

40. *Cryptocephalus inconspicuus*. (Tab. III. fig. 12.)

Light fulvous; thorax impunctate, margins and two oblique basal spots obscure flavous; elytra with brown-punctured striæ, the sixth row short and connected with the eighth, interstices finely transversely rugose.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head flat, impunctate, flavous, shining; antennæ slender, filiform, the third and fourth joints of equal length and three times as long as the second; thorax very convex, subcylindrical, with a slight oblique groove in front of the posterior angles, the latter acute, posterior margin oblique, scarcely sinuate, and greatly widened towards the middle, surface impunctate, obscure fulvous, with an indication of the usual basal spots and the lighter margins; scutellum fulvous, margined with brown; elytra convex, deeply and very regularly punctate-striate, the striæ somewhat approached in pairs, the first and second, the third and fourth and the fifth and eighth united at their ends, the latter abbreviated before the apex, the former behind the middle; the sixth and seventh rows are indicated only by a few punctures, and connected behind the shoulder with the eighth; interstices distinctly raised and partially transversely rugose towards the apex; extreme base without any punctures, flavous, the interior of all the punctures dark brown, and the base narrowly margined with black. Underside and legs light fulvous; prosternum deeply emarginate at its posterior margin.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, San Juan and Panzos, Vera Paz (*Champion*).

This rather large and robust species is almost identical in coloration with *C. insolidus* (not mentioned in Gemminger's Catalogue), but is quite distinct in the sculpturing of the elytra, the striæ in the other species not being united at their ends, the eighth of which is bent inwards and returns again to its position. The figure on the Plate represents a female from Honduras; the male is smaller, and its antennæ longer.

41. *Cryptocephalus zapotensis*. (Tab. IV. fig. 5.)

Black below; above bright yellow; thorax with three broad longitudinal bands; elytra very finely punctate-striate; a spot at each shoulder, another surrounding the scutellum, and a transverse band below the middle black.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lines.

♂. Head with a few but distinct punctures; antennæ two thirds the length of the body, the joints, with the exception of the second, slender and elongate, obscure fulvous, the apical joints darker; thorax very convex and widened in the middle, the posterior margin deeply sinuate at each side, the posterior angles acute and pointed with a slight oblique depression near their apex, surface smooth and impunctate, yellow, with three broad longitudinal bands, which do not quite extend to the anterior margin, and are sometimes connected in shape of an ω ; scutellum black; elytra finely and regularly punctate-striate, the striæ becoming very obsolete posteriorly, the interstices flat; yellow, a round spot surrounding the shoulder, another, more triangular-shaped, below the scutellum at the suture, and a broad sinuate transverse band below the middle, extending to the lateral margins, as well as the latter itself, black. Underside black; legs fulvous; hinder femora as long as the body.

♀. Larger, the antennæ shorter, and the eyes wider apart; in the Mexican forms the two anterior spots are united in shape of a transverse band; the pygidium and the underside are dark fulvous, the former with the base and a central line black.

Hab. MEXICO, San Andres Tuxtla (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*).

This species has been received in great numbers from Guatemala; and, although it resembles much *C. apocryphus* from Brazil in the colour and arrangement of its pattern, it is distinguished from that species by the black colour of the underside and the bands