base to the apex, the six and seventh rows abbreviated below the shoulder, the latter and the commencement of the following row much deeper impressed than the others, the interstices flat and impunctate; the colour is of a lighter