

head and thorax are very much smoother, and the whole upper surface tawny-red with a golden tinge, and highly polished; the sternal process is elongated, flattened, and slightly curved upwards at the tip. The clypeus has a much shallower emargination, and the convexity of the middle of the forehead is slight and slopes in front into a moderately deep pit. The front and lateral margins of the clypeus differ also in being sharply raised.

7. **Amithao erythropus.** (Tab. XXII. fig. 19.)

Cotinis erythropus, Burm. Handb. der Ent. iii. p. 263¹.

Var. *Supra immaculata*.

Cotinis moreletii, Blanch. Cat. Coll. Ent. i. p. 33²?

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2}, Cordova, Toxpam, Tanetza (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Panzos in Vera Paz (*Conradt*).

The forehead and clypeus are shaped nearly the same as in *A. pyrrhonotus*, but the sternal process differs in being short and conical. The legs in all our examples (except an immature one) are black. An example in the *Sallé* collection is entirely without white tomentose markings, and agrees with Blanchard's description of *C. moreletii*, except in the black legs.

A specimen from Panzos is figured.

DESICASTA.

Desicasta, Thomson, Typi Cetonid. p. 14 (1878).

Moscheuma, Thomson, Le Naturaliste, i. p. 268 (1880).

Stethodesma (pars).

After defining the genus somewhat imperfectly in 1878, Thomson redescribed it more intelligibly in 1880, re-naming it and giving the same species as belonging to it. The only character which distinguishes it from *Amithao* is the obliquely deflected and thick sternal process, described by Thomson as "mesosterni appendix robustissima sat elongata, paullo subtus directa, apice rotundato." *D. lobata* (Oliv.), a well-known species from Guiana, is included both in *Desicasta* and *Moscheuma* by the author, also *D. sculptilis*, Thoms. (the type of *Desicasta*), the description of which offers nothing to distinguish it from *D. lobata* and *D. reichei*, Thoms. Under *Desicasta* is further enumerated *D. hæmatopus* of Schaum, which does not agree with the others in the form of the sternal process.

The genus appears to be confined to Colombia (with Panama) and Guiana. *D. lobata* (Oliv.) and *D. sebosa* (Van de Poll) are also found on the Lower Amazons.

1. **Desicasta lævicostata.**

Moscheuma lævicostatum, Van de Poll, Notes from the Leyd. Mus. viii. p. 235¹.

Hab. PANAMA¹.

I have not seen this species.