

1. **Bolbonota insignis**, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 2, 2 a; 3, var.)

Major, lata, subparallela, nigra, nitida; capite antice fortius, postice levius punctato; pronoto fortiter remotius punctato, supra viso maxime inæquali, a latere viso dorso fere recto, ante apicem brevem et brevissime carinatum depresso; tegminibus colore variante, variegatis, nigricantibus, maculis quibusdam albidis vel flavo-testaceis, basi apiceque obscurioribus, margine exteriori apicali haud hyalino, plerumque nigro; pedibus nigris, tarsis testaceis vel fusco-testaceis.

A large, broad, black, and shining species. Head comparatively smooth, more strongly punctured in front than behind; pronotum strongly and remotely punctured, if viewed from above very uneven: the central carina is crossed by several minute transverse carinæ, and the carinæ of the front are much interrupted and irregular; if viewed from the side the dorsum, however, is almost straight until just before the apex, where it is abruptly declivous, the apex being very short and blunt; tegmina varying in colour, fuscous-black with a few white spots, or fusco-testaceous with the apex and base darker, or yellowish with the base reddish-brown and the apex fuscous; the apical margin, however, is without a distinct hyaline patch or mark; legs black, tarsi testaceous or piceo-testaceous.

Long. cum tegm. 5 millim.; lat. max. $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Chinautla (*Flohr*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith & Schumann*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); BRITISH HONDURAS (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Panzos in Vera Paz (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet, Caché (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, David (*Champion*).

This species appears to be of about the same size as the *B. globosa* of Fairmaire, described from "Colombia." I have not seen an example of that species, which is referred to as being in "Coll. Spinola;" but the fact of the "carène médiane" of the prothorax being spoken of as "unie" seems to show that it is not the same as this species. In the case of some of his species, Fairmaire appears to have assigned rather too great a length to them. The specimens of *B. insignis* figured are rather extreme varieties, but intermediate forms connect them: fig. 2 is taken from an example with dark tegmina from Atoyac; fig. 3 from one with light tegmina from Teapa.

2. **Bolbonota cuneata**, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 4, 4 a, 4 b.)

Brevis, nigra, nitida, alte sculpta; præcedenti affinis, sed multo minor, pronoto cuneiformi, antice latissimo, postice fortiter angustato, dorso a latere viso antice leviter sinuato, fere recto, deinde mox ante apicem abrupte declivi; tegminibus plus minusve late ad medium albido-hyalinis, margine apicali unicolori, fumoso; pedibus fusco-nigricantibus, tarsis dilutioribus.

A short, broad, black, and shining species, coarsely and deeply sculptured; allied to the preceding, but easily distinguished by its much smaller size and the cuneiform shape of the pronotum, which is widest in front and strongly narrowed behind; dorsum, if viewed from the side, only slightly sinuate, comparatively straight, strongly depressed just before the apex; tegmina black, with the central part more or less hyaline, the dark and thick veins excepted; apical margin almost unicolorous, without distinct hyaline spot—this, however, is traceable and may be more distinct in other specimens; legs black or piceous, with the tarsi lighter.

Long. cum tegm. $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; lat. max. vix 3 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); BRITISH HONDURAS (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, San Isidro and El Reposo (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

This is a species very distinct from any I have yet seen. We figure an example from Bugaba.