

stripe is very broad throughout, in the others it becomes narrower and evanescent behind.

3. *Artematopus scapularis*. (Tab. XXVI. fig. 6.)

Oblong-oval, convex, shining; obscure testaceous, the sides of the prothorax flavo-testaceous, the elytra without about the apical half brownish-black, this colour extending forwards on the disc of each elytron and joining a large black humeral patch (leaving a space at the sides of the ground-colour), the antennæ and the body beneath ferruginous, the legs ferrugineo-testaceous; sparsely clothed with yellowish-cinereous pubescence, the upper surface with long erect hairs intermixed. Head sparsely, finely punctate; antennæ reaching to about the middle of the elytra, filiform, tapering a little towards the tip, joint 3 twice as long as 2, and half the length of 4, all the joints sparsely clothed with long fine hairs. Prothorax strongly transverse, moderately convex, slightly explanate at the sides, the latter very gradually converging from the base forwards, the apex feebly emarginate on either side; the surface very sparsely, finely punctate, the punctuation becoming still sparser at the sides, with a smooth slightly raised median line. Elytra moderately long, narrowing from the middle, obtuse at the apex; punctate-striate, the striæ very coarsely punctured and deep at the sides, and more finely punctured and shallower on the disc, the punctures not very closely placed; the interstices convex at the sides and almost flat on the disc, very sparsely, minutely punctate, and here and there transversely wrinkled.

Length 6, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One example, its sex not ascertained. Allied to *A. obliquus*, but differing from it in the more finely and more sparsely punctured thorax, as well as in the colour of the elytra.

4. *Artematopus puncticollis*.

♂. Oblong-oval, convex, moderately shining; piceous or reddish-brown, the prothorax darker, the elytra usually with the suture more or less and the sides below the humeri black, the antennæ and legs ferruginous or fusco-ferruginous; thickly clothed with yellowish-cinereous pubescence, the upper surface with long erect hairs intermixed. Head densely, finely punctate; antennæ slender, extremely elongate, as long as or longer than the body, joints 2 and 3 very small, equal, 4 more than twice the length of 2 and 3 united, the joints 4-10 slightly concave without, and distinctly dilated at the apex within, all clothed with long fine hairs. Prothorax strongly transverse, convex, gradually narrowing from the base forwards, the apex feebly emarginate on either side; the surface densely, somewhat coarsely punctate. Elytra moderately long, narrowing from the middle, obtuse at the apex; punctate-striate, the striæ very coarsely punctured and deep at the sides, and finely punctured and shallow on the disc, the punctures not very closely placed; the interstices convex at the sides, almost flat on the disc, sparsely, finely punctate and also transversely rugulose.

♀. Oval; antennæ about reaching to the middle of the elytra, joint 3 nearly twice as long as 2.

Length $4\frac{2}{3}$ -8, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, San Feliz and Tolé in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Nine males and three females, varying enormously in size, all from the low savanna-region bordering the Pacific Ocean. It differs from the other allied Central-American species with a very small third antennal joint in the male in having the thorax densely punctured. There can be no doubt that the males and females described belong to one and the same species, as both sexes were found in each locality. *A. caniceps*, Kirsch, from Bogota, appears to be closely allied to *A. puncticollis*.