

punctate, with intermixed slightly coarser punctures, obsoletely canaliculate, broadly transversely depressed on the disc before the apex and also transversely depressed before the base. Scutellum densely, minutely punctate. Elytra very much wider than the prothorax, elongate, widening to beyond the middle, and conjointly rounded at the apex, constricted at the base, with the humeri prominent and rounded; each with five oblique raised costæ, the inner one abbreviated behind and connected posteriorly with the raised suture by three transverse raised lines, the outer two indistinct, the interspaces very coarsely and closely subseriate-punctate, the first and second with two rows of punctures only. Beneath densely, minutely punctate. Legs moderately stout, the tibiæ strongly dilated externally at the apex, the tarsal joints 2-4 very deeply emarginate, the lamellæ long.

Length $14\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 6 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango (*Höge*).

One somewhat abraded male example. Differs from *S. nietoi* in the narrow, conical thorax, the longer and much more coarsely punctured elytra, with more prominent costæ, and the longer and more slender legs. The elytra resemble those of the females of *S. nietoi* in shape. *S. conicicollis* is allied to the North-American *S. niger*, Knoch (= *knoch*i, Guér.); but, to judge from the description, it appears to differ from that species in having the head more finely punctured, and the larger punctures on the thorax less distinct, these being not much coarser than the others. If Guérin's figure (*Spec. et Icon. livr. i. no. 2, tab. fig. 13*) of the male of *S. knochi* is correct, the present insect has the elytra much more coarsely and less densely punctate.

Fam. DASCILLIDÆ*.

Subfam. ARTEMATOPINÆ.

ARTEMATOPUS.

Artematopus, Perty, Del. Anim. art. Brasil. p. 115 (1830); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. iv. p. 261.

Lairus, Castelnau, Hist. Nat. Ins. Col. i. p. 258 (1840).

This peculiar genus is confined to Tropical America, ranging as far north as Nicaragua. Twenty species have been described, all from south of the Isthmus of Panama. Eight are now recorded from within our limits. The South-American forms, of which there are many unnamed in collections, need a thorough revision, the sexual characters of many of the described species not having been properly understood. Lacordaire, too, quite overlooked the form of the tarsal lamellæ, joints 2-4 having each two long lamellæ (not one large one) beneath, as in the genus *Sandalus*. The Central-American forms belong to two well-defined groups: one with the antennæ moderately long, and with the third joint about twice as long as the second, in both sexes; the other with the antennæ as long as, or longer than, the body, and the third joint very small, in the males, and moderately long, and with the third joint much longer than the second, in the females. The antennæ also differ in

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