

Hab. MEXICO, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*).

This is a very small species which I cannot identify with any *Euryscopa* yet described, although it may be identical with one or the other of the North-American forms described by Crotch. The labrum is black; the antennæ are black, but with the second and third joints obscure fulvous. The thorax is much longer than in *E. pilatei* (being about one half broader than long), finely and rather closely punctured, and clothed (like the head) with long white pubescence. The scutellum is glabrous, and impressed with a few punctures. The elytra are rather strongly narrowed posteriorly; the punctuation is strong anteriorly, but much finer towards the apex, and the punctures are not very closely placed; the red shoulder-spot is of an elongate-subquadrate shape, extending inwards to the middle and downwards to less than a third of the elytral length, the humeral callus itself remaining of the black ground-colour. The legs are entirely black. Crotch's description of *E. lecontei* is too short and superficial to distinguish that species from the many closely allied and similarly-coloured forms; the author describes the thorax as "coarsely punctured" (so that *E. lecontei* cannot be identical with *E. parvula*), but he does not even mention the colour of the elytra.

14. *Euryscopa* — ?

Black; labrum fulvous; head and thorax pubescent; elytra regularly punctate-striate, glabrous, a quadrate spot at the shoulder fulvous.

Length 2 lines.

Hab. MEXICO, Hacienda de Bleados in San Luis Potosi (*Dr. Palmer*).

The single example obtained seems closely allied to *E. fulvilabris*, but differs from it in some minor details: the thorax is more finely punctured, and (instead of having a central raised line) has a broader smooth longitudinal space down the middle; the scutellum is pubescent (as in *E. fulvilabris*); the elytra are rather more finely punctured, and the fulvous humeral spot (although not larger and similarly occupying the callus) is almost quadrate in shape, its inner edge being straight and not oblique. In the absence of further material I have, at present, only pointed out the differences between this insect and *E. fulvilabris*.

PROCTOPHANA (p. 32).

Proctophana basalis (p. 32).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, David (*Champion*).

These localities extend considerably the geographical distribution of this species.