

punctatis; elytris apice subflexuoso-truncatis, angulo suturali fere recto, exteriori dentato, dorso acute punctulato-striato, striis 2^a et 4^a punctis setiferis plurimis.

♂ mesosterno et ventris omnibus segmentis medio, trochanteribusque posticis intus, dense pilosis.

♀ antennis art. 8^o haud abbreviato.

Long. 10–12 millim.

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

Allied to *A. chlorocera* (Chaud.) and *A. brevicornis* (Bates), but the thorax not quite so densely and evenly covered with punctures as in the section to which these species belong. The punctuation varies in some examples, leaving linear smooth spaces almost as clear as in the section "thorace plagiatis punctato" of Chaudoir. The colour of the elytra varies much, partly according to the maturity of the individuals, the normal colouring being ferruginous with a coppery tinge behind and along the suture towards the base, and dark purplish coppery on the sides and near the base, the base itself being more or less brassy green like the thorax; in immature examples the ferruginous posterior part of the elytra is pale tawny, and the base and sides of the base are golden green or coppery. This disposition of colours is similar to that seen in *A. fada*, in which, however, they are much more sharply defined and brilliant.

13. *Agra semifulva*. (Tab. XII. fig. 18.)

A. rufiventris quoad colores simillima; sed differt thorace lineatim grosse punctato, lineis longitudinalibus lævibus, elytris apice utrinque breviter tridentatis.

Long. 13–16 millim. ♂ ♀.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Exactly similar in colour and general form to *A. rufiventris*, except that the antennæ have the three basal joints brown (the second and third are sometimes a little dark in *A. rufiventris*). The species differs, however, in the punctuation of the thorax, which would bring it into quite a different section according to Chaudoir's classification. The tridentate form of the elytral apex is caused by the flexuous truncature being much stronger than in *A. rufiventris*.

Notwithstanding these important structural differences, it seems very probable that this is only a highly developed variety of the same species.

14. *Agra fulvicauda*.

A. rufiventris et *A. semifulva* affinis. Nigro-ænea, thorace et elytris viridi-æneis, his versus apicem indeterminate fulvis, apice anguste nigro-marginato; antennis (scapo excepto), abdomine et tarsis fulvis; capite post oculos brevi subquadrato, occipite medio lineola impressa utrinque unipunctato; thorace fere sicut in *A. rufiventris* modice dilatato, antice gradatim angustato, sat crebre punctato, spatio longitudinali utrinque lævi; elytris apice flexuoso-truncatis, angulo suturali recto, exteriori dentato, dorso acute punctato-striato (punctis versus apicem minoribus), interstitiis tertio et quinto punctis nonnullis majoribus (anterioribus juxta striae secundam et quartam sitis).

♀ antennis articulo 8^o haud abbreviato.

Long. 11 millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

One example only, apparently a female.