

There will be no difficulty in distinguishing this species from *C. congestus*, Fabr., near which it ought to be placed. It differs in the want of the tooth, so distinct in *C. congestus*, below the anterior angles of the thorax, and in the very acute- and long-toothed prosternum; the antennæ, although long, do not extend beyond the elytra. The same differences and others separate it from *C. sulphuripennis*, Melsh.

**24. *Cryptocephalus irroratus*.** (Tab. III. fig. 9.)

*Cryptocephalus irroratus*, Suffr. Monogr. vii. p. 32<sup>1</sup>.

Rufous; thorax finely rugose-punctate, the margins and two oblique basal spots flavous; elytra very deeply and remotely punctate, flavous, with three broad transverse rufous bands, the last consisting of two or more spots.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 lines.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup>, Tehuantepec, Panistlahuca (*Sallé*); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Hondo, R. Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Toco, Vera Paz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Granada (*Sallé*); PANAMA (*Boucard*).

A rather variable species in regard to colour, some specimens being almost dark brown above, with more or less distinct yellow spots; others, again, have the latter colour predominating, with distinct rufous bands. The finely rugose thorax will help to distinguish this species. The figure is from a Honduras specimen that does not differ from the type in the Berlin Museum, which I have examined.

**25. *Cryptocephalus trizonatus*.** (Tab. III. fig. 8.)

*Cryptocephalus trizonatus*, Suffr. Monogr. xii. p. 372<sup>1</sup>.

*Cryptocephalus tricinctus*, Suffr. Monogr. vii. p. 34<sup>2</sup>.

Rufous; thorax impunctate, the margins flavous, the posterior one interrupted; elytra moderately deeply punctured, flavous, with two transverse brown bands, the first near the base, the second below the middle.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lines.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Oaxaca<sup>1 2</sup>, Campeche<sup>2</sup> (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, near the city (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*).

This does not seem to be a rare species in Guatemala, and is easily known by the brown transverse band of the thorax. I have also examined the type in the Berlin Museum; the figure is from a Chontales specimen.

**26. *Cryptocephalus guatemalensis*.** (Tab. III. fig. 10.)

Pale rufous below; thorax rugosely punctate, flavous, with two broad longitudinal rufous bands; elytra deeply and remotely punctured, flavous, a transverse basal band, another much shorter one behind the middle, and two or three spots near the apex rufous.

Length  $2-2\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

Head deeply but remotely punctured; antennæ in the male nearly extending the length of the body, black, the first three joints rufous; thorax proportionally long, its sides nearly straight, and narrowed anteriorly, surface rather coarsely and closely punctured, with a smoother central line; scutellum flavous, margined with rufous; elytra almost foveolate and very distantly punctate, the punctures near the base very irregular and the interstices distinctly transversely costate, those towards the apex longitudinally raised; the basal brown band not extending to the lateral margin, its posterior margin convex, and at the