

## 20. *Haltica marevagans*.

*Haltica marevagans*, Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xvi. p. 226<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Sea-coast region from Florida to New Jersey<sup>1</sup>.—MEXICO, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*).

Sonoran specimens agree perfectly with an example kindly given to me by Dr. Horn.

## 21. *Haltica abdominalis*.

Reddish-fulvous, the terminal joints of the antennæ, the posterior femora partly, the tibiæ and tarsi more or less, and the abdomen black; thorax with the basal sulcus entire; elytra metallic blue, more or less regularly punctate-striate, the sides longitudinally depressed.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lines.

Head impunctate, reddish on the vertex, flavous on the lower portion, the frontal elevations strongly raised, rather elongate; antennæ slender, the third and fourth joints equal, the lower three joints pale fulvous, the others black; thorax narrowed at the base, the basal sulcus entire, the surface impunctate, reddish-fulvous; scutellum fulvous; elytra with rather regular rows of punctures, which become much deeper laterally, the sides with a more or less distinct longitudinal depression, the apex nearly impunctate; underside and the anterior femora flavous or fulvous, the tibiæ entirely or at the apex, the tarsi, the apices of the posterior femora, and the abdomen black.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, La Tinta in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

*H. abdominalis* seems to be allied to *H. burgessi*, Crotch, from Florida; but differs by its larger size, the colour of the tibiæ and tarsi, and the punctate-striate elytra, this last-mentioned character giving it the appearance of a *Diphaulaca*. The blunt (not produced) anterior angles of the thorax will prevent its being mistaken for a species of that genus; there is also no depression whatever at the base of the elytra. The Guatemalan specimen is much larger than those from Mexico.

## 22. *Haltica satellitia*.

Oblong-ovate, dark metallic blue; the thorax blackish, impunctate, the basal sulcus entire; elytra closely and finely punctured in rows.

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

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations and the carina broad; the antennæ robust, extending to beyond the middle of the elytra, black; the thorax one half broader than long, not wider at the base than in front, the sides feebly rounded, the basal sulcus distinct, straight, and extending almost or entirely across the disc, the surface smooth except for a few punctures near the anterior angles, almost black; scutellum black; elytra punctured in close and rather regular rows, which are distinct to the apex; underside and legs black with a slight bluish tint.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Presidio de Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*Champion*).

The nearly black and entirely impunctate thorax and the almost regular punctuation of the elytra (the punctuation varying, however, in depth in different specimens, but always distinct to the apex) distinguish *H. satellitia* from the blue varieties of *H. ignita*, to which it is perhaps most nearly allied. The last ventral segment of the male has a