

10 (B). **Epitrix obliterata.**

Black, shining, the basal joints of the antennæ, the four anterior legs, and the posterior tibiæ flavous; thorax impunctate; elytra with an æneous lustre, distinctly punctured anteriorly, the punctuation nearly obliterated posteriorly.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 line.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations in the form of narrow oblique ridges; antennæ nearly as long as the body, the lower five joints flavous, the others black; thorax one half broader than long, the sides straight, the disc convex, very shining and impunctate, the basal sulcus deep, slightly sinuate, and limited laterally by an equally deep longitudinal groove; scutellum small, transverse; elytra convex, subcylindrical, with a slight transverse depression below the base, the punctures distinct anteriorly and arranged in rather close and not very regular rows, gradually diminishing posteriorly, where they are very fine, the interstices shining, glabrous, and with an æneous gloss, the apex rather broadly rounded; prosternum and abdomen impunctate.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

E. obliterata is chiefly distinguished by the long antennæ, the impunctate thorax, the glabrous upper surface, and the obsolete punctuation of the elytra.

Epitrix convexa (p. 351).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba, Fortin, Atoyac, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*).

Many specimens from the above localities do not differ in any material way from the Guatemalan type.

14 (A). **Epitrix robusta.**

Robust, black, the antennæ and the four anterior legs fulvous; thorax very strongly and closely punctured; elytra very deeply punctate-striate, the interstices costate and pubescent.

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

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

This insect is allied to *E. intermedia* and is one of the largest species of the genus. The thorax is extremely closely and deeply punctured, and may almost be described as rugosely punctate; the transverse basal sulcus is very distinct, and limited at the sides by a longitudinal groove, the space behind it being strongly punctured. The punctures on the elytra are deep, round, and closely placed, and the interstices are costate. The antennæ and the anterior legs, as well as the posterior tibiæ (more or less), are pale fulvous. *E. robusta* also differs from *E. intermedia* in the colour of the antennæ.

Epitrix fulvifrons (p. 352).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Chilpancingo and Omilteme in Guerrero, Cuernavaca in Morelos (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

The Mexican specimens agree in the dark fulvous head and other particulars with the Guatemalan type, but in several of them the elytra are dark brown. The antennæ, the four anterior legs, and the posterior tibiæ are pale fulvous; the upper surface is apparently glabrous.