

base of the head, and with a deep transverse impression (rarely effaced), on either side of which is a setiferous puncture, between them; head strongly and obliquely narrowed behind into a neck; antennæ variable—the apical joint comparatively short in both sexes, scarcely equalling 9 and 10 united, or very elongate in the male (*C. foveiceps* and *C. vitticolle*); prothorax strongly compressed and completely immarginate at the sides, and with a groove behind extending completely across; elytra subparallel towards the base, and with the sides converging from about the middle; anterior coxæ moderately exerted, the prosternum raised between them to the level of the coxæ; metasternal episterna (parapleura) with a narrow deep groove along the inner edge, the groove turned abruptly outwards in front and continued along the anterior margin; tibiæ not grooved on their outer edge, and with one or two spurs of variable size—in *C. calcaratum* and *C. sulcicollis* with one only (in *C. decoratum* and *C. foveiceps* they are short but distinct, in *C. vitticolle* indistinct); femora more or less clavate towards the apex.

*C. decoratum* and *C. calcaratum* are obviously very closely allied, notwithstanding the difference in the shape of the last joint of the labial palpi and in the presence of a very long single spur to each of the tibiæ in *C. calcaratum*. The presence or absence of spurs to the tibiæ cannot be treated as of generic value, unless accompanied by other differences of structure, and, moreover, they are often difficult to detect amongst the short bristly hairs clothing the apices of the tibiæ. The deep groove along the inner margin of the metasternal episterna is very sharply cut, and it is apparently a character of generic value. The five Central-American species here referred to *Colparthrum* all have a very deep transverse impression (rarely effaced) between the eyes. The femora are moderately clavate in *C. decoratum* and *C. foveiceps*, strongly so in *C. calcaratum*, *C. sulcicollis*, and *C. vitticollis*.

1. *Apical joint of the labial palpi very deeply emarginate at the apex; tibial spurs short; elytra not mucronate at the apex.*

a. *Antennæ with the apical joint short in both sexes; elytra spotted.*

1. ***Colparthrum decoratum***. (Tab. III. figg. 20, ♂; 20 a, labium; 20 b, maxilla and maxillary palpus; 20 c, mandible.)

*Statira decorata*, Mäkl. Act. Soc. Fenn. vii. p. 588<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup>, Cordova (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, Zapote (*Champion*), Coban (*Conradt*).

*Var.* The anterior yellowish-testaceous spot on the elytra smaller, not extending so far laterally, and more distant from the base, the ground-colour rather darker (varying from piceous- to reddish-brown); the punctures of the striæ on the basal half of the elytra coarser, deeper, and more scattered.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Many specimens of both the type and the variety. The latter, no doubt, represents a southern race of the same species; it is connected by intermediate forms. This species is more or less reddish-brown or castaneous in colour and shining, and of moderately elongate shape; the elytra each having a transverse flavo-testaceous band