

prothorax transverse, convex in front, narrowing from the base, the sides a little rounded, the angles a little prominent and subacute, the base strongly bisinuate, closely and somewhat coarsely punctured, with a smooth, slightly raised, central line, which is slightly impressed before the base, the base with an indistinct oblique impression (sometimes obsolete) on each side just within the margin; elytra wider than the thorax, somewhat parallel, the sides but little rounded, finely, distinctly, but not very closely punctured, with shallow, indistinct grooves, more distinct towards the apex than at the base.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ – $12\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA (*Sallé*), Chinautla, Aceituno, Guatemala city (*Salvin*), Dueñas, Cerro Zunil, Ostuncalco, Capetillo, Quezaltenango, Totonicapam (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*).

A common species in Guatemala. Labelled *E. chevrolati*, Haag, in the Sallé collection. This species may be known by its bright metallic brassy colour, coarse scattered pubescence, the short transverse thorax, the elytra but little rounded at the sides, and the distinct punctuation. In some examples the elytra are smoother and more sparingly punctured than in others.

24. *Epitragus aurichalceus*.

Ovate, bright brass with a cupreous tinge, densely clothed with brownish-yellow pubescence. Head very closely and finely punctured (the space between the eyes smoother), the epistoma produced and rounded in front; prothorax transverse, narrowing from the base, the sides a little sinuate and almost straight, the anterior angles obtuse and not produced, the anterior margin almost straight, the hind angles not very prominent, subacute, the base bisinuate, closely but not very finely punctured, with a smooth central line; elytra much broader than the thorax, rather short, very finely and closely punctured, the apices rounded, slightly flattened in the middle near the base.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Guanajuato, Oaxaca (*Sallé*).

Two examples. Labelled *E. mus*, Haag, in the Sallé collection. Allied to *E. chevrolati*, but smaller, the head smaller and more finely punctured, the epistoma less convex, the thorax comparatively narrower, the apices of the elytra rounded. In the example from Guanajuato (a female) the elytra are more sparingly punctured and shallowly grooved, and the thorax is impressed in the middle at the base.

25. *Epitragus æratus*.

Oblong ovate, brassy with a cupreous tinge, rather dull, somewhat densely clothed with fine yellowish-brown pubescence. Head very closely, finely, and confusedly punctured, the epistoma produced and rounded in front; prothorax transverse, not very convex, the sides rounded and narrowing in front, widest a little before the base, anterior margin almost straight, anterior angles subacute and scarcely produced, hind angles rectangular, the base bisinuate, very closely, finely, and confusedly punctured, almost rugulose; elytra wider than the thorax, rather broad behind, very closely and finely punctured, the base, sides, and apex still more closely and confusedly punctured, towards the apex with some fine raised points or granules.

Length 11 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*).

One example. Near *E. aurichalceus*, but with the thorax more transverse, rounded at the sides, and more closely punctured (almost rugulose).