

## CORAIA (p. 482).

3. *Coraia apicicornis*. (Tab. XLIII. fig. 6.)

Pale fulvous, the antennæ (the apical joint excepted), the middle of the breast, and the legs partly, black; thorax with seven spots, strongly rugose; elytra obscure fusco-æneous, rather strongly rugose, glabrous.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head longitudinally grooved in the middle in front, with a blackish patch on the vertex, the latter strongly rugose, the rest of the surface pale fulvous; labrum and palpi black; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, black, the apical joint fulvous, the third and fourth joints equal, the seven basal joints shining, the others opaque; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly widened or subangulate at the middle, the posterior angles acute, the surface obsoletely impressed at the sides, strongly rugose, testaceous, with four piceous spots placed transversely before and three others, larger, below the middle; scutellum black, strongly punctured; elytra obscure æneous or nearly black, closely rugose, the epipleuræ distinct nearly to the apex; underside pale fulvous, the middle of the breast black; the knees, the lower portion of the tibiæ, and the tarsi black; tibiæ distinctly sulcate; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango (*Höge*).

A species easily known by the seven-spotted thorax and the variegated legs. It agrees with *Coraia* in having the third and fourth joints of the antennæ equal in length; the epipleuræ, however, are prolonged beyond the middle of the elytra, and the surface of the latter is glabrous and rugose. Numerous examples.

## NESTINUS (p. 483).

5. *Nestinus longicornis*.

Obscure fuscous or fulvous, finely pubescent, the antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi nearly black; thorax irregularly rugose, with two foveæ and three black spots; elytra very finely rugose, pubescent.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

♂. Head finely rugose on the vertex, the frontal elevations smooth and shining; antennæ nearly extending to the apex of the elytra, black, the fourth joint much longer than the third, the following joints gradually shortened; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides rounded at the middle, the angles tuberculiform, the surface with an oblique fovea on each side, rather shining, irregularly rugose and punctured, with three small blackish spots placed transversely; scutellum fuscous, pubescent, its apex truncate; elytra parallel, convex, very finely and evenly rugose, and sparingly clothed with short greyish pubescence, the epipleuræ rather narrow, disappearing below the middle; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together; claws bifid.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Matamoros Izucar and Atlixco, both in Puebla (*Höge*).

*N. longicornis* might easily be mistaken for *Coraia maculicollis*. It is, however, less robust; the structure of the antennæ is different; and the elytra have no trace of the bluish hue peculiar to *Coraia*. The female is more dilated posteriorly, and the antennæ in this sex are, as usual, shorter.

## TRIRRHABDA (p. 484).

1 (A). *Trirrhabda vicina*.

Pale flavous, the antennæ black; head and thorax strongly punctured, the former with the vertex, and the