

rather coarsely punctured, the epistoma emarginate in front and not produced; prothorax almost as long as broad, convex, widest at the base, the sides rounded and strongly narrowed in front, the hind angles not acute, the front angles obtuse, finely, very closely, and equally punctured, with a smooth narrow central line, and a shallow transverse impression near the base in front of the scutellum; elytra a little broader than the thorax at the base, rather short, and strongly convex, with regular rows of coarsish punctures, the interstices very closely, finely, and confusedly punctured.

Length 10 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Tolé (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA, Carthagena (*coll. F. Bates*).

One example from each locality. This species may be known by its short, broad, convex form, its dark colour, and the very fine close punctuation of the thorax and of the interstices of the elytra.

Sect. 2. *Epistoma produced and rounded in front.*

a. *Sexes dissimilar; the disc of the thorax in the female flattened or excavated, and often with a ridge on each side.*

5. **Epitragus bicarinatus.** (Tab. I. figg. 21 ♀, 22 ♂.)

Oblong ovate, rather broad, brassy with a cupreous tinge, somewhat densely clothed with yellowish pubescence.

Head long, closely and finely punctured, the epistoma produced and rounded in front,—in the female transversely impressed behind the eyes, the vertex raised in the middle and longitudinally convex, and the eyes feebly carinated within; prothorax—in the female smooth, shining, scarcely pubescent, very sparingly and finely punctured, broader than long, narrowing from the base forwards, the lateral margins thickened and reflexed and a little sinuate towards the front, the anterior angles very prominent, acute and parallel, the hind angles acute, prominent, and outwardly directed, the base bisinuate, the disc with a prominent oblique ridge on each side extending to the anterior margin and enclosing a long scutiform depression, on each side, a little before the middle, between the elevations and the lateral margin a deep rounded impression, the anterior margin a little raised and emarginate between the elevations,—in the male closely and finely punctured, not smoother or less pubescent than the elytra, about as long as broad, the lateral margins not thickened, the angles acute and prominent, with an indistinct central channel, the disc flattened in front, and with a shallow impression at the base in front of the scutellum; elytra broader than the thorax, scarcely narrowing behind, very closely and finely punctured.

Length $12\frac{1}{2}$ – $13\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Almolonga and Jalapa (*Höge*).

Sent in plenty by Höge, and labelled *E. bicarinatus*, Chev., in the Sallé collection. The sexes of this species are so dissimilar, that I, at first, felt some hesitation in considering them as of one species; Höge sent numbers of each from both localities. I have dissected a large number of examples, and find that those with the thorax ridged are females, and those with the thorax simple males. The males of the allied *E. acutus*, Lec., *E. arundinis*, Lec., and *E. canaliculatus*, Say, are stated by Leconte to have the thorax ridged; but in the allied Central-American species I find the reverse to be the case. The female of *E. bicarinatus* may be known at once from its allies by the structure of the long exserted head, and by the smooth, shining, acute-angled and ridged thorax.