

sulci very shallow; the head with pale brown and whitish scales only, the latter condensed into a transverse band between the eyes; the elytral interstices broad, convex, and uneven.

Length  $4\frac{9}{10}$ , breadth  $2\frac{2}{3}$  millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO (*Truqui, in coll. Fry*).

One specimen. Very like *G. toluicana*, but with the prothorax more convex (the sulci almost obsolete), the vestiture of the upper surface partly whitish, and the blackish-brown streaks on the elytra differently placed. The coarse seriate punctures on the latter are not completely covered by the vestiture.

### 8. *Gerstaeckeria lineatocollis*, sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 18, 18 a.)

Short-ovate, very convex, black, the base of the antennæ, the tibiæ, and tarsi rufo-piceous or ferruginous, the entire surface very densely punctate; variegated above with a dense clothing of rather broad, pale brown and blackish scales, the latter clustered into scattered spots on the prothorax and elytra (one at the middle of the fourth interstice the most conspicuous), the prothorax with a line of intermixed whitish and pale brown scales down the middle. Prothorax small, transversely convex, rounded at the sides, constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra at the base a little wider than the prothorax, moderately rounded at the sides; shallowly striate, the striæ with very coarse closely placed punctures, the interstices feebly convex. Beneath coarsely, densely punctate; ventral segments 2-4 subequal in length, the sutures straight. Femora unarmed.

Length  $4\frac{1}{5}$ , breadth  $2\frac{1}{5}$  millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, "Sierra de Durango" (*Höge, ex Solari*).

Narrower and less convex than *G. toluicana*, the prothorax relatively smaller and with a whitish median line, the elytra less rounded at the sides and with flatter interstices, the second ventral segment very little longer than the third. A single worn specimen only has been seen of this species, but it is so different from its nearest known Mexican allies that there could be no difficulty in identifying the insect.

## ACALLES (p. 472).

### 4 (A). *Acalles triseriatus*, sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 19, 19 a.)

Subovate, black, the antennæ, tip of the rostrum, and tarsi ferruginous; clothed with a few small, scattered, brown, curled, hair-like scales, the depressions of the surface more or less incrustate. Head and rostrum densely punctate, the latter short, stout, and obsolete carinate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front, slightly hollowed at the base, shallowly sulcate down the middle; densely, confluent punctate. Elytra oval, produced at the apex, the humeri obtuse; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, and 7 each with a row of scattered tuberculiform prominences, that at the base of each of them cariniform and the one on 3 and 5 at the commencement of the apical declivity oblong, large, and prominent. Ventral segments 3 and 4 short. Legs short; femora and tibiæ very stout, the tarsi slender, the intermediate and posterior femora unidentate.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $\frac{9}{10}$  millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO (*Truqui, in coll. Fry*).

One specimen. Near *A. cinericius*, but with a transverse, mesially sulcate, confluent punctate prothorax, the tubercles on the elytra differently placed (forming interrupted series on the alternate interstices), the legs very short, the intermediate and posterior femora conspicuously dentate.