

the disc flavous, the sides and the posterior margin narrowly black; scutellum black; elytra closely punctured, flavous, the black sutural stripe suddenly widened below the base, then gradually narrowed to the apex, the basal and lateral margins more or less narrowly black or piceous, the epipleuræ indistinct below the middle; underside and the femora flavous; posterior tibiæ with a long spine; the first joint of the hind tarsi longer than the following three joints together; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Llano grande (*mus. Stuttgart*).

Of this species I have received two specimens from the Stuttgart Museum.

METACYCLA (p. 601).

All the tibiæ in this genus are armed with a spine, not the four hinder ones only as stated by Chapuis.

5. *Metacycla rugipennis*.

Black; the thorax flavous, impunctate; elytra bluish-black, finely rugose and closely punctured. Length 3 lines.

Hab. MEXICO, Amula and Chilpancingo, both in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

M. rugipennis is so closely allied to *M. cæruleipennis*, Jac., that it may only be a local variety of that species; it differs from it, however, in the duller, more strongly punctured, rugose elytra. The antennæ extend nearly to the apex of the elytra in both species. Three examples, all males.

PTELEON (p. 603).

2. *Pteleon pubescens*.

Bluish-black, finely pubescent above; thorax very finely and sparingly punctured; elytra closely punctured and finely rugose throughout.

♂. Elytra widened at the sides, each with a triangular elevation at the middle near the suture.

♀. Elytra parallel, simple.

Length 3 lines.

♂. Head with a few minute punctures, the frontal tubercles well developed; antennæ short, the first joint robust, the second short, the third nearly twice as long as the preceding one, subtriangular; thorax about one-half broader than long, rounded at the sides, rather convex, with an obsolete transverse depression near the base, finely and sparingly punctured and pubescent; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, flattened and widened at the sides, finely rugose, and clothed with greyish pubescence, the disc with a highly raised subtriangular elevation near the suture, the epipleuræ extremely wide.

Hab. MEXICO, near the city (*Höge, Flohr*).

Of this interesting species I have received several examples of both sexes from M. Flohr, who states that the insect is found upon the flowers of a species of *Convolvulus*. *P. pubescens* may be at once known from *P. semicæruleus* by the finely pubescent upper surface, and by the subtriangular elevation on the disc of the elytra in the male. The elytra are bluish in this sex, and nearly black in the female. Herr Höge only obtained one female specimen.