

yellowish-white. Head with a few fine scattered setiferous punctures at the sides and base, for the rest smooth; eyes quite small, transverse, and distant from the base of the head; antennæ moderately stout, varying in colour from piceous to ferruginous, the apical joint often lighter—the latter in both sexes only a little longer than joints 9 and 10 united; prothorax transversely convex, broader than long (sometimes about as long as broad), the sides completely immarginate, much rounded anteriorly, and strongly constricted behind, the hind angles moderately prominent, the basal margin grooved within and raised, the surface quite smooth; elytra with prominent humeral callus, moderately long, widest about the middle, with indistinct rows of minute punctures which become almost obsolete behind, the interstices perfectly flat throughout and each with a very irregular row of closely placed fine setiferous punctures, the apices obtuse; beneath, the prothorax excepted, bluish-black, shining, the basal two-thirds of the venter sometimes reddish-testaceous; legs rather short, bluish-black or violaceous, the femora in some examples with the base, in others entirely (and sometimes the tibiæ at the apex), reddish-testaceous, the femora and tibiæ thickly clothed on all sides with long erect hairs, the tibiæ roughly punctured.

Length $5\frac{1}{3}$ –7 millim.; breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 millim. (σ φ .)

Hab. MEXICO, Playa Vicente, Cordova (*Sallé*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Cahabon (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Var. The elytra with the yellowish-white bands much more extended, and leaving only the base narrowly (except at the suture), a narrow sinuous transverse band before the middle (not reaching the suture), a broader transverse lateral patch beyond the middle, and the apices, violaceous; the epipleuræ yellowish-white.

Hab. MEXICO, Playa Vicente (*Sallé*). One specimen only.

We have lately received numerous examples of this elegant insect from Atoyac, where it appears to be not uncommon. Two specimens only were found in Guatemala, and one in the State of Panama. *S. albofasciata* has much the facies of one or two species of *Lema* inhabiting the same districts. It agrees very closely in many respects with Mäklin's description of *S. trifasciata*, from Colombia. The elytra, however, in the latter are stated to have three black fasciæ which reach the suture and not the lateral margins, a system of coloration not exhibited in any of the varieties of *S. albofasciata*. The Central-American species, moreover, invariably has the apex of the elytra bluish-black. A typical example from Atoyac is figured.

67. *Statira irregularis*. (Tab. II. fig. 26, var.)

Moderately elongate, shining, thickly clothed with erect hairs; the head brassy-black, the prothorax red or reddish-testaceous, the elytra cyaneous or bluish-black. Head with scattered setiferous punctures at the base, sides, and in front, for the rest almost smooth, and shallowly depressed on each side between the eyes anteriorly; the latter transverse, quite small, and distant from the base of the head; antennæ rather stout, black or piceo-ferruginous, the apical joint sometimes lighter—the latter about as long as joints 9 and 10 united, and scarcely longer in the male; prothorax transversely convex, broader than long, the sides immarginate, much rounded, and strongly constricted behind, the hind angles moderately prominent, the basal margin grooved within and raised, the disc (except at the base and apex) very finely and shallowly canaliculate (sometimes very obsoletely, and sometimes rather deeply so in the centre), the surface quite smooth; elytra with prominent shoulders, moderately long, with rows of fine punctures extending to the apex, but more or less interrupted or irregular towards the base, the interstices quite flat throughout, with scattered punctures (similar to those of the striæ) towards the base, and each with a very irregular row of rather closely placed setiferous impressions (many of which are more or less confluent with those of the striæ), the apices obtuse; beneath (the prothorax excepted) brassy-black,