

thus resemble *A. sallæi*, from which they differ, however, in the elytra being entirely fulvous and also in the smaller size.

### **Agathomerus dubiosus** (p. 24).

To the locality Mexico, add:—Cuernavaca (*Sallé*).

In the typical specimens contained in my collection the scutellum is black; in the example from Cuernavaca it is fulvous. *A. dubiosus* differs from *A. rufus*, to which it is otherwise closely allied, in the lower surface of the femora and the underside being black; but it is possible that these differences may be due to variation.

## MEGALOPUS (p. 26).

### 2. **Megalopus violaceo-fasciatus.** (Tab. XXXVI. fig. 15.)

Elongate, testaceous, the base of the head and the breast black; thorax with two transverse grooves, impunctate; elytra very finely and remotely punctured, each with a triangular spot at the base, a transverse one before the middle, and a large ovate spot near the apex, dark violaceous; legs spotted with black.

Length  $4\frac{1}{4}$  lines.

Head broad, punctured near the eyes, the upper portion to the antennæ black, the lower portion flavous; antennæ extending to the base of the elytra, pale fulvous, the lower joints entirely, and the following three or four joints partly, black; thorax about one half broader than long, somewhat convex, the sides slightly rounded at the middle, the surface with a narrow, transverse anterior, and a similar posterior groove, impunctate, obscure testaceous; scutellum partly black and partly testaceous; elytra narrowed posteriorly, the base slightly raised, the surface remotely and finely punctured, testaceous, a triangular-shaped basal spot, a transverse oblique one before the middle, and a large subtriangular spot near the apex of each, dark violaceous-blue; below testaceous, a spot near the anterior coxæ, the breast, the four anterior femora above, the outer edges of the tibiæ, and the tarsi, black.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

A single specimen. The elytra have the shoulders very prominent, their anterior margin in the shape of an acute oblique ridge; the two anterior spots are placed close together, but the posterior ones are divided by a larger space; neither of the spots extend to the lateral margin.

### 3. **Megalopus armatus.**

*Megalopus armatus*, Lac. Monogr. in Mém. Soc. Liège, iii. p. 700<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000–6000 feet (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA<sup>1</sup>; VENEZUELA (*coll. Jacoby*).

Many specimens, which agree perfectly with Lacordaire's description. The small testaceous spot visible in the type near the apex of the elytra in the male is, however, absent in all the examples before me. All the females have three oblique testaceous bands on the elytra, as described by Lacordaire; the males possess only a very narrow single band, placed at the middle, the rest of the surface being black. The posterior tibiæ in the male are very strongly curved, in the female much less so. In some specimens the elytra are entirely black in the male.