

Apparently not uncommon in Western Mexico. The prothorax is deeply foveate on either side of the middle at the base, a character not mentioned by Boheman; some specimens have a brownish  $\angle$ -shaped mark on either side of the disc, the two marks often connected in front, but this may be partly due to discoloration. A specimen from Ventanas is figured.

## 2. *Batonota yucatana*. (Tab. VIII. figg. 3; 3 *a*, profile.)

Obtusely triangular, the prothorax shining, the elytra subopaque; castaneous or yellowish castaneous; the antennæ piceous, with the five basal joints testaceous; the legs and the body beneath testaceous or rufo-testaceous, the tibiæ sometimes stained with piceous above. Head canaliculate and punctured between the eyes; antennæ rather short and slender, not extending beyond the humeri, joints 1–5 almost smooth, shining, 2 and 3 very short, subequal, 4 and 5 twice as long as 3, equal, 6–11 densely punctured and opaque, 6 barely the length of 4 and 5 united, 6–10 subequal in length, 11 longer than 10. Prothorax strongly transverse, feebly arcuate-emarginate in front (truncate if viewed from above), the sides very rapidly and abruptly converging from the base, a little rounded behind, the base deeply emarginate on either side of the broad emarginate median lobe and thence to the hind angles very obliquely truncate; the disc transversely convex, hollowed on either side in front (appearing longitudinally raised in the middle at the apex), and with a shallow fovea on either side of the median lobe at the base; the margins feebly expanded, the exterior edge slightly reflexed; the entire surface very sparsely, finely punctate. Scutellum flat, almost smooth. Elytra at the base one and a half times the width of the prothorax, obtusely triangular, bluntly rounded at the apex, narrowing from the base, the sides sinuate behind the humeri; armed with a very long, erect, compressed, obtuse spine before the middle; the disc very coarsely, subseriately punctured, the punctures not very closely placed, and with indications of two or three irregular costæ, the interstices with very minute scattered punctures; the margins narrowly expanded, with a series of very coarse, deep, transverse foveæ extending from the middle to the apex, almost smooth in front; the humeri moderately prominent, rounded exteriorly and in front, and with an oblique carina extending inwards to the humeral callus. Beneath very shining, almost smooth, the apex of each ventral segment sparsely punctured and pubescent; prosternum flat and almost unimpressed behind, more or less foveate in the middle in front.

Length  $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

Numerous examples. This small species is allied to *B. aurita*, Boh.; but it is much smaller and darker than that insect, the prothorax is more transverse, and the coarse punctures on the elytra are not nearly so numerous, the interstices flatter and subopaque. The punctures on the elytral interstices are only visible under a strong lens.

ii. *Elytra with a compressed, acute or triangular, transverse elevation before the middle.*

## 3. *Batonota nodosa*. (Tab. VIII. figg. 4; 4 *a*, profile.)

*Batonota nodosa*, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. ii. p. 160<sup>1</sup>, and iv. p. 237<sup>2</sup>; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 94<sup>3</sup>.

*Hab.* PANAMA, David, Caldera, Tolé (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA<sup>1–3</sup>.

Not uncommon in Chiriqui, where it has been found on the calabash-tree, *Crescentia cujete*. I have compared our specimens with one from Colombia in the British Museum, named by Boheman himself.