

underside and legs are usually fulvous, but specimens occur with black underside. The other or more typical form is well represented in fig. 17, all the specimens obtained at Tapachula, as well as a single male at Escuintla (which certainly seems to better represent this sex of *T. sanguinipennis* than the figure given of the variety), being thus coloured; this male has a narrower and entirely black thorax, agreeing in that respect with the females of *T. sanguinipennis*. I have, however, received Guatemalan specimens from the Museum of Stuttgart which are intermediate between these two forms, these specimens having the thorax of the paler form and the elytra of the darker red variety, and the legs either black or fulvous. It seems to me that all these examples must be referred to one and the same species: they cannot be separated on such variable characters as the colour and markings of the upper surface and the sculpture of the thorax.

6. *Titubœa brevilineata*. (Tab. XXXVI. fig. 18.)

Black; the basal joints of the antennæ and the labrum fulvous; thorax fulvous, impunctate; scutellum black; elytra finely and semiregularly punctured, the suture, a marginal stripe at the middle, and an abbreviated stripe on the disc, black.

♂. Thorax with two small black spots; legs fulvous, the tarsi black.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 lines.

♂. Head finely rugose between the eyes, the vertex smooth and shining, black, with a small fulvous spot near each eye; anterior margin of the clypeus deeply concave-emarginate, fulvous, as well as the labrum and mandibles, the extreme apex of the latter black; antennæ not extending to the base of the thorax, the fifth and following joints strongly serrate, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the third joint moniliform and not longer than the second; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, the posterior margin but slightly produced at the middle, the surface with some very minute punctures, fulvous, with a small obscure spot on each side; scutellum black, its apex raised, the base pubescent; elytra finely and closely punctured, testaceous, the sutural margin narrowly black, a narrow black stripe occupying the lateral margin from before to below the middle, and another narrow, slightly curved, black line (parallel to the lateral stripe, and not extending to the base or apex) being placed at the middle of the disc; legs fulvous, the anterior tibiæ partly, and the tarsi entirely, black.

Hab. MEXICO, Refugio in Durango, Durango city, Jalapa (*Höge*).

T. brevilineata seems closely allied to *T. sphacelata*, from which it differs in the narrow longitudinal discoidal stripe of the elytra, this being constant in the four specimens before me. In the female insect the legs are sometimes fulvous, sometimes black; the thorax is, as usual, less transverse and more shining than in the male.

7. *Titubœa högei*. (Tab. XXXVI. fig. 16.)

♂. Pale fulvous; elytra opaque, pale testaceous, finely punctured; anterior legs elongate, the tibiæ curved; sides of the breast darker.

♀. Underside black; elytra more strongly punctured.

Length 3– $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

♂. Head fulvous, the vertex smooth, the lower portion finely strigose, the epistome separated from the face by a distinct triangular groove; the anterior margin of the clypeus deeply concave-emarginate in the middle and on each side; the apex of the mandibles black; antennæ black, the lower four joints fulvous, the third joint moniliform, the fifth and following joints strongly transversely serrate; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, the surface with a few minute punctures and some