

## COPELATUS (p. 34).

**Copelatus laccophilinus** (p. 35).

To the Panama locality given, add:—Bugaba (*Champion*).

A good series has now been received showing scarcely any variation. The male differs from the female only by a slight dilatation of the front and middle tarsi.

6 (A). **Copelatus mancus**.

Oblongo-ovalis, sat angustus, parum convexus, piceus, elytris fascia basali apiceque testaceis, antennis pedibusque rufis; elytris striis decem subtilibus ante apicem multo abbreviatis et haud ad basin attingentibus; femina prothorace utrinque striguloso.

Long. 5, lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Although we have received only a single immature female of this species, there can be no doubt it is very distinct. The elytral striæ are of unequal length at the base, the 3rd, 5th, and 7th reaching nearly to the base, while the others are shorter; the 2nd, 4th, 6th, and 8th striæ are very short, and more or less interrupted; even the longer striæ cease much in front of the apex. The sides of the thorax in the female bear rather long, fine striæ, and there are a few still shorter and finer striæ on the disc; there are a very few such striæ on the lateral part of each elytron. The basal yellow fascia on the elytra is very distinct, but does not extend quite to the lateral margin; there is no trace of a submarginal stria.

**Copelatus prolongatus** (p. 39).

To the locality Panama, add:—Bugaba, David (*Champion*).

**Copelatus posticatus** (p. 39).

Mr. Champion obtained near the city of Panama a fresh variety, similar to the var. *signatus*, but a good deal smaller, and with much diminished sculpture on the thorax.

**Copelatus impressicollis** (p. 40).

To the Mexican localities given, add:—Northern Sonora (*Morrison*).

The individuals from this locality are all of large size and have the full complement of striæ on the elytra; and the females have a more perfect development of the sexual sculpture on the thorax than those from other localities. The species is one of the most difficult of the genus to recognize on account of its great variation; in some examples even the submarginal stria is very obsolete, and such individuals are liable to be referred to the other section of the genus. Some examples much resemble *C. glyphicus*, Say, but that species has the submarginal stria very definite, and the