

Var. A (Tab. II. fig. 17) is larger, and paler in colour; the angular lobes on the sides of the thorax are longer and more acute, and occupy a larger portion of the surface; the anterior tibiæ are armed just behind the apex with a short tooth. These differences are probably sexual.

The example from Peña Blanca was captured by beating bushes in the open savanna country.

4. *Cephalodonta maculata*. (Tab. II. fig. 18.)

Late cuneiformis, dorso depressa, fulva, subtus nitida; pectoris lateribus, abdominis apice, coxis femoribusque basi et apice fusco-æneis; supra subnitida; antennis robustis, filiformibus, obscure rufis, piceo tinctis, extrorsum nigris; thorace conico, lateribus fere rectis, irregulariter sinuatis, antrorsum in dentem validum productis, disco crebre foveolato-punctato, vittis duabus fusco-æneis instructo; elytris quam thorax multo latioribus, subquadrato-oblongis, postice ampliatis, apice obtuse rotundatis, angulo postico acuto, convexis, dorso deplanatis, seriatim punctatis, interspatio secundo costato, quarto, sexto et octavo minus distincte elevatis, callo humerali lateraliter producto, subacuto; fusco-æneis, fulvo maculatis.

Mas. Tibiis anticis intus ante apicem dente brevi armatis.

Fem. Tibiis anticis inermibus.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Sinanja in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Vertex smooth, impunctate; front finely punctured, impressed with an oblong fovea, and armed between the insertion of the antennæ with a minute tooth. Antennæ scarcely half the length of the body, robust, filiform; joints cylindrical, two lower ones short, equal, submoniliform, the third nearly equal in length to the preceding two united, the following three gradually decreasing in length; the seven lower joints obscure rufous, stained with piceous, the four outer ones entirely black. Thorax conic; sides obliquely converging from the base to the apex, obsoletely and irregularly crenulate, apical angle produced anteriorly into a strong flattened subacute tooth; transversely convex, flattened and longitudinally excavated on the sides in front, closely covered with irregular foveolate punctures. Elytra much broader than the thorax; sides dilated posteriorly, apex obtusely rounded, the posterior angle acute; upper surface slightly convex on the sides and apex, flattened on the disc; humeral callus laterally produced, subacute; each elytron with ten, at the extreme base with eleven, rows of large deep punctures; second interspace rather strongly, fourth, sixth, and eighth less distinctly, costate; fuscous-æneous, covered with a number of fulvous spots or patches irregularly scattered over the surface.

Three examples were captured by Mr. Champion in the dense forest.

5. *Cephalodonta quinquemaculata*. (Tab. II. fig. 19.)

Metazycera quinquemaculata, Guér. Icon. du Règne Anim. Texte, p. 270¹.

Cephalodonta quinquemaculata, Baly, Cat. Hispidæ, p. 127, t. 9. f. 9².

Hab. MEXICO² (*coll. Baly*).—COLOMBIA¹.