

*Blepharida* may prove to be varieties of one or other of these ; but till further material is obtained, it is impossible to speak with any certainty. I have already stated my opinion (huj. op. p. 384) that *N. sparsa* ought to be placed in *Blepharida*.

### BLEPHARIDA (p. 385).

#### 12. *Blepharida alternata*. (Tab. XLII. fig. 18.)

Fulvous, the apical joints of the antennæ fuscous ; thorax very finely punctured, with several depressions ; elytra geminate-punctate-striate, pale flavous, the disc longitudinally striped with fulvous, the shoulders with an oblong darker spot.

Length 3 lines.

Head nearly impunctate, with a transverse groove between the eyes, the latter elongate ; antennæ inserted at some distance from the inner margin of the eyes, less than half the length of the body, fulvous, the last three or four joints fuscous, the third and fourth joints equal, the fifth the longest, the following joints shorter ; thorax nearly three times as broad as long, the sides almost straight, the anterior margin concave, the surface with a few punctures at the sides only and two foveæ at the same place ; elytra convex, deeply and closely geminate-punctate-striate, the disc fulvous, this colour divided by very narrow longitudinal pale flavous stripes, the sutural and lateral margins more broadly of that colour, the shoulders with an oblong obscure fulvous spot.

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

A single specimen.

### CYRSYLUS. (To follow the genus *Pseudogona*, p. 391.)

Ovately-subquadrate ; antennæ filiform, the terminal joints slightly thickened ; palpi slender ; eyes large ; thorax transversely subquadrate, without transverse sulcus ; elytra punctate-striate ; tibiæ simple, the posterior pair mucronate ; prosternum rather broad, flattened, longer than broad ; anterior coxal cavities closed ; claws appendiculate.

This genus is proposed for several small species which agree in some respects with *Systema*, but differ from it by the thorax being without trace of a transverse sulcus, and by the elytra being punctate-striate ; the eyes are also larger than in *Systema*, and the thorax is scarcely broader than long and of different shape. *C. recticollis* appears to be one of the commonest and most widely distributed species of Halticinae in Central America.

#### 1. *Cyrsylus recticollis*. (Tab. XLII. fig. 16.)

Black or piceous ; the antennæ and the four anterior legs more or less fulvous ; the head impunctate ; the thorax extremely finely punctured, subquadrate ; elytra finely and regularly punctate-striate.

Var. *a*. Thorax fulvous, the elytra more or less piceous.

Var. *b*. Entirely fulvous or testaceous.

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

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations in the shape of narrow oblique ridges, the carina very short ; antennæ rather short, not extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal joints more or less fuscous, the second joint as stout as but only half the length of the first, the third and fourth equal, the following joints gradually thickened ; thorax one half broader than long, the sides perfectly straight, the anterior angles oblique, the surface without depression, with a few minute punctures at the sides and near the base, for the rest impunctate, the base distinctly margined ; scutellum small, triangular ; elytra broader at