

Many examples of the type and one of the variety were captured by Herr Höge at Colima city, and one only at Chilpancingo. *S. lævicollis* (in the form with unicolorous elytra) much resembles *S. irregularis*; it differs from it, however, in the elytral striæ being more deeply impressed (especially noticeable at the apex) and more coarsely punctured, and the setiferous impressions of the interstices still more numerous and deeper. The prothorax is quite smooth, and sometimes shows traces of a fine impressed line on the middle of the disc. The yellowish-white sutural stripe occupies the first (and sometimes part of the second) elytral interstice. The under surface is sometimes wholly reddish-testaceous, except the head and the apex of the venter.

69. *Statira minima*. (Tab. III. fig. 2, ♀.)

Elongate, narrow, shining; the head black, with a slight brassy tinge, the prothorax red or reddish-testaceous, the elytra piceous-brown. Head with numerous rather coarse setiferous punctures, the eyes small; antennæ black or piceous, stout—the apical joint in the male the length of joints 8–10 united, scarcely shorter in the female; prothorax transverse, strongly so in the female, convex, the sides immarginate, much rounded anteriorly, and strongly constricted behind, the hind angles acute, the basal margin raised, the surface with exceedingly minute scattered punctures (only visible under a strong lens); elytra with shallow intrahumeral depression, long, subparallel in their basal half, with rows of rather coarse punctures placed upon very shallow striæ, the punctures finer and more scattered and the striæ deeper towards the apex, the interstices flat, feebly convex towards the apex, and each with a very irregular row of scattered setiferous punctures (extending from the base to the apex, and the punctures here and there confluent with those of the striæ), the apices obtuse; beneath in great part piceous, the prothorax more or less reddish-testaceous, the sides of the venter broadly flavous; legs short, piceous, the extreme base of the femora testaceous, the femora and tibiæ on all sides clothed with erect hairs.

Var. The prothorax and entire under surface æneo-piceous, the femora testaceous at the extreme base.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 millim.; breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Caldera, David (*Champion*).

Numerous examples from Chiriqui, one only from Nicaragua. This very small narrow species has much the facies of an *Anthicus*; as in many other *Statiræ*, there are two forms of it, one with the thorax red and the other with the thorax piceous. Allied species inhabit Southern Colombia. The oral organs are formed as in the other species of the genus.

70. *Statira bicolor*. (Tab. III. fig. 3, ♂.)

Moderately elongate, flavo- or reddish-testaceous, shining; the elytra black from about the basal third nearly to the apex, the black band widest at the suture and with its anterior and posterior margins oblique. Head with a few setiferous impressions behind the eyes, and also a few in front, for the rest smooth, depressed on each side between the eyes anteriorly, the latter black, small; antennæ piceous, the basal and the apical one or two joints pallid testaceous, rather long—the apical joint in the male about as long as the five, in the female rather longer than the three, preceding joints united; prothorax transversely convex, broader than long, the sides completely immarginate, much rounded anteriorly, and very strongly constricted behind, the hind angles sharp and prominent, the basal margin grooved within and raised, the surface quite smooth, the disc sometimes obsoletely canaliculate in the middle; elytra with rather deep intra-