

Section B ii. *Thorax with the carina divided at the base; elytra moderately widened, with three raised lines.*

**27. Calopteron tricostatum.** (Tab. II. fig. 6, ♀.)

Nigrum, prothoracis lateribus elytrorumque dimidio basali ferrugineis; elytris lineis tribus elevatis, intervallis irregulariter areolatis. Long. 6–10 millim. ♂ ♀.

*Mas* minor, segmento penultimo exciso.

*Femina* major, segmento apicali medio minute diviso.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Pancina (*Champion*).

The disparity in size between the sexes is not so great as in *C. matutinum* or *C. difficile*. The thorax is more evenly rounded in front; and the hind angles are rather more acutely produced. The carina is divided and open at the base, as in the preceding species.

This species also resembles *C. xanthomelas*, Kirsch. The divided carina of the thorax, and the antennæ not pectinate in either sex, will enable them to be easily separated.

CÆNIA.

*Cænia*, Newman, Ent. Mag. v. p. 381 (1838).

The species given in the Munich Catalogue as belonging to this genus, from Madagascar, Ceylon, and Mamuku, do not agree in typical characters; and I do not consider that the genus is found out of the North-American Region. It is best characterized by the expanded oval elytra with three strongly raised and six subsidiary nervures, the deeply indented sides of the thorax, and its complete simple carina. There are known at present four species in Central America.

**1. Cænia cardinalis.** (Tab. I. fig. 24, ♀.)

Nigra, prothorace elytrisque sanguineis, his lineis tribus sat fortiter elevatis, ad apicem conjunctis, et sex alteris haud distinctis; illo carinato, disco infuscato, lateribus fortiter bisinuatīs; antennis flabellato-pectinatis. Long. 15 millim.

*Hab.* COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu (*Rogers*).

The whole of the body, with the antennæ, palpi, and legs, is black; the thorax is orange-red, with the centre infusate; the carina is complete, dark in the middle. The elytra are vermilion, with the base of the suture very narrowly black. Three lines are strongly marked—one subsutural, one discoidal, and the humeral one; these unite near the apex; six finer lines are present, one in each interstice, excepting that three intervene between the discoidal and the humeral nervure; of these three the middle one appears to represent the ordinary third raised line where four are found; it is rather stronger than those on each side of it, and is much raised at the base. The transverse lines are remarkably regular, and divide the area into nearly square meshes; they