

Hab. GUATEMALA, El Reposo, Las Mercedes, and Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales¹ (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA, Cariblanco, Sarapiquí (*Lankester*), Turrialba, San Carlos (*Dresden Mus.*; *U.S. Nat. Mus.*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Found in profusion at Cerro Zunil. The vestiture varies in colour from almost uniformly brown to cinereous, with darker markings, the apical declivity being always paler than the space between the dorsal ridges; the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican examples have patches of green scales intermixed, and those from Panama are whitish, with the rostrum, head, and front tibiæ cupreous. The prothorax has the coarse granules on the median portion of the disc bare, so that the sides appear broadly vittate. The suture of the elytra is raised on each side of the scutellum, and the prominent curved ridge running down the third interstice terminates abruptly in a large tubercle at the commencement of the apical declivity, there being another tubercle at the end of the fifth; the seriate punctures are usually each placed in a shallow transverse foveiform depression, sometimes appearing quite small till the scales are removed. The wing (fig. 25 *b*) in the large females measures 15 mm. A Costa Rican specimen is figured.

2. *Clæoteges granulosus*, sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 26, 26 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong, narrow (♂), broader (♀), black or piceous; variegate with brown (or coppery-brown) and cinereous scales, the elytra usually with small patches of green scales intermixed and the apical declivity abruptly paler, the prothorax often with a green patch at each hind angle and another on the flanks, the cinereous scales rarely predominating over the whole surface; the elytral interstices each with a row of semierect stiff setæ. Head and rostrum densely, finely punctate, the rostrum bicarinate above, appearing hollowed down the middle from the transverse inter-antennal ridge, the latter extending obliquely forwards on each side; eyes very large, oval as seen from above, separated by about half the width of the rostrum. Prothorax transverse, slightly rounded at the sides, the hind angles rather prominent; densely, finely punctate and sparsely granulate, the granules usually a little larger along each side of the shallow median sulcus. Elytra very much wider than the prothorax, oblong-subtriangular in ♂, broader and subparallel to the middle in ♀, not or obsoletely mucronate at the tip; punctate-striate, the interstices densely punctulate and often sparsely granulate, the outer ones more or less convex, 3 subcostate and raised into a stout, oblong, tuberculiform prominence at the commencement of the apical declivity, 5 also with a tubercle at its point of termination.

Length $7\frac{3}{4}$ – $10\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{3}{5}$ – $3\frac{4}{5}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*Koltze, in Mus. Dresden*), Toxpam, San Andres Tuxtla, Santa-comapan, Orizaba (*Sallé*), Cordova (*Höge*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Amatan in Chiapas (*Flohr*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Senahu, Panzos, Teleman, Panima, and Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*), Livingston and Trece Aguas (*Schwarz and Barber, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*).

Apparently a common insect in the "tierra caliente" of the Atlantic slope of Mexico and Guatemala. It differs from *C. virosus* in having the ridge on the third elytral interstice less curved and becoming obsolete towards the base, and the outer interstices convex, the suture not raised on each side of the scutellum, the apices