

16. *Chalepus roseus*.

*Hispa rosea*, Weber, Obs. Ent. 1801, p. 66.

Anguste oblongus, pallide flavo-fulvus; pectore, oculis elytrorumque maculis nigro-piceis; antennis basi piceo-tinctis; thorace subcylindrico, disco utrinque leviter excavato, rude et fortiter punctato; angulo antico dente obliquo obtuso armato; limbo (basi excepta) vittisque discoidalibus duabus (his sæpe obsoletis) piceis; elytris parallelis, apicem versus vix ampliatis, serrulatis, apice obtusis, angulo postico distincto obtuso; utrisque octo- basi extrema nono-seriato-punctatis, striis inter costas 1<sup>m</sup> et 2<sup>m</sup> ad apicem minus regulariter dispositis; interspatiis secundo, quarto et sexto, nec non sutura, costatis, costis ante apicem abbreviatis, tertia apice cristata, externis duabus apice connexis.

Var. A. Thoracis vittis nigris, abdomine elytris nigris aut nigris, his apice maculisque flavis. (*Hispa philemon*, Newman, Ent. Mag. v. p. 390.)

Var. B. Thoracis elytrorumque signaturis fere obsoletis.

Var. C. Antennis piceis.

Long. 1½-2 lin.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Canada, United States (var. A), Trenton Falls, New York.—MEXICO, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*), Yolos (*Sallé*, var. C).

Vertex smooth, impunctate, impressed with a longitudinal groove; interocular space moderately but distinctly produced, obtuse. Antennæ rather longer than the head and thorax; joints cylindrical, the five outer ones distinctly thickened. Thorax broader than long; sides obsoletely angulate, nearly straight and parallel from the base to the middle, thence slightly converging to the apex, anterior angle armed with a strong, oblique, obtuse tooth; subcylindrical, faintly excavated on either side the medial line, strongly and coarsely punctured. Elytra oblong, very slightly dilated posteriorly; hinder angle obtuse, very slightly produced in the male, rather less distinctly so in the female; apices conjointly, obtusely rounded in either sex; sides and apex rather coarsely serrulate; each elytron with eight, at its extreme base with nine, rows of punctures, the puncturing of the rows between the first and second costæ confused towards the apex (in some specimens there are traces on the hinder disc of an additional row); second, fourth, and sixth interspaces, together with the suture, costate; the discoidal costæ terminate before reaching the hinder margin of the elytron; the third or outer costa is cristate at its termination, and is connected with the raised apex of the second or intermediate one by a short curved ridge; a transverse raised line (sometimes ill-defined) also connects the apices of the first and third costæ.

Contrary to the opinion of American entomologists, I cannot help considering *C. roseus*, Weber, and *C. inæqualis* of the same author, usually united under the former name, to be distinct. *C. roseus* is separated by the pale antennæ, and by the obtuse apices and the more or less defined hinder angle of the elytra; distinct and apparently constant differences also exist in the elytral costæ. In *C. inæqualis* the apices of the elytra are regularly rounded, the posterior angles being obsolete and the apices of all the costæ free; the third or outer costa is not more strongly raised posteriorly, as is the case in the present species. Both insects are equally variable in coloration.

I do not (with one exception) give any synonymy, as I have not had an opportunity