

3. *Celia högei*.

Subelongato-ovata, convexa, nigra, interdum cyaneo vel æneo leviter tincta, sat nitida, antennis articulis duobus basalibus palpisque apice rufis; capite brevi, foveis frontalibus linearibus sat profundis; thorace valde transverso, a basi ad apicem paullo arcuatim fortiter angustato, foveis basalibus parum impressis, interdum (præcipue exteriore) obsoletis; elytris (♀) sericeo-nitentibus, humeris dentatis, subpunctulato-striatis, striis vix impressis, interstitiis usque ad apicem planis, striola scutellari antice abbreviata basi simplici.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Las Vigas, Oaxaca (*Höge*), Jacale (*Sallé*), city of Mexico (*Flohr*).

Smaller and much less elongate than *C. mærens*, but larger and broader than *C. mexicana*; the thorax especially much shorter, broader at the base, and more narrowed anteriorly than in either species. The striæ of the elytra vary in the distinctness of their punctuation; and the interstices are sometimes a little convex.

4. *Celia championi*.

C. högei affinis, sed differt thorace postice minus dilatato lateribus a medio usque ad basin fere rectis, colore æneo, striisque distinctius punctulatis. *C. mexicana* major, antennis piceis, articulis 1° et 2° rufis, 3° colore variabili; thorace medio antice et postice grosse sed haud profunde punctato, fovea mediana brevi profunde incisa, exteriore obliqua conspicua; elytris acute striatis, striis plus minusve punctulatis, interstitiis (♂) convexis, (♀) plerumque planis, striola scutellari apud basin absque foveola; pedibus piceis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 lin. ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Las Vigas, Oaxaca (*Höge*), San Luis Potosi (*Dr. Palmer*); GUATEMALA, Ostuncalco, Totonicapam, Quezaltenango (*Champion*).

Except in colour, not easily distinguishable from *C. högei*; but if the shallow punctuation of the thorax near the anterior and posterior margins were constant, this would prove a good distinguishing character. The thorax, attentively examined, is always much less widened from the front to the base; and the basal foveæ are much more strongly impressed.

Mr. Champion collected the species in great numbers, and has sent home no colour-variety, all the individuals being of the clear brassy hue of the typical *C. mexicana*.

5. *Celia costaricensis*.

Celia costaricensis, Bates, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1878, p. 600¹.

“Oblongo-ovata, nigra, polita, plus minusve ænescens vel fusco-ænea; antennis piceo-nigris, articulis 1° et 2° vel 1°–3^m rufis; thorace convexo, mox pone angulos anticos rotundato-dilatato, deinde usque ad basin leviter arcuato vel subrecto, basi utrinque foveolis duabus distantibus lævibus, interiore recta, exteriore versus angulum oblique ducta; elytris prope apicem angustatis et compressis, striatis, striis lateralibus evanescentibus, striola scutellari ad basin secundæ oriente suturam haud attingente, interstitiis paullo convexis; pedibus piceis, tarsis pallidioribus; prosterni apice dilatato subtruncato.

“Long. 4 lin.

“Variat: 1, elytrorum interstitiis planissimis; 2, striis subtilissimis, subpunctulatis; 3, forma abbreviata, ovata.”

Hab. COSTA RICA, Irazu, alt. 6000–7000 feet (*Rogers*¹).

Of decidedly narrower form than either of the three preceding; narrower also than *C. mærens*, which it resembles in colour and in the feeble striation of the elytra,