

**21. Calopteron ichnoides.** (Tab. II. fig. 21, ♂.)

Nigrum, prothoracis lateribus maculaque humerali læte flavis; elytris postice paullo dilatatis, lineis quatuor, secunda et quarta elevatis, intervallis irregulariter reticulatis; antennis acute serratis, fere pectinatis. ♂ ♀. Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ –11 millim.

*Mas* elytris postice modice ampliatis, antennis subpectinatis.

*Femina* elytris subparallelis, antennis acute serratis.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Capetillo, Dueñas, Purula (*Champion*).

This and the following species closely resemble each other; and their determination can scarcely be effected unless both are studied together. They have a considerable likeness to *Ichnea mexicana*, a species of Cleridæ.

The figure represents a Capetillo specimen.

**22. Calopteron mimicum.** (Tab. II. fig. 22.)

Nigrum, prothoracis lateribus angustius strigaeque humerali in callo per costam paululum protracta flavis; elytris subparallelis, lineis quatuor, secunda et quarta magis elevatis, intervallis reticulatis, areolis subquadratis; antennis serratis, articulis tertio usque ad decimum angulis internis subrectis. Long. 7–9 millim.

*Mas* minor et angustior, antennis articulis interne subacutis.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Capetillo, Dueñas, Senahu (*Champion*).

When this species is compared with *C. ichnoides*, it will be seen to be more parallel; and the humeral striga is narrower, but continued further along the humeral costa. The most important difference is in the antennæ of the males. In *C. mimicum* the fourth to the tenth joints are serrate, their apical internal angles are nearly right angles; in *C. ichnoides* they are produced into an acute flat "ramus," which is longer than the joint itself. It appears to be a commoner species.

Our figure represents an example from Capetillo.

Section B. *Thorax with the carina divided behind; elytra moderately widened, with four raised lines, areolets irregular.*

**23. Calopteron beltii.** (Tab. II. fig. 19, ♀.)

Nigrum, pectore, pedibus basi, prothorace elytrisque rufo-testaceis, his macula magna subrotundata paulo post medium, illo carina postice canaliculata et vitta mediana nigris. ♂ ♀. Long. 10–15 millim.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

The species of this section of *Calopteron* are easily recognized by their rather soft, somewhat convex elytra, with four nervures, two or three of which are more strongly raised, with irregular areolets, and by the divided carina of the thorax, which thus has a narrow channel in its basal half, which is sometimes open at the base, at others closed.

Several species thus characterized have been described from Colombia and New Granada. *C. beltii* is subelongate, rather less so in the male; the thorax is narrowed in front, the sides scarcely sinuate, the hind angles acute. The elytra are sometimes a