2. **Chroaptomus regalis.** *(Tab. XI. fig. 8.)*

Parce punctatus, nitidus, niger; capite thoraceae violaceis; elytris splendidis viridi-auratis vel purpureis.

**Mas.** Capite lato, anterius in medio depresso et coriaceo-opaco, minute foveolato; labro fuso, opaco, in mediolate membranaceo.

**Fem.** Capite in medio potius late canaliculato, vix foveolato; labro nitido, dimidiis hacte distantibus.

Long. 14 millim.

**Hab.** **Panama,** Bugaba 800 to 1500 feet, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 to 6000 feet, Caldera 1200 feet *(Champion).*

Very closely allied to *C. flagrans,* but rather larger and broader, and with the head in the male differently formed in front.

About two dozen examples were captured in the State of Panama; although so extremely similar to *P. flagrans,* I have no doubt of its being distinct, as I have examined more than 150 individuals of the latter species without finding any intermediate. A male from the Volcan de Chiriqui is figured.

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**PÆDEROMIMUS.**

Corpus gracile, late coloratum. Prosternum ante coxas carinato-divisum. Prothorax linea elevata laterali
valde deflexa superne invisa, a seta laterali longe remota. Coxae intermediae distantes.

This genus is established for some elegant insects peculiar to the Tropical-American fauna, the few species hitherto known having been placed with *Philonthus*—from which genus they may be distinguished by the fact that the prosternum in front of the coxae is definitely divided transversely into two parts, which have a different texture, the posterior portion being frequently strigose, and serving probably in conjunction with the coxae as a more or less rudimentary organ of stridulation. The side piece of the prothorax is small, and is not inflected as in *Philonthus.* The genus comprises, in addition to the species enumerated in the following pages, *P. latius* and *P. lustralis,* Er., and *P. aniceps,* connatus, *traili,* capitis, *lustrator,* *aneicollis,* palpalis, *aberrans,* *conformis,* *propinquus,* *regellus,* *abactus,* and *longipes,* Sharp.

There are three groups of species in the genus, viz. :—1. The first seven species of the following series; these are comparatively large and beautifully variegated insects, having slender and elongate palpi, the middle joint of the labial pair being more or less elongate, and longer than the terminal joint, while the basal joint of the hind tarsus is, though elongate, more or less shorter than the apical joint. *P. nigrinus* is a very aberrant species described from a mutilated example, and not apparently a member of either of the groups. 2. A group comprising the species numbered 9 to 13, and of which *P. angularius,* Er., may be taken as the type; they are rather depressed and less elongate insects, with the thorax truncate or nearly so in front, its anterior angles distinct, the transverse division of the thorax less marked, the palpi rather slender, but the intermediate joint of the labial pair not longer than the terminal joint, and the basal joint of the hind foot about equal to the apical; this group approaches closely to some of the *Belonuchi,* but is also nearly allied to the next by *P. simplex.* 3. A group for