

the outer as in *humeralis*, but I have one or two examples which are puzzling to place in either species, and I feel a little doubtful as to the specific limits of either form.

The antennæ are a little more than half as long as the body, the basal joints piceous below, the punctures of the elytra are fairly well arranged in striæ on the disk and obsoletely bisetiate.

*D. subangulata*, nov. sp. (Jac. in litt.).

Head black with a large triangular fovea; antennæ three-fourths the length of the body, black, with the four or five basal joints fuscous and the three last (extreme tip of the eleventh excepted) white. Thorax transverse, rufous, depressed, bifoveate (third obsolete); scutellum black; elytra moderately coarsely punctate, black, a large oblong basilar spot, a median transverse fascia, not attaining either the margin or suture, and a large quadrate apical spot in each elytron, whitish flavous. Legs yellow with black or piceous tibiae and tarsi. Body below yellow with breast black. Length, 8 mm.

Seven examples, Marcapata, Peru.

Very variable in the light elytral marking, as noted hereafter. The third joint of the antennæ is  $\frac{1}{2}$  longer than the second, the fourth shorter than the preceding two, the colour of the basal joints varies somewhat in the amount of black, some being much darker than others; the thorax is much broader than long, with a few fine punctures scattered over the surface; the two side fovea are distinct and the third just before the scutellum is obsolete; the sides are widely depressed and moderately sinuate, the surface dull shining; elytra are moderately dilated behind, only slightly depressed behind the scutellum. What I consider the typical light spot marking varies at the base so that the basal spot and median fascia may unite and the black band between becomes a curved lunule from the shoulder, running towards, but not reaching, the suture; also the apical spot may unite with the median fascia, leaving the band between as a more or less well defined spot. In one example the spots are so suffused as to indicate that specimens occur which are wholly light flavous, except the margins. The colour of the tibiae and tarsi seem to vary from black to light piceous according to the predominance of the black markings of the elytra.