

Jalapa (*Höge*), Teapa in Tabasco (*Höge*, *H. H. Smith*), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Hondo (*Blancaneaux*).

A common species on the Atlantic slope of Central and Southern Mexico and also inhabiting British Honduras, but apparently not extending into Guatemala. *S. limbata* is closely allied to *S. vilis*, and is found in many of the same localities. It differs constantly from that species in its more elongate shape and less shining surface; the apical joint of the antennæ very much shorter in the male, and to a less degree in the female; and the head and thorax almost smooth, the latter opaque. In none of the varieties of *S. vilis* are the elytra coloured as in the normal form of *S. limbata*, *i. e.* having the sides rather narrowly piceous. The under surface in *S. limbata* is always more or less testaceous, while in the dark forms of *S. vilis* it is piceous. The duller upper surface, differently-formed antennæ, smooth thorax, and very few setiferous punctures on the elytra easily separate *S. limbata* from *S. melanocephala*.

### 15. *Statira angustula*.

Elongate, narrow, subparallel, depressed, opaque, above and beneath black, the head and prothorax red or reddish-testaceous, the former sometimes a little darker. Head almost smooth, or with scattered very minute punctures; the eyes small, black; antennæ rather slender, piceous—the apical joint in the male rather longer, in the female less, than joints 8–10 united; prothorax about as long as broad (sometimes a little shorter), the sides obsoletely margined at the extreme base only, rounded anteriorly, and strongly constricted behind, the hind angles acute, the basal margin moderately raised and at the sides grooved within, the disc shallowly depressed in the middle behind, the surface smooth; elytra with long and rather shallow intrahumeral depression, long, subparallel, finely and rather deeply punctate-striate, the interstices flat but becoming a little convex towards the apex, the first with one or two (at the apex), the third with four or five and the fifth with two or three (between the middle and apex), the seventh with one (at the shoulder), and the ninth with three or four (near the apex), setiferous punctures, the apices obtuse; legs slender, piceous.

Length 7–7 $\frac{2}{3}$  millim.; breadth 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 $\frac{3}{4}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, near the city 5000 feet (*Salvin*).

Five examples. Narrower, more parallel, and more depressed than *S. limbata*, from dark-coloured examples of which it may also be known by the elytra, legs, and under surface (except that of the head and prothorax) being entirely black or piceous. The antennæ are also more slender and have a rather longer apical joint, and the elytra are opaque.

### 16. *Statira suavis*.

Elongate, narrow, piceous-brown, subopaque. Head smooth, broadly and shallowly foveate between the eyes, the latter small; antennæ comparatively stout, rather long, ferruginous—the apical joint in the male not equalling joints 8–10 united; prothorax convex, about as long as or rather longer than broad, the sides immarginate (except at the extreme base and there only obsoletely so), moderately rounded anteriorly, and strongly constricted behind, the hind angles acute, the basal margin moderately raised, the surface smooth; elytra with rather deep intrahumeral depression, very finely and shallowly punctate-striate, the interstices flat but becoming convex towards the apex, the first with from two to four (near the apex), the third with about eight and the fifth and seventh each with about four (scattered between the base and