

femora; the single example taken by Mr. Belt differs from them only in the femora being nearly black.

3. *Chrysoprasis seticornis*.

Chrysoprasis sobrina?, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1872, p. 190¹.

Chr. sobrinæ (Bates) proxime affinis, minus nitida, femoribus gracilibus æneis etc. Elongato-subelliptica, sericeo-viridis, subopaca, dense breviter setosa, thorace postice gradatim ampliato, juxta basin paullo constricto, dorso reticulato-punctato; elytris subtiliter punctulatis; metasterno discrete aciculato-punctato, cum coxis æneo-nitido; abdomine rufo, vix punctulato; femoribus gracilibus æneo-nigris, nitidis, punctis magnis et parvis parce impressis; antennis brevibus, nec spinosis nec infra ciliatis, sparsim setosis, articulis 3^o-6^m obtuse carinatis.

Long. 5 lin.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*¹, *Janson*).

Registered doubtfully as *C. sobrina* in my enumeration of Chontales Longicorns¹. Two more specimens having been obtained, and the differences found to be constant, it is necessary to separate it as a distinct species.

4. *Chrysoprasis jacintha*.

Chrysoprasis hirtula, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1872, p. 190 (nec White).

Chr. hirtulæ (White) proxime affinis, at differt elytris saturate azureis femoribusque viridi-æneis. Parva, dense setosa, supra saturate azurea subopaca, thorace fere nigro; femoribus viridi-æneis, punctis grossis elongatis insculptis; antennis brevibus, haud spinosis, longe setosis, scapo cyaneo excepto nigris; thorace subrotundato, postice perparum ampliato, dorso reticulato-punctato; metasterno cyaneo, subnitido, sparsim punctulato; abdomine rufo.

Long. 3½ lin.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Besides the apparently constant difference in colour, the body is distinctly shorter than in *C. hirtula*.

STENOSPHEENUS.

Stenosphenus, Haldeman, Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. x. 1847, p. 39; Lacord. Gen. Col. ix. p. 130.

Elaphidion, Newman; Leconte.

This well-defined and easily-recognizable genus is peculiar to North America; Mexico appearing to be its head quarters, the species diminishing in numbers both north and south of that country. Three species are recorded from the United States, one of which extends as far north as Pennsylvania; to the south, Costa Rica appears the furthest limit of the genus. Thirteen species are now known.

1. *Stenosphenus amabilis*.

Elaphidion amabile, Newm. Entom. p. 112.

Hab. MEXICO.