

coarsely punctate, deeply trifoveate; scutellum piceous rufous; elytra thickly punctate, shining black, the margins, the suture (very narrowly behind) and a median band dilated at the sides and suture, flavous; beneath, thorax red, body black, legs flavous with tibiae and tarsi and apex of femora above, and coxae black. Length, 6 mm.

Type 1 example, Puerto Berton Alto Parana, Paraguay, sent me by Mr. Schrotky, also a specimen in the Jacoby collection labelled "1 A.A. 28 In Ocynis."

Should be placed near *borrei* Baly, but the punctuation and flavous markings very different; the thorax is much broader than long, slightly sinuate behind, the fovea connected by a well marked sulcus; the punctuation of the elytra is rather coarse and thick, becoming obsolete behind; the black spots do not attain the basal margin (as in *borrei*) and there is a well marked sulcus on the sutural side of the shoulder; and the elytra are very obsoletely shortly plicate; the sutural yellow stripe is narrowed behind to a mere line just separating the black spots on the elytra; all the spots have the angles rounded.

D. thammii, nov. sp.

Head and thorax rufous; antennae fuscous, tip of last joint dark. Thorax wider than long, trifoveate, the lateral ones oblique and deep; scutellum rufous or piceous; elytra thickly punctate, dull shiny black, the lateral margin slightly dilated at the apex and a median transverse fascia more or less dilated up and down the suture, flavous. Beneath, thorax red, body black, legs yellow, tarsi more or less piceous. Length, 5-5½ mm.

Type, Marcapata, Peru, in 2nd Jacoby collection; also Pachitea, Peru; single example in the 1st Jacoby collection, Chanchomayo, Peru (Thamm) labelled "*concula* Er. ♀?" Twelve examples in all.

Very like *bertonii* supra and near *borrei* Baly. The antennae ♂ are $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as body, joint 3 and 4 nearly equal; the thorax is broadly margined and slightly sinuate behind and the surface is sparsely evidently punctate. The black of the elytra varies considerably; in what I consider typical there is a solid basilar fascia; but specimens occur where the fascia is divided into two distinct rounded subbasal spots, leaving a wide sutural yellow stripe and a narrow basilar stripe, flavous, all the flavous marks connected. In this form also the rear fascia is narrowly subdivided by the narrow yellow suture. The elytra are shortly obsoletely plicate.