

punctures, and a setiferous impression behind each eye, the latter small; antennæ testaceous, rather short, the apical joint in the male about equal to joints 7-10, in the female 8-10, united; prothorax about as long as broad (in some examples shorter), the sides obsoletely margined, rounded anteriorly, and strongly constricted behind, the hind angles acute, the basal margin very little raised, and at the sides grooved within, the surface smooth, or with exceedingly minute scattered punctures; elytra with long and rather shallow intrahumeral depression, widest beyond the middle, finely punctate-striate (in some examples subcrenately so), the interstices flat, but becoming convex towards the apex, the first with one or two (near the apex, sometimes obsolete), the third with about four (between the middle and apex), the fifth sometimes with one or two (towards the apex), the seventh with one (at the shoulder), and the ninth with three or four (at the apex), fine setiferous punctures, the apices obtuse; beneath testaceous, the venter in dark-coloured examples piceous; legs entirely testaceous.

Length $5\frac{1}{3}$ -8 millim.; breadth (at shoulders) $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango (*Forrer, Höge*), La Venta in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Chilpancingo, Acapulco, Jalapa (*Höge*), Cuernavaca (*Sallé, Höge*), El Camaron (*Sallé*).

Var. The elytra (the epipleuræ excepted) piceous, the suture sometimes a little lighter.

Hab. MEXICO, Cuernavaca (*Sallé, Höge*). Four examples.

This species is widely distributed and not uncommon in various parts of Mexico. It varies a great deal in the coloration of the elytra, but in the typical form the shoulders are always piceous; in some examples the entire base is black or piceous, and the median patch on each elytron large in size; in the variety the elytra are piceous. The typical form of *S. evanescens* approaches *S. pulchella*, *S. nigromaculata*, &c., but it may be distinguished by the differently-arranged elytral markings, obsoletely margined thorax, and other particulars noted above. It also varies considerably in size. The variety resembles *S. vilis*, from which it may be distinguished by its almost smooth head and thorax and other particulars.

49. *Statira veræcrucis*. (Tab. II. fig. 13, ♀.)

Moderately elongate, subopaque, reddish-testaceous; the elytra slightly shining, testaceous, each with a piceous lateral stripe (sinuous on its inner edge) extending from immediately below the shoulder to a little beyond the middle and there directed inwards. Head rugosely punctured; the eyes small, black; antennæ rather short, testaceous, the apical joint (♀) equalling joints 8-10 united; prothorax broader than long, not very convex, the sides obsoletely margined, gradually and obliquely converging anteriorly, and strongly and abruptly constricted behind, the anterior angles rather prominent, the hind angles acute, the basal margin very little raised, and at the sides grooved within, the disc slightly flattened behind, the surface densely scabrous and opaque; elytra with shallow intrahumeral depression, widest beyond the middle, finely but rather deeply punctate-striate, the interstices flat on the disc and at the apex, a little convex towards the sides, the first with one (near the apex), the third with six and the fifth with four (widely scattered between the base and apex), the seventh with one (at the shoulder), and the ninth with four (towards the apex), fine setiferous punctures, the apices obtuse; beneath and the legs entirely testaceous.

Length 8 millim.; breadth 2 millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Höge*).

One female example only. This species is allied to *S. evanescens*, but may be at once separated from it by the scabrous and less convex thorax, rugose head, different elytral markings, &c.