

(but sharply separated from the flanks), dilated and strongly rounded anteriorly, and abruptly constricted behind, the hind angles acute, the basal margin much raised and laterally very deeply grooved within, the disc flattened, the surface rather densely, irregularly, and very minutely punctured (the disc with numerous very fine irregular scratches), the sides smoother; elytra with long and rather deep intrahumeral depression, comparatively short, subparallel to beyond the middle, flattened on the disc, very finely and closely punctate-striate, the interstices flat, the third, fifth, and ninth each with about six (scattered between the base and apex and almost equidistant), and the seventh with one (at the shoulder), fine setiferous punctures, the apices obtuse; beneath piceous-brown, shining; legs short and stout, piceo-ferruginous, the femora darker towards the apex, the tarsi ferruginous.

Length $8\frac{3}{4}$ millim.; breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*, April 1888).

A single female example. *S. crassicornis* is not closely allied to any other known Central-American member of the genus, though it closely approaches one or two species from the Amazonian region. The very broad head, large eyes, strongly transverse thorax, stout limbs (the antennæ exceedingly stout), depressed and rather short form, and other characters mentioned above give *S. crassicornis* a facies quite distinct from any other species here enumerated.

22. *Statira isthmiaca*. (Tab. I. fig. 18.)

Moderately elongate, rather broad, depressed, blackish-æneous, the elytra of a unicolorous bright greenish-æneous tint, shining. Head shallowly longitudinally impressed between the eyes in the middle, almost smooth, the eyes small; antennæ rather short, slender, ferruginous but darker towards the base—the apical joint in the male fully as long as, in the female a little shorter than, joints 8–10 united; prothorax about as long as broad, the sides completely immarginate, strongly rounded anteriorly, and abruptly constricted behind, the hind angles prominent and rather acute, the basal margin much raised but scarcely grooved within, the surface with exceedingly minute widely scattered punctures; elytra with shallow intrahumeral depression, rather broad, comparatively short, widest beyond the middle, shallowly transversely impressed on the disc below the base, finely, closely, and rather deeply punctate-striate throughout, the interstices flat or feebly convex, the third with three (between the middle and apex, the anterior one sometimes obsolete), the fifth with two (one near the apex and one near the middle, the latter sometimes obsolete), the seventh with one (at the shoulder), and the ninth with three or four (near the apex), fine setiferous punctures, the apices a little produced but obtuse; beneath piceous-brown, shining; legs slender, piceous, the tarsi lighter.

Length 9–9½ millim.; breadth (at the shoulders) $2\frac{1}{3}$ – $2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One male and two female examples. The unicolorous and transversely impressed elytra, fine setiferous punctures, almost smooth head and thorax (the latter immarginate), and shorter and more slender antennæ distinguish this species in a moment from *S. ignita*, to which it is in other respects nearly allied.

23. *Statira multiformis*. (Tab. I. fig. 19, ♂.)

Moderately elongate, shining, varying in colour from black or piceous to reddish-testaceous, the elytra with the shoulders or about the basal third piceo- or greenish-æneous. Head with minute scattered punctures, the eyes moderately large; antennæ piceo-ferruginous or ferruginous—the apical joint in the male equal to five (sometimes to nearly six and sometimes only to a little more than four), and in the female to nearly four, of the preceding joints united; prothorax convex, about as long as broad, the sides obsoletely