

numerously represented in the same region); in another, the fuscous or piceous colour occupies the whole of the space between the spots and extends to the base (this form much resembling the European *Dromius quadrimaculatus*, Linn.); and in another (two examples from Capetillo), the anterior spot extends to the base and the posterior one to the apex, and the markings are thus limited to a common transverse fuscous band a little behind the middle, the fuscous colour extending anteriorly and posteriorly along the suture, and also in a similar way at the sides. In a very rare variety from Chiriqui the anterior spot is shortened and the posterior one much enlarged, and the base is broadly piceous, the posterior spot extending laterally upwards and only separated from the anterior one by a curved piceous line (fig. 7). All these numerous varieties are connected by intermediate examples, though the extreme forms look totally different. The apical joint of the antennæ in the male equals about four, in the female rather more than three, of the preceding joints united. The species varies from 5–7 millim. in length. Numerous allied forms inhabit Tropical South America. We figure two examples, both from Chiriqui.

45. *Statira pulchella*. (Tab. II. fig. 8, ♂.)

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

Statyra pulchella, Dej. Cat. 3rd edit. p. 236².

Statyra lepida, Dej. Cat. loc. cit.³

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2 3}, Cordova (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Atoyac (*H. H. Smith*).

This very distinct species was found in plenty by Herr Höge at Jalapa; it will be readily identified from our figure. The apical joint of the antennæ in the male is fully as long as five, in the female four, of the preceding joints united. *S. pulchella* is apparently confined to the Atlantic slope of Central Mexico. Allied forms inhabit Tropical South America.

46. *Statira nigromaculata*. (Tab. II. figg. 9, ♂ ; 10, var. ♀.)

Moderately elongate, testaceous, shining, the elytra with a lateral patch about the middle (varying in size, sometimes small, sometimes very large, and almost confluent at the suture, and only separated by a very narrow line), and the eyes, black or piceous. Head very minutely punctured between the eyes, and with a deep setiferous impression behind each, for the rest smooth, the eyes small; antennæ testaceous, rather short—the apical joint in the male equalling joints 7–10, in the female 8–10, united; prothorax convex, about as long as broad, the sides immarginate (sometimes obsoletely margined towards the base), rounded anteriorly, and strongly constricted behind, the hind angles acute, the basal margin moderately raised and grooved within, the surface very minutely and somewhat thickly punctured; elytra with long and deep intrahumeral depression, widest beyond the middle, finely and lightly punctate-striate, the interstices flat, but becoming convex towards the apex, the third with five or six (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 and under surface entirely testaceous.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; breadth 1 – $2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*), Yolos (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

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