

4. *Decasticha decemguttata*, sp. n. (Tab. XII. fig. 24, ♂.)

♂. Oblong, narrow, moderately shining, black; above rather sparsely, the under surface densely, clothed with glittering green, golden, and blue scales, which are here and there clustered into small spots on the elytra, the elytra also each with five rather larger patches of pallid scales (two placed transversely at about the basal fourth—one on the fourth interstice and one near the lower margin beneath,—two placed transversely on the outer part of the disc beyond the middle, and one near the apex); the surface also set with scattered decumbent minute setæ. Head and rostrum sparsely punctate, the rostrum longer than broad, obsoletely canaliculate to the rather deep inter-ocular scales; antennal scape not reaching the posterior margin of the eyes, the latter large, rounded, and moderately prominent. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, bisinuate at the base, the sides becoming parallel posteriorly and converging in front; sparsely punctate and with coarser punctures along the flanks, the disc with a large, deep, horseshoe-shaped excavation preceded by a short median sulcus. Scutellum large. Elytra elongate-triangular, flattened towards the suture, mucronate at the tip, the humeri obliquely truncate in front; with ten rows of rather coarse punctures, the interstices closely punctulate and almost flat.

Length 9, breadth $2\frac{4}{5}$ millim.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Mus. Brit., ex coll. Sharp*).

One male, rather worn above, probably captured by Biolley. Very like *Exophthalmus jekelianus* (= *stellaris*, Pasc.), but with ten striæ only on the elytra, the elytra themselves narrowing from the base and flattened along the suture; the rostrum feebly canaliculate (instead of carinate); the prothorax more elongate; the legs and antennæ shorter. The elytra are shorter and differently marked, and the eyes much larger, than in *D. tetrastigma*.

CLÆOTEGES.

Clæoteges, Pascoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) v. p. 427 (1880).

Rostrum with a large triangular or subcordate bare nasal plate, the declivous horseshoe-shaped subapical portion limited laterally by a sharp carina, the carinæ sometimes extending longitudinally backwards, the scrobes very deep, sinuous, lateral, running to beneath the eyes, the latter large, not strictly lateral, oval as seen from above; scutellum small; elytra much wider than the prothorax, 10-striate, the outer striæ entire, the humeri prominent; first ventral suture feebly sinuate; femora dentate; all the tibiæ unguiculate in both sexes; body oblong, squamose, winged.

Type, *C. virosus*, Pasc.

Four species are now known of this well-defined genus, all peculiar to Central America. They may be separated by the following elytral characters:—

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| Third interstice with a prominent, curved, abruptly terminated ridge, the suture raised behind the scutellum | <i>virosus</i> , Pasc. |
| Third interstice with an anteriorly evanescent, straight, abruptly terminated ridge, the suture not raised at the base | <i>granulosus</i> , sp. n. |
| Third and fifth interstices each with a series of tubercles, the terminal one on the third large | <i>tuberculosis</i> , sp. n. |
| Third and fifth interstices feebly raised to near the apex | <i>obliteratus</i> , sp. n. |

1. *Clæoteges virosus*. (Tab. XII. figg. 25, 25 a, ♀; 25 b, wing.)

Clæoteges virosus, Pascoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) v. p. 428¹.

♂. Elytra oblong-subtriangular, with a short straight dentiform prominence at the sutural angle.

♀. Elytra broader, suparallel to near the middle, and with a longer and stouter tooth at the sutural angle.

Length $8\frac{4}{5}$ – $12\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3 – $4\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)