

description. Of the variety I have seen three males and two females. In the typical form of *M. stål*i the anterior lobe of the pronotum is coarsely granulate, the granules at the sides being pointed in both sexes (a character not mentioned by Stål), and the teeth on the underside of the head, as well as those on the front of the prosternum and on the front coxæ, are sharp; the scutellum in the male (the base of the median carina excepted) is black or blackish, with two subtriangular yellow spots on each side externally, and the anterior lobe of the pronotum (as in *M. prehensilis*) is more or less blackish or fuscous in this sex. A male and female from Chilpancingo are figured.

10. **Macrocephalus lepidus.** (Tab. IV. figg. 23, 23 *a*, ♂.)

*Macrocephalus lepidus*, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1862, p. 440 (part.)<sup>1</sup>; Handl. Ann. k. k. naturhist. Hofmus. xii. p. 196, t. 8. fig. 5, t. 9. figg. 33, 34 (antenna)<sup>2</sup>.

♂. Comparatively short, flavous, ochraceous, or greenish-yellow; the head, the basal half of the pronotum (the hind margin outside the scutellum excepted), the base of the corium, a transverse median fascia on the scutellum—widening inwards and connected on each side of the median carina with a basal patch, and extending laterally to the outer margin of the connexivum,—and a rather large spot at the apex, blackish or fuscous in dark specimens, dilute fuscous or brownish-ochraceous in light-coloured ones; the antennæ in dark specimens ferruginous, with joints 1 and 2 above and the others partly black; the inner (covered) portion of the corium carmine; the head, the basal joints of the antennæ, the anterior half of the pronotum, the coxæ, femora, and under surface set with small smooth granules, those on the head and antennæ sometimes black; the basal half of the pronotum and the base of the scutellum coarsely, the rest of the scutellum finely and closely, punctate, the base of the pronotum, the connexivum, and scutellum sparsely and very finely granulate, the scutellum with irregular, scattered, shallow depressions, appearing mottled. Antennæ short and stout, joint 4 ovate, a little longer than 2 and 3 united, 3 longer than 2. Pronotum with the basal half transversely convex, the lateral angles broad and somewhat raised, more or less emarginate at the apex; the two dorsal carinæ prominent, converging anteriorly, and reaching the anterior lobe. Scutellum transversely depressed in front, and with a smooth sharp median carina, which is thickened and prominent at the base. Abdomen cordate, the connexivum wide, the first segment subangularly dilated laterally at the apex.

♀. Broader and larger, with the darker markings paler and less distinct, the head and antennæ entirely pale. Length  $5\frac{2}{5}$ – $5\frac{3}{5}$ , breadth  $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{7}{8}$  millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO (*coll. Signoret*<sup>1 2</sup>, in *Mus. Vind. Cæs.*), Orizaba (*Bilimek*, in *Mus. Vind. Cæs.*: ♂ ♀), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*: ♂); GUATEMALA<sup>2</sup>, Chiacam and Cahabon in Vera Paz (*Champion*: ♂ ♀).

We have received twenty-one specimens of this species, and there are six others in the Vienna Museum, all apparently from the Atlantic slope. Closely allied to *M. stål*i, Handl., from the central plateau and Pacific slope of Mexico, but differing from it in having the pronotum more finely granulate in front, with the posterior portion more convex and the dorsal carinæ more prominent, and the scutellum more depressed below the base; the males, too, are dissimilar in colour, those of the present species having the anterior lobe of the pronotum pale and the scutellum less marked with black or fuscous, the median fascia being here separated from the apical spot, this being the case in the female also. The yellow streak on the base of the scutellar carina is usually dilated laterally, forming a narrow diagonal mark. Two species having been confused