

or spot (of variable size) before the middle, and another close to the apex, the spots separated from the suture by a narrow line of the ground-colour, and each usually preceded and followed by a curved or transverse black or piceous band—this is sometimes (especially in the variety) continued round the external edge of the anterior spot, and is occasionally (as in several Guatemalan examples) more or less obliterated or obsolete from both. The head has a broad, deep, transverse impression between the eyes (in which are two setiferous impressions), and some setiferous impressions behind, but for the rest smooth; the eyes are laterally prominent but not very large. The antennæ are rather long and the apical joint is hardly so long as joints 9 and 10 united in either sex. The thorax is quite smooth, very convex and cylindrical, completely immarginate, and has a deep transverse groove behind, this groove obliquely extended downwards at the sides and there becoming very deep. The elytra have a prominent humeral callus, and rows of rather coarse deep punctures placed upon shallow striæ, the punctures somewhat distantly placed and becoming still coarser towards the sides and base, and obsolete towards the apex, the sutural one only extending to the apex itself; the interstices are flat throughout, the alternate ones each with an irregular row of fine scattered setiferous impressions extending from the base to the apex, the setæ very long and erect. The legs vary in colour from reddish-brown to testaceous; the femora are quite slender at the base and become gradually clavate towards the middle (the posterior pair rather abruptly narrowed towards the base), and are smooth and glabrous; and the tibiæ are a little curved, their outer edge glabrous and rounded, and have two very short spurs.

*C. gerstäckeri*, Kirsch, from Bogota, must be closely allied to this widely-distributed species, though its author does not appear to have been aware of it; in the description of the former, however, no mention is made of the presence of setiferous impressions on the elytra, these being present on each of the alternate interstices in *C. decoratum*.

A male specimen from Coban is figured.

- b. *Antennæ with the apical joint very long in the male; upper surface unicolorous, piceous.*

## 2. *Colparthrum foveiceps*.

Elongate, rather convex, shining, piceous-black, the head in front (and sometimes the prothorax) castaneous. Head with a broad and deep transverse impression (on either side of which is a deep setiferous puncture) between the eyes and a few setiferous punctures at the sides and behind, for the rest smooth, the eyes moderately large; antennæ testaceous or ferruginous, the two basal joints darker, long, moderately slender—the apical joint in the male nearly as long as joints 8–10, in the female less than 9 and 10, united; prothorax cylindrical, much longer than broad, the sides completely immarginate, moderately rounded anteriorly, and compressed and constricted behind, the hind angles prominent but not acute, the disc transversely grooved behind (the groove on each side obliquely extended downwards and there becoming very deep), the surface smooth; elytra with prominent shoulders, rather convex, moderately long, with regular rows of closely placed foveate impressions (which become coarser and deeper towards the sides) to a little beyond the middle and thence for some distance rather deeply striate (still more