

1. *Pterygia hispida*.

Pterygia hispida, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 2, iv. p. 265¹.

Hab. GUATEMALA (*Mus. Vind. Cæs.*).—COLOMBIA¹.

There is a broken specimen of this species in the Vienna Museum, labelled as from Guatemala.

2. *Pterygia bituberculata*, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 13, 13 a.)

Brevior, fusco-nigra, vestitu albido dense induta, variegata; capite oblongo latitudine multo longiori; metopidio ad basin cornuum bituberculato, his brevibus, robustis, latis, truncatis, apicibus latis excavatis; pronoto fortiter remotius punctato, carinâ indistincte spinosâ a capite ad apicem percurrente, dorso protuberantiâ minore spinis crassis instructâ inter radices cornuum, aliâque majore pone medium, latâ, rotundatâ, parte apicali deinde a latere viso leviter rotundatâ, haud tuberculatâ; tegminibus opacis, fuscis, testaceo variegatis; pedibus nigricantibus, tarsis flavis.

A rather short and robust species, of a fuscous black colour, clothed more or less abundantly with a clear white serration, which is also present on the legs and tegmina, and is more or less fugitive; head long, metopidium set with scanty short spines and with a distinct tubercle on each side near the base of the horns; the latter are short and broad, truncate at the apex, with the apex excavate, subtriangular if viewed from above and pointed at the angles; a spinose carina runs from the apex of the metopidium to the apex of the pronotum, which is strongly, though more or less remotely, punctured, and is furnished on the dorsum with a somewhat irregular spinose tubercle between the base of the horns, and a larger one, rounded at the apex, a little behind the middle; from this point the apex is gently rounded; the tegmina are fuscous, broadly and more or less obscurely variegated with testaceous, and the legs are dark with the tarsi yellow; the whole surface is scabrous and sparingly set in certain parts with short stout spines.

Long. 5-5½ millim.; lat. int. corn. 3 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Juan and Chacoj in Vera Paz, El Reposo (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Caldera, David, San Lorenzo, Peña Blanca 3000 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

This species is very closely allied to *P. hispida*, but the horns are more divaricate and broader at the apex, and the dorsum is bituberculate. The single specimen of *P. hispida* which I have seen has the hinder part of the pronotum wanting, but Fairmaire (*l. c.* p. 265) expressly says "prolongement postérieure portant trois élévations." An example from San Juan in Vera Paz is figured.

3. *Pterygia cerviceps*, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 12, 12 a.)

Præcedente major, fusca, plus minusve distincte albido-vestita; capite latitudine longiori; metopidio supra viso ante cornua extenso, breviter tuberculato; cornibus longis recurvis, apicibus latis excavatis; dorso spinoso, ad basin cornuum vix elevato, spinis crassis instructo, protuberantiâ rotundatâ mox pone medium, aliâque minore sed distinctâ mox ante apicem, apice ipso obtuso tegminum apicem attingente; his opacis, fuscis, brunneo variegatis; pedibus fuscis.

Larger than the preceding, black, fuscous, or testaceous, according to maturity, more or less distinctly clothed with a whitish secretion, but not so strongly as in the preceding species; head long, metopidium, if viewed from above, continued for some distance in front of the horns, which are very long, recurved, much dilated, truncate and excavate at the apex, the hinder angles being sharp; dorsum with three protuberances, the first of which is slight and marked by long thick spines, the second the highest, broad and rounded, and the third like the second but smaller and not so broad in proportion at the apex; a spinose carina runs