

et pedes viridi-ænei vel cuprei; capite remote punctulato, clypeo vix depresso, integro; thorace versus apicem subdilatato, creberrime sed discrete ocellato-punctato, æqualiter convexo, prope scutellum paullo depresso; elytris moniliato-striatis, interstitiis nigro setulosis; corpore subtus fere lævi, abdomine apice femoribusque valde punctatis; mesosterno medio longitudinaliter depresso.

♂. Tibiæ anticæ subtus unidentatæ; tibiæ posticæ intus paullulum flexuosæ, 8-tuberculatæ, apice intus medio-criter productæ, ecalcaratæ; abdomine basi lato concavo.

♀. Tibiæ anticæ subtus inermes, posticæ simplices; abdomine convexo.

Long. 18–22 millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Cayenne, Amazons.

Of similar large size and elongate-oblong form to *E. claudicans*; but differing from that species by its opaque velvety upper surface, and rich coppery or brassy-green subsericeous under surface, with the legs wholly also metallic. The secondary sexual characters as above indicated are also entirely different. As in *E. claudicans*, the marginal carina of the elytra, formed by the upper edge of the epipleuræ, is not elevated as in the species allied to *E. planus*; and the humeral carina is very short and obtuse, and not continued beyond the point where the epipleural margin curves upward from the base.

### 3. *Eurysternus magnus*. (Tab. II. fig. 18.)

*Eurysternus magnus*, Casteln. Hist. Nat. Ins. Col. ii. p. 93<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup>, Cordova (*Sallé*, *Höge*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Juquila (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Volcan de Irazu, Cache, Rio Sucio (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

♂. Tibiæ anticæ intus multi-denticulatæ, subtus sicut in ♀ inermes; metasternum apice tuberculo conico; tibiæ posticæ valde arcuatæ, intus multi-tuberculatæ.

Most examples are uniform opaque, sooty black above, with brassy-black legs; but in others the elytra are more or less variegated with dull red. In both sexes the metasternum has a rounded fovea in the centre, and the hind femora a strong spine beneath towards the apex. The humeral carina of the elytra is prolonged to three-fourths of the elytral length, and overtops the lateral carina, *i. e.* the upper edge of the epipleura, except towards the apex.

We figure a specimen from Juquila.

### 4. *Eurysternus nebulosus*.

*Eurysternus nebulosus*, Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xiv. p. 361 (1870)<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia<sup>1</sup>, Amazons.

Compared by Kirsch with *E. mexicanus*, but much more nearly allied to *E. planus*, Dalm., having, like that species, a very short humeral carina, and an acute strongly elevated epipleural carina. From *E. planus* it differs in the male only having a spine underneath the hind femora (in *E. planus* the spine exists in both sexes); and in the