

One male example. This is one of the most elegant forms of Lagriidæ known to me. *C. vitticolle* is allied to *C. decoratum* and *C. calcaratum*, but differs from both of these in the peculiar sculpture of the elytra (suggestive of that of certain species of *Strongylium*), and in the very slender antennæ, the last joint of which is very long in the male. The tibiæ are thickly clothed with long erect hairs within, but are smooth and glabrous without. The last ventral segment in the male has on each side a long curved lobe, the lobe shaped very much as in the same sex of *Alethia azteca* (cf. Biol. Centr.-Am., Col. iv. pt. 1, p. 418, t. xix. fig. 8). The lighter-coloured portions of the elytra are flavo-testaceous, like the head, thorax, and legs.

b. *Tibiæ each with a single very long spur; elytra (and fifth ventral segment) sharply mucronate at the apex, and spotted.*

5. *Colparthrum calcaratum*. (Tab. III. fig. 23, ♀.)

Elongate, rather narrow, shining, varying in colour from reddish-testaceous to castaneous or reddish-brown, the sides of the prothorax often a little darker than the disc; the elytra each with a rather broad transverse flavous band before the middle (not reaching the suture and usually widening outwardly and extending to the lateral margin, but sometimes small and in the shape of a large spot), the flavous band usually surrounded (except laterally) by a broad belt of a darker and more piceous-brown colour, the lower margin of which is oblique, and the suture sometimes stained with piceous for some distance beyond the middle. Head with a broad and deep transverse impression (on either side of which is a setiferous puncture) between the eyes and a few setiferous punctures at the sides and behind, for the rest smooth, the eyes convex but rather small; antennæ moderately slender, more or less ferruginous—the apical joint in the male about as long as, in the female shorter than, joints 9 and 10 united; prothorax cylindrical, much longer than broad, the sides completely immarginate, much rounded anteriorly, and compressed and strongly constricted behind, the hind angles prominent but not acute, the disc transversely grooved behind, the surface smooth; elytra with prominent shoulders, slightly transversely impressed below the base, widest about the middle, with rows of coarse or moderately coarse punctures, which beyond the middle become (abruptly) very much finer, and do not (the sutural row excepted) extend to the apex, the interstices flat throughout, the first, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth each with numerous setiferous punctures scattered between the base and apex (the setæ very long and erect), the apices sharply mucronate; beneath varying in colour from testaceous to reddish-brown, very shining, the apical margin of the fifth ventral segment in both sexes sharply mucronate in the middle; legs long, more or less testaceous, the femora sometimes darker, the latter strongly clavate towards the apex and slender at the base, the tibiæ and tarsi long and slender, the tibiæ and the apical halves of the femora clothed on all sides with long erect hairs; the tibiæ each with a single long sharp spur at the apex.

Length 6–8 millim.; breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson, Belt*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu, Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Numerous examples. This remarkable species, which in some of its characters departs widely from any other member of the Lagriidæ yet described, is allied to *C. decoratum* and *C. vitticolle*. It differs from both, however, in the tibiæ being each furnished with a single very long spur, and in each elytron and the fifth ventral segment being sharply mucronate at the apex in both sexes. *C. calcaratum* is smaller than *C. decoratum* (the elytra, as in that species, varying considerably in colour), and differs also in the tibiæ and femora being clothed on all sides with long erect hairs; from