

deeply so outwardly and with crenate and much finer scattered punctures), the striae (the first excepted) not continued to the apex, the interstices flat on the basal part of the disc and at the apex, for the rest rather convex, the first with two or three (between the base and middle) and the third, fifth, seventh, and ninth each with a row (extending from the base to the apex, but distantly placed) of shallow setiferous punctures (the setae very long and erect), the apices obtuse; beneath piceous-black or piceous, very shining; legs long, more or less ferruginous, the femora often piceous; the latter smooth and glabrous, slender at the base and clavate outwardly (abruptly so in the posterior pair); the tibiae and tarsi slender, the latter smooth and glabrous on their outer edge and each with two short spurs.

Length 7-8 millim.; breadth $2-2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (σ φ .)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Six examples. This species is allied to *C. decoratum*; it differs, however, in its smaller size, dark unicolorous surface, longer and more slender antennae, the apical joint much longer in the male (and not, as in the corresponding sex of *C. decoratum*, short, as in the female), the elytra with still coarser and deeper impressions anteriorly, and rather deeply striate beyond the middle (though smooth at the apex), and with only a few setiferous impressions before the middle (these are continued to the apex in *C. decoratum*). The posterior femora in both sexes, as in *C. decoratum*, are abruptly widened from before the middle.

2. *Apical joint of the labial palpi triangular, not emarginate at the apex.*

a. *Tibiae each with a single short spur or with the spurs indistinct; elytra not mucronate at the apex.*

* *Antennae with the apical joint short in both sexes; upper surface unicolorous, metallic green.*

3. **Colparthrum sulcicolle.** (Tab. III. figg. 21, σ ; 21 a, labium; 21 b, mandible.)

Very elongate, narrow, very shining, the head and prothorax of a brilliant aeneous or golden-green colour, the elytra metallic green. Head long, with a broad and deep transverse impression (on either side of which is a setiferous puncture) between the eyes, a deep longitudinal groove in front, and a few widely scattered setiferous punctures at the sides and base, for the rest smooth, a little rounded at the sides behind the eyes; eyes convex, rather small, and distant from the base of the head; antennae very slender, moderately long, ferruginous—the apical joint in the male not so long as joints 9 and 10 united, in the female only a little longer than 10; prothorax cylindrical, very much longer than broad, the sides completely immarginate, slightly rounded anteriorly, and compressed and moderately constricted behind, the hind angles rather obtuse, the disc with a very deep transverse groove on each side about the middle and a shallower one running completely across at the base (the latter on each side extending downwards and there becoming very deep), the surface smooth; elytra with prominent shoulders, very long, widest about the middle, shallowly transversely depressed below the base, with regular rows of closely-placed foveate impressions to beyond the middle, the impressions then abruptly becoming finer and shallower and from here almost to the apex inserted in deep striae (the striae, the first excepted, not quite reaching the apex, and extending upwards along the suture to the transverse depression and very coarsely crenate-punctate along this part), the interstices almost flat at the base, but becoming very convex beyond the middle, the third, fifth, seventh, and ninth with widely scattered fine setiferous punctures (the setae very long and erect), the apices slightly mucronate; beneath more or less piceous, smooth; legs long, ferruginous or