

Charistena funesta (p. 46).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Cuernavaca in Morelos, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Two specimens.

CHALEPUS (pp. 48, 120).

3 (A). **Chalepus parallelus**. (Tab. XIII. fig. 23.)

Elongate, narrow, parallel, subopaque; above rufo-fulvous, the eyes, the margins of the prothorax very narrowly, the scutellum, and the suture from about the basal third to the middle, black; the antennæ and legs black, the anterior femora and tibiæ partly fulvous; beneath black, the head and prothorax in great part, and the abdomen entirely, rufo-fulvous. Head opaque, sparsely finely punctate; the front moderately produced, sharply carinate anteriorly, the interocular space deeply triangularly depressed and almost smooth. Antennæ short, very little longer than the head and prothorax united, stout, slightly thickened towards the apex; the joints cylindrical, 3 very little longer than 2, 4–10 transverse, 11 longer than 10, abruptly acuminate at the tip. Prothorax transverse, very convex, slightly narrowed anteriorly, with prominent and acute front angles, the sides almost straight behind; the surface closely covered with very coarse, deep, foveolate punctures, separated by fine raised reticulations, distinctly canaliculate down the middle, and broadly transversely depressed before the base. Elytra very elongate, parallel; the lateral and apical margins finely serrulate; the apices separately rounded; each elytron with eight regular rows of very coarse deep punctures, the eighth obsolete for a short distance before the middle; the second, fourth, and sixth interspaces strongly costate throughout, the basal margin also strongly raised. Legs short and stout.

Length $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen. This species may be readily known by its elongate, parallel shape and very short antennæ, the elytra with only eight rows of very coarse punctures, their apices separately rounded and very finely serrulate, the second, fourth, and sixth interspaces strongly costate throughout. The penultimate joints of the antennæ are closely articulated and transverse. *C. parallelus* closely resembles *Uroplata limbata*, Baly, but in that insect the apical five joints of the antennæ are consolidated into a single piece.

3 (B). **Chalepus atrocæruleus**.

Moderately elongate, subparallel, slightly shining; bluish-black, the prothorax with an oblong fulvous spot on either side. Head opaque, the front moderately produced, carinate anteriorly, the interocular space irregularly punctured and longitudinally trisulcate, the lateral grooves deep. Antennæ nearly half the length of the body, stout, thickening outwardly; the joints cylindrical, 3 nearly twice as long as 2, 4, 5, and 7 as long as broad, 6 transverse, 8–11 almost consolidated into a single piece. Prothorax strongly transverse, transversely depressed behind, the sides gradually converging from the base, the anterior angles moderately prominent; the surface closely covered with very coarse, deep, foveolate punctures which are here and there coalescent. Elytra moderately long, subparallel, slightly wider at the apex than at the base; the apices rounded, feebly conjointly emarginate at the sutural angle; the lateral margin finely serrulate, the apical margin finely denticulate; each elytron with eight regular rows of deep punctures; the second and fourth interspaces, together with the suture, strongly costate, the sixth interspace also feebly costate. Legs moderately long.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

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