

face. The thorax has in the middle two shallow impressions, which in some lights appear united; the punctures are generally separated from each other vertically, but are frequently united transversely or obliquely; the posterior ridge is well marked, shining, turned down to the margin in front beyond the middle, and then running parallel to the margin to the front angle. The elytra are evenly and rather coarsely asperate; the subcosta is only slightly marked. The prosternal chin-piece is very slightly emarginate. The prosternum is closely and coarsely punctured, longitudinally impressed in the middle; the intercoxal process is curved down at the apex, and obliquely narrowed. The episterna are rather closely and moderately strongly punctured, with a little pubescence on the outer edge. The abdomen has a transverse impression at a short distance from the side of the basal segment, indicating the division between the true first and second segments; the lateral carina is very slightly angular just behind the middle of the basal segment.

A specimen just received from Panzos, Vera Paz (*Conradt*), differs from the one from which I have taken the above description in being rather narrower, more brassy in colour, and in having the thorax slightly rugulose. I am unable to say whether these differences are sexual or specific.

AGRILUS.

Agrilus, Stephens, Illustr. Brit. Ent., Mandib. iii. p. 239 (1830).

The members of this genus are very numerous, and are represented in all quarters of the globe; no less than 406 species are enumerated in Gemminger and Harold's Catalogue (1869), and many have been since described. The number here recorded from Central America is 141, and of these 52 are described from single specimens only. Besides these there are several obscure species which I have not ventured to characterize from unique examples.

As is commonly the case in large genera, a linear arrangement of the species is difficult and I have been unable to find characters by which *Agrilus* can satisfactorily be divided into sections.

The antennæ vary somewhat in length in the different species, but not in any very marked degree. They are, however, very long in *A. manatus*, *A. femoralis*, *A. antennatus*, and *A. sobrinus*; and in *A. planatus* and its allies they are long and broad.

The head, when viewed from above, has its anterior outline sometimes arched, as in *A. vittulus* (Tab. IV. fig. 18 a); emarginate, as in *A. divaricatus* (Tab. IV. fig. 16 a); or incised, as in *A. exustus* (Tab. IV. fig. 13 a), &c. *A. gracilipes* and its allies have the head flattened and vertical in front; but every gradation between this and the inclined head of *A. furcillatus* may be met with. The males frequently have the front of the head of a brighter colour than in the females, and the sculpture is often finer.

The thorax has in the larger number of species a more or less clearly-defined ridge near the posterior angles ("posterior ridge"); and I have divided the genus into two