

the middle. The general colour is more æneous, and the spots on the elytra are nearly concolorous.

### AMORPHOSOMA.

*Amorphosoma*, Laporte, Silb. Rev. Ent. iii. p. 166 (1835).

This genus as at present constituted comprises some half-dozen species divided equally between tropical America and India and the Malay Archipelago. The American species, however, differ from their Old-World allies in having a costa on the disc of the elytra.

#### 1. *Amorphosoma penicillatum*. (Tab. IV. fig. 1.)

*Buprestis pennicillata*, Klug, Ent. Bras. Cent. p. 11, t. 40. f. 12; Nov. Act. Leop.-Carol. Nat. Cur. xii. p. 429 (1825)<sup>1</sup>.

*Amorphosoma pennicillatum*, Lap. & Gory, Mon. ii. p. 2, t. 1. f. 1<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Brazil <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup>.

### STENOCASTER.

*Stenogaster*, Solier, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. ii. p. 335 (1833).

The type of this Tropical-American genus is *S. linearis* (Linn.) from Cayenne. *Stenogaster* is remarkable from the fact that only the fourth joint of the tarsi is furnished with a lamina.

#### 1. *Stenogaster costifer*. (Tab. IV. fig. 2.)

Elongatus, depressus, supra niger, vix ænescens, subtus æneus; thorace fossulato, griseo-piloso; elytris griseo-pilosis, fascia post medium, altera ante apicem nigris, costa ad basin fuscata.

Long. 5½–7 lin.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Izucar (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

This species resembles *S. linearis* in general form, but is nearly black above. It is at once distinguished from its allies by the costa of the elytra dividing into two branches near the base, one branch going to the shoulder, the other towards the scutellum. The punctures on the elytra are rather large, and have a tendency to form lines. The fine greyish pubescence gives a mottled appearance, as in some other species of the genus; but there is a well-marked, rather broad, black band a little behind the middle, and another (less distinct) one near the apex. The prosternum is deeply longitudinally impressed, the impression closely punctured. Each elytron has a small tooth at the apex.

#### 2. *Stenogaster fossulatus*.

*Stenogaster fossulatus*, Chevr. Col. Mex. Cent. ii. fasc. 8, no. 192 (1835)<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Tuspan <sup>1</sup>.

This and the following species are unknown to me.

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