

Chlorida festiva, Serv. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1834, p. 31.

Cerambyx sulcatus, Oliv. Ent. no. 67, p. 28, pl. 16. fig. 113.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*).—SOUTH AMERICA, widely distributed to South Brazil.

2. *Chlorida cincta*.

Chlorida cincta, Guérin, Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 259.

Hab. MEXICO ; NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*).

STYLICEPS.

Styliceps, Lacord. Gen. Col. viii. p. 292, note (1869).

Ceragenia (partim), Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 2nd ser. v. p. 16 (1858) ; Thoms. Class. Long. p. 210 (1860).

The only known species is the following :—

1. *Styliceps sericata*. (Tab. III. fig. 1.)

Ceragenia sericatus, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 2nd ser. v. p. 16 (1858).

Styliceps sericans, Lacord. Gen. Col. viii. p. 292, et Atlas, t. 85. fig. 3 (1869).

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Cayenne, Amazons.

A specimen taken by Mr. Belt at Chontales is much darker in colour than that represented in our figure (which is the ordinary form), being sooty brown, but with the same silky lustre as the type. It appears to be only an accidental variation.

EBURIA.

Eburia, Serv. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1834, p. 8.

About forty species of this elegant and exclusively American genus have been described. They are generally very local, and occur in temperate as well as in tropical latitudes ; but none, I believe, has been recorded from so far north as Canada, or so far south as Chili. Some are found in the West Indies ; and one species is described from the Galapagos. The larvæ feed in the interior of large decaying forest-trees. The genus is limited here to those species which have simple antennæ, those with sharply-grooved joints forming the genus *Eburodacrys*.

1. *Eburia stigmatica*.

Eburia stigmatica, Chevr. Col. du Mexique, fasc. 3 (1834).

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*).

2. *Eburia perforata*.

Eburia perforata, Leconte, Smithson. Miscell. Coll. 264, part ii. p. 180.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Texas.—NORTHERN MEXICO.