

apex of the elytra, with joints 3 and 4 nearly equal; thorax transverse, margined, all the angles acute, sparsely, finely and evenly punctate. The elytra are slightly dilated at rear, just a trifle more than in *prodiga* Er., and not as much as in *dimidiata* Baly. The rear tibiae are rather darker than the others. The only one of its large allies having a black scutel is *prodiga* Er.

*D. haenschi*, nov sp.

Head rufous flavous; mouth-parts piceous; front carinate; antennae black, with extreme base rufous. Thorax transverse, shiny, rufous flavous bifoveate, depressed, with all the angles prominent and a few scattered punctures; scutel rufous; elytra dilated behind, thickly and almost rugosely punctured, especially behind; yellow, with the rear half black. Below, thorax and mesosternum yellow, remainder black, legs black, with base of femora rufous. Length,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mm.

Type, Balzabampa. Ecuador (R. Haensch); also Sn. Inez, Ecuador.

Belongs to sec. M, and comes nearest to *atriventris* Jac., from Ecuador, but is easily distinguished by the black legs.

The antennae are long and slender, and reach nearly to the tip of the elytra. The Sn. Inez example is much less rugosely punctured than the type.

*D. marcapa*, nov. sp.

Head, thorax, antennae, scutel, rear half of the elytra, body beneath and legs black, with a faint tinge of green on the thorax; anterior half of the elytra bright rufous; thorax with three deep fovea, and distinctly though sparsely punctate; elytra thickly and coarsely punctured, becoming obsolete at the rear. Length, 7 mm.

One example, Peru, green label (Callanga?), Jacoby collection.

This species should be placed in sec. M, though the form is more like that of some of the species of sec. L. Head with carinate front and hairy, especially in front of the eyes; thorax strongly transverse, margined, with oblique lateral fovea, the rear round and just in front of the scutel; the elytra only slightly dilated behind. The antennae are about three-fourths the length of the elytra, and joint 3 is not quite as long as 4. The extreme base of the femora is piceous. The tibiae are noticeably covered with sericeous hairs.