

(which in *M. stratiotica* is described as being finely transversely wrinkled and without punctures) is very distinctly and closely punctate; and the two longitudinal depressions on the elytra are rather distinct in the male, the one along the suture being bounded outwardly by a perceptible elevation of the third elytral costa. In two female specimens obtained at Cubilguitz the whole underside is metallic green; these specimens are larger, but do not seem to differ in any other way. *M. spinipes* is no doubt closely allied to *M. stratiotica*, but I cannot identify it with that species on account of the above-mentioned differences.

9. *Megascelis curta*.

Subdepressed, slightly widened posteriorly, below obscure greenish-æneous or piceous, above bright green, the first four joints of the antennæ and the legs testaceous; head and thorax rugosely punctured; elytra transversely punctate.

Var. The legs more or less metallic green.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Head closely rugose-punctate; the eyes broadly but feebly notched; epistome separated from the face by a triangular not very distinct groove, metallic green, very shining, deeply but not very closely punctured; palpi pale fulvous, the apical joint fuscous; antennæ about two thirds the length of the body, fuscous, the lower four joints testaceous; thorax scarcely longer than broad, slightly widened at the middle, with an indistinct transverse depression at the sides, the surface closely and deeply punctured, without longitudinal ridge, and very sparingly clothed with short silvery hairs; scutellum subquadrate; elytra more or less distinctly widened posteriorly, impressed throughout with transversely-shaped punctures, the interspaces scarcely raised, and sparsely clothed with short silvery hairs; underside dark greenish-piceous, more or less metallic, the abdomen paler and densely covered with silvery pubescence; legs testaceous or more or less metallic green.

Hab. MEXICO, Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*), Juquila (*Sallé*).

M. curta is comparatively easy to recognize amongst its numerous congeners if the following details are considered:—In its general shape (instead of being narrow and parallel as is usually the case) it is slightly widened behind; the colour of the upper surface is a uniform bright green, without any tint of fulvous or testaceous, and not obscured by a fine pale pubescence; the underside is obscure piceous with a metallic gloss; and the eyes are largely (not triangularly) notched. *M. curta* seems to be closely allied to *M. smaragdula*, from which it differs in the coarsely punctured epistome, and the colour of the underside.

10. *Megascelis mexicana*. (Tab. XXXVI. fig. 4.)

Fulvous; the antennæ (the apical joints excepted), knees, tibiæ, and tarsi black; thorax subquadrate, rugosely punctured; elytra purplish or bluish, finely pubescent, strongly punctured, the interstices longitudinally costate.

Var. The abdomen and legs entirely black.

Length 3–4 lines.

Head rugosely punctured, fulvous; the space below the insertion of the antennæ rather deeply excavated on each side and very strongly rugose; the mandibles and the terminal joint of the palpi fuscous; eyes broadly but not deeply notched; antennæ about half the length of the body, black, the apical two joints more or less distinctly testaceous; thorax not longer than broad, slightly constricted at the base, fulvous, closely punctured at the sides and at the base, more sparingly so on the middle of the disc, the latter very sparsely pubescent; scutellum truncate at the apex, finely punctured, fulvous; elytra depressed, the