

### 3. *Pachybrachys rubronotatus*. (Tab. IV. fig. 18.)

Black below; head closely and distinctly punctured, light red, the vertex and a central line black; labrum yellow; antennæ two thirds the length of the body, the first six joints fulvous, the rest black; thorax closely and deeply punctate, the sides distinctly widened before the base—black, opaque, the lateral margins, a spot at each side at the base, and a smaller one near the lateral margins, red; elytra rugose punctate, with traces of longitudinal costæ—black, the extreme base, two or three spots at each side, and the apex red; underside closely pubescent, black, femora with a red spot at the base and at the apex, the posterior ones extending beyond the body in the male.

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

*Hab.* MEXICO, La Parada (*Sallé*).

A single male of this insect is before me, which, although it seems closely allied to *P. pulvinatus*, Böber., differs sufficiently to be considered distinct. It is distinguished from this species by the shorter antennæ, the colour of the thorax, and that of the legs, according to the description given by Suffrian. *P. trinotatus*, Melsh., which the present species also resembles, has the antennæ and the elytra quite black, the thorax much longer, and is altogether a much larger insect. Another allied species, *P. dilatatus*, Suffr., differs in the fine and remote punctuation of the thorax.

### 4. *Pachybrachys varicolor*.

*Pachybrachys varicolor*, Suffr. Monogr. vii. p. 153<sup>1</sup>.

*Pachybrachys occator*, Suffr. ibid. p. 189<sup>2</sup>.

Piceous below; legs and sides of the abdomen in the female pale fulvous; head black, margined with yellow round the eyes; thorax closely punctate, black, the margins, a central spot or line, and two spots at the base yellow; elytra more deeply punctured than the thorax, without longitudinal costæ, the interior of all the punctures black, the interstices here and there slightly raised in yellow short spaces; pygidium yellow, with a basal and central black line.

♂. Narrower; thorax with the black parts more distinct and in the shape of an *n*.

Length  $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 lines.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1 2</sup>.

The loan of the types in the Berlin Museum enables me to give a new short diagnosis of this species, with which I must unite Suffrian's *P. occator*, which is, in my opinion, nothing but the male insect. Except in size and some small difference in coloration, I cannot find any characters to separate the two species. If one compares Suffrian's descriptions, the similarity must strike any one, allowance, of course, being made for sexual differences. The predominating black colour of the elytra (which, when seen without a glass, appears to form three obsolete transverse bands), and the want of the longitudinal costæ, principally distinguish this species.

### 5. *Pachybrachys rubro-ornatus*. (Tab. IV. fig. 19.)

Widened posteriorly, black; basal half of the thorax red; elytra subrugose punctate, a lateral longitudinal band and the apex of each elytron yellowish red.

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

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