

CRIOPROSOPUS.

Crioprosopus, Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1834, p. 53 ; Dupont, Mag. Zool. 1838, Monogr. Trachyd. p. 53.

Callona (partim), Waterhouse, Trans. Ent. Soc. ii. p. 228 (1840).

This is another of the handsome genera of Cerambycidae characteristic of Central America and the adjoining regions. Eight species have previously been described, none of which extends further beyond the zone included in the scope of this work than Texas on the one hand and Colombia on the other. The Texan species (*C. rimosus*) differs in some essential points from its congeners.

1. ***Crioprosopus servillei*.**

Crioprosopus Servillei, Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1834, p. 54; Dupont, Mag. Zool. 1838, Cl. ix. p. 53, t. 217¹.

Hab. MEXICO, interior¹.

2. ***Crioprosopus nietoi*.**

Crioprosopus Nieti, Chevrolat, Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1857, p. 103, t. 6. f. 1.

Hab. MEXICO (*Nieto*).

3. ***Crioprosopus saundersi*.**

Crioprosopus Saundersii, White, Cat. Col. Long. B. M. i. p. 79.

Hab. MEXICO.

4. ***Crioprosopus iridescens*.**

Crioprosopus iridescens, White, Cat. Col. Long. B. M. i. p. 80¹.

Hab. GUATEMALA (*Deby*¹), Zapote (*Champion*).

Two specimens of this superb insect have been sent home by Champion, both females. I believe I am right in referring them to *C. iridescens*, White, of which the male only has been described. The colour of the elytra, however, is more intensely metallic, showing no trace of pale ferruginous ground-colour. The sculpture of the thorax is similar in the two sexes, thus differing greatly from the closely allied species *C. rimosus* of Texas, in which the male only has a thickly sculptured thorax (no smooth dorsal space being left), the female having the same part smooth, with only a few scattered punctures. On the authority of M. Sallé, *C. tricolor* (Waterh.) has been recorded as the female of *C. iridescens*; but *C. tricolor* differs greatly in the sculpture of the thorax, and belongs to quite a different section of the genus. The grooves of the third to fifth antennal joints described by White (in which the female specimens agree with the male) are a strong indication of affinity with *C. rimosus*, which has in both