

form in the two groups; in one of the species of the second group they are clothed on all sides with long bristles, like a bottle-brush. The prosternal process is similarly formed in the species here described. The females of some of them are much larger than the males. These insects are found upon bushes in dry places, chiefly on the savanas of the "tierra caliente."

- a.* Antennæ about reaching the middle of the elytra in the males, very little shorter in the females, filiform, or slightly tapering towards the tip, joint 3 twice as long as 2 in both sexes.
- a'*. Elytra very coarsely punctate-striate throughout, usually with black spots, which are sometimes coalescent *irroratus.*
- b'*. Elytra more finely punctate-striate on the disc than at the sides.
- a''*. Prothorax thickly punctured; elytra with an oblique black stripe extending from the shoulder to near the apex *obliquus.*
- b''*. Prothorax very sparsely punctured; elytra in great part black *scapularis.*
- b.* Antennæ as long as or longer than the body, and with joints 2 and 3 very small and subequal, in the males, much shorter, and with joint 3 considerably longer than 2, in the females.
- c'*. Antennæ with the joints from the fourth slightly concave without and somewhat dilated towards the tip within, clothed with long fine hairs.
- c''*. Prothorax gradually narrowing from the base, feebly rounded at the sides; antennæ about reaching the middle of the elytra in the female.
- a'''*. Prothorax densely punctate *puncticollis.*
- b'''*. Prothorax sparsely punctate *rufescens.*
- d''*. Prothorax rapidly narrowing from the base, thickly punctured; antennæ comparatively short in the female *costaricensis.*
- e''*. Prothorax rounded at the sides, coarsely, closely punctate; antennæ about reaching the middle of the elytra in the female *rotundicollis.*
- d'*. Antennæ with the joints from the fourth straight without and a little dilated towards the tip within, clothed with very long bristly hairs *seticornis.*

1. **Artematopus irroratus.** (Tab. XXVI. figg. 1, ♂; 1 *a*, antenna; 1 *b*, genitalia.)

Oblong-oval, convex, shining; head, prothorax, and scutellum rufo-testaceous or rufo-castaneous, the sides of the prothorax testaceous or flavo-testaceous; the elytra testaceous, each with a transverse mark on the disc a little below the base, two marks at about one-third from the apex (placed transversely, one on the disc and one at the side), a small spot on the disc below these, and sometimes another at the shoulder, black or piceous, these markings sometimes partly or entirely obliterated; the antennæ ferruginous, the legs testaceous, the body beneath castaneous or ferruginous, the metasternum darker; rather sparsely clothed with yellowish-cinereous pubescence, the upper surface with long erect hairs intermixed. Head thickly, finely punctate; antennæ slender, filiform, becoming a little thinner towards the tip, about reaching to the middle of the elytra in the male, a little shorter in the female, joint 3 more than twice as long as 2, all the joints sparsely clothed with long fine hairs. Prothorax strongly transverse, moderately convex, acutely margined and a little explanate at the sides, the latter gradually, arcuately converging from the base forwards, the apex feebly emarginate on either side; the surface thickly and somewhat coarsely punctate, with indications of a smooth median line. Scutellum obsoletely carinate. Elytra moderately