

9. *Odontocheila chiriquina*.

O. nicaraguensi quam maxime affinis, differt tantum labri marginibus et dentibus rufis, thorace graciliore multo subtilius granulato haud striguloso, elytris dorso magis infuscatis femoribusque posticis omnino chalybeo-nigris. Elongata, fusco-cuprea, capite rubro-cupreo et aurato, vitta angusta marginali ab oculo usque ad elytrorum apices aurato-viridi extus violacea; thorace anguste cylindrico, dorso opaco crebre vermiculato-striguloso subgranulato; elytris gutta alba marginali; corpore subtus pedibusque chalybeis nitidis, femoribus quatuor anticis versus basin rufo-piceis.

Long. 7-7½ lin. ♂ ♀.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

This and *O. nicaraguensis* belong to the *cayennensis* type of *Odontocheila*, which is quite remarkable for its tendency to develop well-defined local races in comparatively small geographical areas throughout the northern region of South America. Eight or ten such races, subspecies, or species have already been described.

IRESIA.

Iresia, Dejean, Sp. Gén. Col. v. p. 206.

Fourteen species of this genus have been described, ranging from South Brazil to Mexico, though apparently rare everywhere. The genus is allied to *Therates* of the Malayan region in the Old World, with which it has in common the bisulcate forehead and large vaulted labrum. The species are found on the trunks of forest trees, around which they run nimbly in search of prey.

1. *Iresia boucardi*.

Iresia boucardii, Chevrolat, Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1856, p. 351; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. Atlas, t. i. f. 3.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Boucard*).

2. *Iresia pulchra*.

I. boucardi affinis, sed differt abdomine nigro nitido haud rufo. Subcylindrica, nigra, nitida, elytris viridi-cyaneis fascia mediana violacea; palpis flavis, maxillarium articulis 2, labialium articulo 1, terminalibus nigris; fronte (inter antennis) labroque flavis hoc basi fusco; antennis nigris, articulis 1º et 6º-9º albo-testaceis, 10º-11º fuscis; elytris basi et apice discrete punctatis medio grosse transversim rugatis; corpore subtus nigro, pedibus rufo-testaceis, tarsis fuscis.

Long. 4½ lin. ♂.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

The single example taken by Mr. Belt is a male; and the specimen of *I. boucardi* in the Sallé collection is a female. I cannot, however, think that they are sexes of one and the same species, the colouring of the abdomen and palpi being so widely different.

CTENOSTOMA.

Ctenostoma, Klug, Nov. Act. Nat. Cur. x. 2, p. 304 (1821); Dej. Sp. Gén. Col. i. p. 152.

Procephalus, Castelnau, Rev. Ent. Silberm. ii. p. 35 (1834).

Myrmecilla, Lacordaire, Mém. Soc. Sci. Liège, i. p. 120 (1840).

BIOL. CENTR.-AMER., Coleopt., Vol. I. Pt. 1, December 1881.

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