

minute appendage or false joint at the end. In support of this specific difference it is to be noted that the outer edge of the apical truncature of the elytra forms a more distinct angle, and the femora are less abruptly clavate. The elytra, too, are relatively shorter, and their punctures larger and more separate.

2. *Ancylocera sallei*.

Ancylocera Sallei, Buquet, Arch. Entom. i. p. 332¹.

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*¹).

Distinguished (*inter alia*) by the brown sutural streak of the elytra.

CHAMPIONA, nov. gen.

Corpus fere cylindricum, angustum. Caput parvum, antice verticale, inter antennis modice elevatum lineaque centrali profunde impressum. Oculi fere divisi, lobo superiore parvo. Palpi brevissimi, apice modice securiformes. Thorax elongatus, inermis, transverse plicatus. Elytra apice utrinque bispinosa. Prosternum inter pedes angustum. Acetabula intermedia clausa. Metasterni episterna angusta, subparallela. Abdomen normale. Pedes elongati, graciles; femora versus apicem modice clavata; tibiæ carinatae; tarsi subbreves. Antennæ (♂?) corpore paullo longiores, filiformes, articulis 3^o–6^m apice unispinosi, scapo subgrosso, mox a basi dilatato, articulo 3^o quam cæteri multo longiore, 4^o quam sequente brevior, 11^o quam precedens longior, curvato.

A new genus is necessary for the reception of an extraordinary and beautiful little Longicorn, of which Mr. Champion has recently sent home a specimen. Although wanting most of the obvious characters of *Ancylocera*, I think there can be no doubt its affinities lie close in the direction of that genus. The vertical forehead (though decidedly longer in *Championa*), general form of the head, the elongate, unarmed thorax, the large but not inelegant sculpture of the upper surface of the body, and the general shape of the legs, all remind one of *Ancylocera*; but a stronger indication of affinity still is afforded by the curved tips of the antennæ.

1. *Championa aurata*.

Gracilis, cylindrica, læte viridi-aurata nitida, sparsim breviter cinereo-setosa, elytris fasciola angusta cinerea paullo ante apicem; capite rugoso-punctato; thorace omnino transversim plicato; elytris crebre, grosse, versus apicem subconfluentem punctatis, apice utrinque bispinosi.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ (?).

Hab. GUATEMALA, Calderas (*Champion*).

The whole insect is of a bright brassy-green colour, glowing on the head and thorax with a golden or red-golden hue. The ashy pubescence is very long and somewhat dense on the legs, antennæ, and under surface of the body, but it does not obscure the bright ground-colour.

STENYGRA.

Stenygra, Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1834, p. 95.

Five species of this conspicuous Tropical-American genus have so far been described.