

A widely distributed and variable species, of which we may distinguish five varieties :—

α . Greenish-black, the underside, head, thorax (excepting a broadish vitta and the lateral margins), and a more or less extended stripe from the base of elytra, ferruginous-red. [*L. scapularis*, Chevr.]

β . Like α , but with the head vittate also.

γ . Head and thorax (the lateral margins excepted), the underside, and the base of the legs, red, the elytra wholly black.

δ . Brownish-red, the thoracic vitta and margins, and the tip of the elytra blackish, the antennæ black.

ϵ . Almost entirely black, and broader than the preceding forms. [*Langurites ventralis*, Crotch, *nec* Chevr.]

In the synonymy I have followed Crotch; the various varieties look as if more species might be detected among them; var. ϵ , especially, looks distinct.

The sexual characters have not hitherto been noticed. In the male the apical ventral segment is very coarsely punctate and hairy, and has a roundish excision; the front tarsi are very little dilated and not very hairy; the front femora are rather more incrassate in the male sex, all the femora being somewhat clavate in both sexes.

This is one of the best known of the American Languriides, it being contained in all collections of this group. It appears at first sight very improbable that the very narrow forms are conspecific with the broad form of var. ϵ ; but varieties occur quite intermediate, and of all kinds of differences in colouring.

CROTCHIA.

Crotchia, Fowler, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 305.

This genus has been described at great length by Mr. Fowler; this author including in it six species from Colombia and Brazil. These species are very nearly allied to some of those now described from Central America; the eyes, however, are often larger, and the tarsi of the males more hairy and wider. The characters now given are identical, but condensed, and rendered comparative with the generic diagnoses of this family in the present work:—Body convex and gibbous, constricted at the junction of the thorax and elytra. Head with margined sockets for the antennæ; the ocular canthus margined by a straight raised line above, but there is scarcely any striola; epistoma imperfectly divided by a vague depression; crown with a double stridulating file. Eyes very prominent, large, and coarsely granulate. Antennæ with a three-jointed club. Prosternal process rather broad and truncate, the centre impressed, and the margin thickened on each side. Mesosternum deeply excised behind. Legs short and very stout; front tibiæ angular externally, being compressed but cut out on their outer side immediately above the tarsi; tarsi, especially the front pair of the males, wide and very