

Mas prothorace convexiore; pedibus anticis longioribus, femoribus anticis leviter asperatis, tarsis valde hirtulis.

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam, San Andres Tuxtla (*Sallé*), Cordova (*Höge*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize, R. Hondo (*Blancaneaux*).

This species bears a very close resemblance to *D. thoracicus*, but the elytra are not so pointed towards their apex, and are not truncate; the prosternum is decidedly and strongly bimucronate at the apex of the process, and also differs in other respects. It is really more nearly allied to *D. hondoensis* and *D. picipes*, three species extremely difficult to discriminate; the head and thorax in *D. subtilior* are, however, so very finely punctured that they appear glabrous under an ordinary pocket-lens of an inch and a half focus. *D. subtilior* is also larger, blacker, and has a longer thorax than *D. hondoensis*; and the thorax of the male narrows in front, where it is narrower than at the base.

In the specimen from Cordova the interstices of the elytra are punctulate; but in others, as the one from Tuxtla (♀), they are nearly smooth, though finely rugulose; in the British Honduras specimens all the punctures are more obsolete, so that I do not think any good characters can be drawn from the elytral punctuation. I think, however, that the very fine punctuation of the head and thorax is constant.

14. *Dasydactylus cribratus*.

Niger, subtus cum pedibus piceus; capite prothoraceque crebre distincte sat fortiter punctatis, hoc oblongo; elytris fere cylindricis, punctato-striatis, apicibus subtiliter denticulatis; prosterno punctulato, processu apice sub-bimucronato. Long. 6-9 millim. ♂ ♀.

Mas prothorace convexiore, basi latiore, femoribus anticis et intermediis asperatis; tarsis anterioribus minus late dilatatis, hirtulis, subtus albidis.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*).

A species allied to *D. hondoensis*, but easily distinguished by the long thorax and punctulate prosternum. The thorax is longer than in any species yet described, except *D. longicollis*. The punctures on the prosternum are large and scattered; the process is smooth but longitudinally furrowed and uneven. The legs of the male are long and as in *D. hondoensis*; but the front tarsi are much less widely hairy, and are narrower. The thorax is less shining than in its near allies, owing to the punctures, though distinct, being thick. Four specimens were captured by Herr Höge during his second expedition to Mexico.

15. *Dasydactylus hondoensis*. (Tab. I. fig. 10, ♂.)

Niger, subtus cum pedibus piceus, antennis, geniculis tarsisque nigris; capite prothoraceque subtiliter parce punctatis; elytris punctato-striatis, apicibus rotundatis et angustatis, stria suturali ad apicem valde impressa; prosterno exciso, apice sub-bimucronato. Long. 10 millim. ♂ ♀.

Mas prothorace convexiore, antice latiore; femoribus anticis et intermediis asperatis, tarsis nigro-hirtulis.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa, Frontera in Tabasco (*Höge*), Tuxtla (*Sallé*); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Hondo, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Chiacam, Tamahu, Zapote (*Champion*).