

abbreviated median line, the punctures here and there transversely confluent on the disc and becoming much coarser towards the sides. Elytra coarsely punctate-striate, the punctures elongate and deeply impressed, the interstices densely, rugosely punctate, 3, 5, and 6 from about the basal fourth, and 7-9 for their entire length, more or less carinate, the ridges on 3 and 5 prominent. Beneath coarsely punctate; fifth ventral segment shallowly foveate in both sexes. Anterior coxæ narrowly separated. Legs densely, rugosely punctate; intermediate and posterior tibiæ angulate on their outer edge towards the apex.

Length  $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $2\frac{1}{8}$ - $2\frac{7}{8}$  millim. ( $\sigma$   $\text{\textcircled{f}}$ .)

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Managua and Corinto (*Solari*).

Three specimens. Nearly related to *R. rufus*, Fähr., but much more rugose, less shining, and sparsely squamose, the prothorax less rapidly narrowed forwards, the ridges on the elytra not so prominent, &c. *R. semicostatus*, Boh., from Colombia, must be an allied smoother form.

### GERSTAECKERIA (p. 470) \*.

#### 6. *Gerstaeckeria tolucana*, sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 16, 16 a.)

Short-ovate, broad, very convex, black, the antennæ (the club excepted), and the tibiæ in part, ferruginous; variegated above with a dense clothing of broad, pale brown and black scales, the latter condensed into two spots on the head, various spots on the prothorax, and numerous scattered markings on the elytra—an interrupted, transverse, arcuate fascia on the disc at about the commencement of the apical declivity and several streaks or transverse spots on the alternate interstices 2, 4, and 6 (the one at the base of 2, and those towards the apex of 2 and 4, oblong); the scales on the legs and under surface pale brown, the legs faintly annulate with whitish. Head and rostrum densely punctate, the latter broad, widened outwards, and about as long as the prothorax. Prothorax short, obliquely narrowed from the middle, constricted in front, the sides somewhat rounded posteriorly; densely, finely punctate, broadly and shallowly trisulcate towards the base (the intervening spaces appearing nodose in profile). Elytra gibbous, rounded at the sides and produced at the apex, at the middle nearly one-half wider than the prothorax; with rows of foveiform punctures placed along shallow striæ, the interstices broad and convex, very densely punctate. Beneath densely punctate; ventral segment 2 shorter than 3 and 4 united, the latter together about as long as 5, the sutures straight. Legs short; femora unarmed.

Length 5, breadth  $2\frac{3}{4}$  millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Toluca (*Wickham*).

A single specimen, kindly presented to us by its captor. Recognizable by the very short prothorax and the rotundate, gibbous, nigro-variegate elytra (the black streaks giving a nodulose appearance to the surface when the insect is viewed in profile). The second ventral segment is shorter than the next two united, and the insect is therefore better placed in *Gerstaeckeria* than in *Acalles*.

#### 7. *Gerstaeckeria curvilineata*, sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 17, 17 a.)

Closely resembling *G. tolucana*, but abundantly variegate above with larger whitish scales, the blackish-brown scales on the elytra clustered into the following sharply-defined markings—four oblong streaks at the base (the outer one on each elytron shorter and triangular), an oblique, strongly arcuate fascia beyond the middle (extending from the first to the sixth stria, and followed by a curved, slightly broader, whitish band), two elongate streaks on the apical declivity, and a small transverse spot on the outer margin behind the whitish band; the prothorax with a few intermixed blackish scales towards the apex, the

\* A second specimen of *G. lacti* (p. 471) has recently been found in the British Museum, from the same locality (Campeche) as the worn type.