Var. The elytra more broadly, especially posteriorly, bordered with cæruleous, the outer limb sometimes ferruginous; the sides of the prothorax also broadly bordered with cæruleous.

Hab. Guatemala, Cubilguitz, Chacoj, La Tinta, Telemun, and Panima, all in Vera Paz (Champion), Panzos (Conradt); Nicaragua, Chontales (Bell, Janson).

The type of this species has the thorax entirely testaceous, the elytra bordered with cæruleous. The variety is coloured like *C. gerstæckeri*, Boh., from Bolivia; but it differs from that insect, to judge from the description, in the more coarsely punctured margins of the elytra. In *C. marginipennis* the elytral margins are very coarsely, closely, and irregularly punctured, the punctures very much coarser than in *C. brevicornis*; of this no mention is made by Boheman. The cæruleous border does not always extend to the lateral and apical margins of the elytra, these parts being sometimes ferruginous, both in the type and in the variety. The tarsi are sometimes stained with piceous. The antennæ are entirely black.

3. Calyptocephala discoidea. (Tab. V. fig. 9.)

Subovate, rather convex; cæruleous, the elytra with the entire disc from the base to about one-third from the apex flavo-testaceous or stramineous; the scutellum cæruleous, ferruginous, or testaceous; the antennæ black or piceous, the basal one or two joints sometimes rufo-testaceous; the under surface and legs entirely flavo-testaceous. Head smooth, depressed and canaliculate in the middle in front; antennæ filiform, rather slender, moderately long. Prothorax short, moderately dilated at the sides, widest at the middle, the sides rounded in front and behind, the lateral margins not reflexed; the anterior lateral portions decumbent, not projecting beyond the median portion (as viewed from above), and somewhat oblique; the base obliquely subtruncate on either side and with a broad median lobe; the disc convex, smooth, sometimes with an irregular depression in the middle at the base, or with a fovea on either side behind; the margins flat, concave towards the disc, with a few irregularly scattered, moderately coarse, punctures. Scutellum smooth. Elytra about four times the length of, and one half broader than, the prothorax, deeply emarginate at the base, rapidly narrowing from about the basal third, the humeri rounded and prominent, the apices conjointly rounded; the disc with regular rows of moderately coarse punctures, which become very fine towards the apex, the interstices smooth; the margins broadly expanded, very coarsely, irregularly, and somewhat closely punctured, the punctures coarser than those of the striae. Beneath shining, smooth.

Length 5–5½, breadth 4 millim.

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (Champion).

Many specimens. Allied to *C. marginipennis*, but differing from it in having the prothorax entirely cæruleous, shorter, more declivous in front (thus appearing less emarginate), and depressed on either side of the disc, the lateral margins not at all reflexed; the elytra more rounded at the shoulders. The margins of the elytra are coarsely punctured in both species.

Section II. Antennæ with the joints less closely articulated; first and second ventral segments connate or freely articulated.

1. Prothorax emarginate or truncate in front, the head more or less prominent, usually well exposed.

   a. Claws simple.

To group 1 of this section also belong the South-American genera *Camistra* and *Pecilaspis*, the Antillean genus *Elytrogona*, and the Eastern genus *Hoplonota*. 