

Chontales (*Janson*²); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA¹, Bogota²; GUIANA, Cayenne^{1 2}.

Entirely of a fine blood-red, with the exception of the terminal six joints of the antennæ, which are black. The last four joints of the latter form a gradual and broad club; the fourth, fifth, and sixth joints are short, scarcely longer taken together than the third joint. The head and thorax are distinctly but rather sparsely punctured; the base of the latter is bisinuate, with a median lobe, on each side of which it is depressed, the depression forming a wide fovea. The elytra are punctate-striate, the striæ with many small closely-placed punctures and becoming evanescent before the apex; they are more convex but not so long as in *M. luteipes*. From most of its allies the comparative shortness of the antennæ will separate this species. The legs are yellow.

I have not seen many examples of this little species. Crotch² refers to it as from Bahia; but the specimen from this locality in his collection is a wholly different insect from the type, of which he appears to have one of Lacordaire's original examples from Cayenne. I have not seen any of the Nicaraguan examples referred to it.

45. *Mycotretus coccidulinus*. (Tab. III. fig. 24.)

Oblongus, ovatus, saturate sanguineus, crebrius sat fortiter punctatus; antennis breviusculis, articulo tertio duobus sequentibus æquali, articulis sex ultimis nigris. Long. 5 millim.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize, R. Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Capetillo, Cubilguitz, Chiacam (*Champion*).

Rather larger than *M. pygmæus*, of a deeper and not so vivid a blood-red colour. The punctuation of the thorax is thicker, the large punctures being more numerous, although at the same time there is often space between them for other punctures of similar size. The elytra are not so convex, the striæ have numerous and distinct punctures, and there is a very fine and irregular interstitial punctuation. The antennæ have their third joint not longer than the fourth and fifth joints taken together.

The stronger punctuation of the thorax, together with the somewhat shorter elytra and smaller size, will separate this species from *M. luteipes*.

Not many examples. A specimen from Rio Hondo is figured.

46. *Mycotretus crudus*.

M. coccidulino summa affinitate, oblongus, saturate sanguineus, subtus fortiter subrugose punctatus; capite prothoraceque crebre, profunde et distincte punctatis; elytris leviter punctato-striatis, interstitiis minute vix punctatis; antennis nigris, articulis duobus basi rufis. Long. 5 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Atlisco in Puebla (*Höge*).

Very like *M. coccidulinus*, but differing from it in important points of structure and sculpture. The head and thorax are more thickly and more distinctly punctured. The humeral callus of the elytra is obvious (in *M. coccidulinus* it is indistinct); the striæ