

setiferous impressions, the apices obtuse; beneath varying in colour from black to piceous-brown, smooth; legs slender, rather long, black or brownish-piceous, the coxæ, the basal half of the femora, and the four hinder tarsi in great part, testaceous, the femora smooth and glabrous.

♂. Anterior femora armed with a short blunt tooth on the inner side beyond the middle; anterior tibiæ very slender and sinuous.

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

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba 1000 feet (*Champion*).

Four examples, two of each sex. This insect has somewhat the facies of certain species of *Uroplatopsis*, owing to the peculiar sculpture and colour of the elytra (resembling that of many Lycidæ and Hispidæ); but differs from them in the non-dilated intermediate joints of the antennæ, differently-formed labial palpi, toothed anterior femora in the male, &c.

COLPARTHRUM.

Colparthrum, Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1866, p. 204.

Kirsch founded this genus upon a single species, *C. gerstäckeri*, Kirsch, from Colombia, and gave as its chief diagnostics—(1) mandibles at the apex with three strong teeth of equal length, (2) last joint of the labial palpi deeply emarginate in front, and almost crescentic in shape, (3) tibiæ with distinct spurs; and, among other characters of less importance, (4) parapleura (metasternal episterna) along the inner suture with a furrow which in front is bent inwards in an almost rectangular manner (instead of an impression occupying almost the entire surface and becoming smaller behind, as in *Statira*), (5) eyes more convex than in *Statira*, (6) antennæ with the apical joint scarcely one and a half times the length of the tenth. Two species from Central America, *Statira decorata*, Mäkl., and a new one described here, agree exactly in these particulars*; but they also have the femora more or less clavate, of which no mention is made either by Kirsch or Mäklin. In addition to these two species, three others from Central America agree in these characters, with the exception of the last joint of the labial palpi being simply triangular and not emarginate in front, and in the last joint of the antennæ being very elongate in the males of two of them. These species must either be treated as congeneric or separated into three genera; the former seems to be the proper course, and the following diagnosis will include them all:—

Last joint of the maxillary palpi securiform; last joint of the labial palpi very broad and triangular—its apex concave-emarginate (very deeply so in *C. decoratum*, moderately so in *C. foveiceps*), or almost straight (*C. calcaratum*, *C. sulcicolle*, *C. vitticolle*); outer lobe of the maxillæ short and very broad (much broader than in *Statira*); mentum extended on each side in front; ligula short and very broad, fan-shaped, extending laterally beyond the anterior angles of the mentum; mandibles furnished at the apex with three teeth (very long in *C. sulcicolle*) of equal length; eyes moderately large, convex, distant from the

* Others from Peru and Brazil, apparently undescribed, are also known to me.