

18. *Calopteron obliquum*. (Tab. II. fig. 13.)

Exos obliquus, Say, Boston Journ. i. p. 154¹.

Lineare, nigrum, prothoracis lateribus et elytrorum dimidio basali, sutura excepta, rufo-ferrugineis; elytris lineis quatuor, secunda et quarta fortiter elevatis; pedibus longis, trochanteribus pallidis. ♂ ♀.

Mas minor, magis linearis, segmento ventrali septimo angulariter exciso tantum distinctum. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ –7 millim.
Femina major. Long. 9–10 millim.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Cordova (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, San Juan, Senahu, Sabo, Cahabon, Balheu, Chiacam, Cubilguitz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

This seems to be a common species in Mexico and Vera Paz. The thorax is narrowed from the base to the front; its sides are a little sinuate, and the hind angles very acute and produced. The carina is entire, and is usually pale with the disk black on each side.

The elytra have the second and fourth costæ strongly raised; and the black of the apical portion extends, as usual, further up the intervals, the outer margin and the fourth costa being continued as yellow lines further than the second. The suture is black as far as the end of the first interval.

A Sabo specimen is figured.

19. *Calopteron lineare*. (Tab. II. fig. 14.)

Lineare, nigrum, prothorace elytrisq. rufo-testaceis; his 4-costatis, intervallis plus minusve nigrescentibus, regulariter clathrato-punctatis; illo disco nigro, carinato carina flava; pedibus longis, basi flavis; antennis utroque sexu serratis. Long. 7–8 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Capetillo, Zapote (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu, alt. 6000–7000 feet (*Rogers*).

The extremely linear form, and evenly costate elytra, with square punctures regularly disposed in the interstices, and their disposition to be dark, leaving in some examples only the alternate costæ pale, will cause this elegant insect to be recognized among its allies. The thorax is narrowed from the base to the front, which is round; the hind angles are acute, the basal margin bisinuate, with the middle very finely cut out where the carina ends; but this is not clearly visible in all examples.

The figure is of a large specimen from Irazu.

20. *Calopteron terminale*.

Lineare, nigrum, prothorace elytrisq. testaceis; illo disco fusco, carinato, lateribus fortiter bisinuatis; antennis serratis, articulo ultimo flavo; pedibus longis, basi flavis; elytris squamulis minutis vestitis, 4-costatis, costis secunda et quarta elevatis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Juan (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

The smallest species of the genus I have yet seen, and very like *C. lineare*, but clearly distinct by the yellow terminal joint of the antennæ, the indented, sinuate sides, and prominent front of the thorax (which has the carina entire and the base without the least appearance of a notch), and the entirely pale elytra.