

raised; antennæ robust, black, the basal two joints stained with fulvous, the third joint thin and small, the following joints gradually thickened; thorax short and very strongly transverse, the sides rounded, the surface black, sparingly and finely punctured, the punctures rather larger near the base; elytra dark metallic blue, oblong, nearly parallel, the punctures large and rather irregularly arranged near the suture, more regularly placed at the sides, the interstices with a few minute punctures only; underside and legs black; the posterior tibial spur long; abdomen impunctate.

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

A single specimen.

PSEUDODIBOLIA. (To follow the genus *Dibolia*, p. 358.)

Body ovate, very convex; head inserted in the thorax as far as the eyes; antennæ short, the terminal joints submoniliform, the second and third joints short, equal; thorax transverse, short; elytra convex, punctate-striate, their epipleuræ concave, extending to below the middle; posterior femora very strongly incrassate; posterior tibiæ dilated, deeply channelled, serrate on their outer edge, the apex furnished with two strong spurs; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together; claws appendiculate; prosternum rather broad, slightly widened posteriorly; mesosternum short; the first abdominal segment as long as the following three segments together; anterior coxal cavities open.

The species for which this genus is proposed closely resembles a *Homophyla* or *Sphæroderma*, but differs from either in the armature of the posterior tibiæ and in the short submoniliform antennæ. *Dibolia* has a double spur to the hind tibiæ, but the spur is only divided at the apex; in *Pseudodibolia* there are two entirely separated spurs, the inner one being longer than the other. In the present genus, moreover, the outer edge of the posterior tibiæ is serrate. The sectional characters given by me on p. 357 require modification to include this genus.

1. *Pseudodibolia picea*. (Tab. XLII. fig. 20.)

Piceous or black; the basal six and the apical two or three joints of the antennæ reddish-yellow, the other joints black; thorax finely longitudinally strigose; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices finely punctured.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head closely and finely punctured, piceous or dark fulvous, the frontal elevations absent, the clypeus with a central ridge, fulvous, as well as the labrum; palpi scarcely thickened; antennæ only extending to the base of the elytra, reddish-yellow, the seventh to the ninth joints black, the apex of the terminal joint concave; thorax nearly three times as broad as long, slightly widened at the middle, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique and a little thickened, the surface very closely and finely longitudinally strigose; scutellum transverse; elytra very convex, nearly black, rather closely and strongly punctate-striate, the interstices minutely punctured, the apices conjointly rounded; underside and legs piceous or dark fulvous, the first abdominal segment strongly punctured.

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

Numerous examples. Two specimens obtained by Mr. Smith at Dos Arroyos, Guerrero, are perhaps females of the same species; they are much larger, the antennæ are longer, with three or four of the intermediate joints black, and the first joint of the posterior tarsi is a little shorter. One of these specimens is black above, the other entirely fulvous.