

Five examples. *S. nigromaculata* is undoubtedly very closely allied to *S. pulchella*; but in the large series of the latter before me the common transverse black mark of the elytra shows no tendency to become obliterated. In the Guatemalan specimen (fig. 10) the lateral spots are extended inwards, and form a common broad median band (separated only by a narrow line along the suture) which is widest outwardly; the example from Yolos is intermediate between this one and the others. *S. nigromaculata* differs from *S. pulchella* in the head and thorax being still more finely punctured, the apical joint of the antennæ shorter in the male, and the elytral interstices convex towards the apex, as well as in the different pattern of the elytra.

#### 47. *Statira triangulifer*. (Tab. II. fig. 11, ♀.)

Moderately elongate, shining, testaceous, the elytra with a common triangular patch at the base and another a little beyond the middle (the latter varying in size, but always broadest at the suture, and sometimes extending to the lateral margin, and sometimes narrowly continued along the suture to the scutellar patch and posteriorly towards the apex), and the eyes, black or piceous. Head very minutely punctured between the eyes, and with a deep setiferous puncture behind each, for the rest smooth, the eyes small; antennæ testaceous, rather long—the apical joint in the male about equalling joints 7–10 (the latter elongate), in the female 8–10, united; prothorax convex, about as broad as long, the sides immarginate, rounded anteriorly, and strongly constricted behind, the hind angles acute, the basal margin moderately raised, the surface thickly but very minutely punctured; elytra with very shallow intrahumeral depression, widest beyond the middle, finely but rather deeply crenate-striate, the interstices flat or feebly convex, the third and ninth (and sometimes the fifth) with one or two setiferous punctures towards the apex, and the seventh with one at the shoulder, the apices obtuse; legs and under surface entirely testaceous.

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

*Hab.* MEXICO, El Camaron (*Sallé*), Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize, R. Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Panzos, San Gerónimo, Zapote (*Champion*).

This insect is not uncommon in Guatemala and British Honduras, but is apparently rarer in Mexico. *S. triangulifer* is allied to *S. pulchella*, but differs in its narrower shape, smoother thorax, longer antennæ, and crenate-striate elytra, the latter differently marked—in *S. pulchella* the common basal patch is broader and more transverse, and the second band is always broadest laterally, instead of at the suture, as in *S. triangulifer*. The head and thorax in *S. pulchella* are invariably of a reddish-testaceous colour, these parts in *S. triangulifer* being uniformly testaceous; the intrahumeral depression of the elytra is also more deeply impressed in *S. pulchella*, and the latter has more setiferous impressions on the third interstice.

#### 48. *Statira evanescens*. (Tab. II. fig. 12, ♀.)

Moderately elongate, slightly shining, testaceous or reddish-testaceous, the elytra with the shoulders, a common triangular, or elongate, scutellar patch (often connected along the base with the humeral one, in one example obsolete), and a median patch on each (more or less transverse in shape, and varying greatly in size—sometimes extending nearly to the suture, and connected by a narrow line with the scutellar marking, and sometimes entirely obsolete), and the eyes, piceous or black. Head with exceedingly minute scattered