

One male example only, captured on the margin of the Lake of Atitlan. *S. nodulosa* in its general shape and punctured alternate elytral interstices approaches *S. ciliata*; but differs in its finely and closely punctured head, very much larger eyes, very long apical joint to the antennæ, sharp anterior angles of the thorax, the punctures of the alternate elytral interstices not preceded by a tubercle, &c. The sharp and prominent anterior angles of the thorax and the tuberculate elytra are characteristic of *S. nodulosa*.

43. *Statira tuberculifera*. (Tab. II. fig. 5, ♀.)

Very elongate, rather depressed, dull piceous-black, the elytra æneous and slightly shining. Head finely and rather thickly punctured; eyes (♀) very large; antennæ (♀) ferruginous, long, the apical joint not quite so long as joints 7–10 united; prothorax as long as broad, the sides very distinctly margined from the base to the apex, a little rounded about the middle, strongly constricted behind, and sinuate-emarginate in front, the anterior angles sharply defined and projecting laterally, the hind angles acute and very prominent, the basal margin much raised, the disc a little flattened in the middle behind, the surface shallowly, minutely, and somewhat thickly punctured; elytra with long intrahumeral depression, very elongate, widest beyond the middle, finely punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed, the interstices flat towards the base, slightly convex towards the sides and apex, the first, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth each with a row of closely placed setiferous punctures, the setiferous punctures (except at the base) each preceded by a very distinct conical elevation, and the elevations themselves becoming elongate and strongly raised towards the sides and apex, those on the seventh interstice confluent at the base and forming a sharp longitudinal keel at the shoulder, the apices sharply pointed; beneath piceous-black, smooth, very shining; legs long, rather thickly punctured, the femora sparsely pubescent, the tibiæ somewhat densely clothed with short hairs within.

Length 14 millim.; breadth $3\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Coban (*Conradt*).

A single female example. *S. tuberculifera* is closely allied to *S. nodulosa*, but may easily be distinguished by the tubercles of the elytra being much more raised and also larger in size, those on the seventh interstice forming a sharp keel at the shoulder; the apices of the elytra are also more pointed.

44. *Statira conspicillata*. (Tab. II. figg. 6, ♂; 7, var.)

Statira conspicillata, Mäkl. Act. Soc. Fenn. vii. p. 589¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Cordova (*Sallé*), Jalapa, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*), Atoyac, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Chacoj, Senahu, Zapote, Capetillo, Pantaleon, El Tumbador (*Champion*); NICARAGUA (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

This is one of the commonest and most widely distributed species of *Statira* inhabiting Central America; it may be known by its small size, shining surface, and reddish-testaceous colour, the elytra each with two large oblong yellowish spots, the spots each surrounded by a fuscous or piceous line. In a long series of examples (about 100) the insect shows a good deal of variation in the elytral markings:—The form described by Mäklin has the two oblong spots on each elytron narrowly edged with fuscous (the insect thus coloured almost exactly resembling certain species of *Euproctus*, a genus of Carabidæ