

very pale testaceous. In well-developed examples the thorax has a strong golden-brassy tinge.

C. moniliatus may be distinguished from the nearly-allied *C. sexspilotus*, Guérin, and other neighbouring species, by the fine but sharply impressed elytral striæ, in which are small and distinct but distant punctures. The variety is labelled in the Sallé collection "*C. cyanocephalus*, Har., type." It was probably named so by Von Harold on being communicated to him after his Monograph was published, as no mention is made of the specimen, nor is the locality Nicaragua given by him under *C. cyanocephalus*, which is stated to be from "Cayenne, Orinoco, and Guiana." The Nicaraguan insect does not correspond at all with Harold's description.

6. *Canthon femoralis*. (Tab. II. fig. 7.)

Coprobis femoralis, Chevr. Col. Mex. Cent. i. no. 74 (1834)¹.

Canthon femoralis, Harold, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1868, p. 62².

Canthon ochropus, Harold, Col. Hefte, i. p. 79 (1867).

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2}, Cordova, Santecomapan, Teapa (*Sallé*), Juquila, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*); BRITISH HONDURAS, River Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Coban, Zapote, Mirandilla (*Champion*); COSTA RICA².

Belongs to a numerous group of the genus, not indicated in Von Harold's Monograph, in which the robust hinder tibiæ are straight on their inner side and strongly arcuated on their outer edge; generally also they are thickened and calf-like. I find that the sexual difference in the pygidium is the same as described by Von Harold in *C. angustatus*, this segment being remarkably short and convex; but the male anterior tibiæ are broad and tridentate (with broad and notched apical spur), and not elongated and bidentate as in *C. angustatus*. An example from Juquila is figured.

7. *Canthon angustatus*. (Tab. II. fig. 4.)

Canthon angustatus, Harold, Col. Hefte, i. p. 79 (♂); Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1868, p. 63 (♂ ♀)¹.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA¹.—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia¹.

8. *Canthon euryscelis*. (Tab. II. fig. 6.)

Breviter ovatus, supra (præcipue thorace) convexus, politus, niger, interdum capite et apice castaneis; clypeo bidentato; thorace medio utrinque angulato et antice arcuato denticulatoque; elytris lævibus; tibiis 4 posticis latissimis, subcompressis, extus valde arcuatis, vix bicarinatis nec inter carinas sulcatis prosterono transversim carinato; pygidio nitido.

♂. Tibiæ anticæ latæ, dentibus validis tribus approximatis, calcare apicali apice valde furcato; pygidio convexo.

♀. Tibiæ sicut in ♂, sed calcari apicale acutissimo; pygidio sat elongato, vix convexo.

Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova, Playa Vicente, Oaxaca (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA (*coll. Bates*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Belongs to the same group as *C. femoralis*, *C. angustatus*, *C. nitidicollis*, *C. semiopacus*,