

tured, the interstices not costate at the apex; femora robust and incrassate, the intermediate and posterior tibiæ strongly curved.

Length 4 lines.

Hab. MEXICO, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*).

Although there are but two specimens of this species, I am obliged to separate them from *C. curvipes*. They resemble the latter in the incrassate femora and curved tibiæ, but differ in the almost impunctate and smooth thorax, and in the punctuation of the elytra. The head in *C. nitidicollis* is rather closely punctured on each side; the antennæ are coloured as in the allied species, but they have the third and fourth joints short and equal (in *C. curvipes* the fourth joint is longer than the third, and both are more slender); the thorax is scarcely constricted at the sides, and has several transverse shallow depressions (the transverse rugosities or strigæ are entirely absent, and very fine punctures are visible only under a strong lens); the elytra are rather closely and finely punctured, the punctures here and there arranged in lines, and the interstices are not costate, but at the extreme apex they are irregularly rugose; the legs resemble those of *C. curvipes*; and the prosternum is just visible.

The specimen from Tapachula seems to be a female with shorter posterior femora; it has the thorax rather more distinctly punctured, but resembles in other respects the Guatemalan insect.

8 (c). *Crioceris championi*.

Metallic green; antennæ dark blue; thorax short, almost imperceptibly wrinkled; elytra distinctly depressed below the base, each with a deep lateral fovea, the surface extremely finely punctured, the punctuation semi-regular; femora short, the tibiæ slightly curved.

Length 4-5 lines.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

It will only be necessary to point out the differences between this and the preceding closely allied species. *C. championi* is of the same brilliant metallic green colour, but differs thus:—The thorax is very short and extremely finely wrinkled (the wrinkling only visible under a strong lens); the elytra have a distinct depression below the base (which is not visible in the allied species), the lateral fovea is deep and distinct, the punctuation is very fine and scarcely arranged in rows, and the interstices are flat, without costæ or rugosities, but with traces of pubescence; and, lastly, the femora are short and but slightly thickened, and the posterior tibiæ are scarcely curved. The prosternum is invisible between the coxæ. The male of *C. curvipes* has strongly incrassate and longer posterior femora; in the corresponding sex of *C. championi* the femora do not extend beyond the second abdominal segment. The abdomen in the latter has small white tufts.

Crioceris gemmans (p. 16).

To the locality Mexico, add:—San Andres, Cordova, Orizaba, Playa Vicente, Sante-comapan (*Sallé*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).