

to the apex, bisinuate, distinctly angulate; upper surface closely rugose-punctate, obsolete torulose on the sides and apex. Elytra as in *C. erudita*.

Very nearly allied to *C. erudita* and found at the same localities; it is possibly the male of that species. I have thought it well, however, to consider it distinct, chiefly owing to the different form of the discoidal vitta on the thorax, and also to the different relative lengths of the three lower joints of the antennæ.

13. *Cephalodonta antennata*. (Tab. II. fig. 25.)

Elongata, dorso subdepressa, fulva, nitida; pectoris lateribus, abdomine, femoribus posticis quatuor antennisque piceis, harum articulis intermediis compressis; thorace subconico, lateribus pone medium subangulatis, anguste piceo marginatis, disco crebre foveolato-punctato, pone medium excavato; elytris subparallelis, apicem versus leviter ampliatis, apice obtuse truncatis; angulo postico in spinam subtrigonatam, acutam, postice piceo marginatam, lateraliter producto; regulariter punctato-striatis, punctis piceis, interspatio quarto costato; pedibus sat elongatis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Vertex smooth, impunctate; front impressed with a few deep punctures, the medial line with a longitudinal groove. Antennæ more than half the length of the body; the two lower joints cylindrical, the basal one short, the second slightly longer, the third to the seventh compressed, quadrilateral, the third and fourth nearly equal, each longer than the two lower ones united, the fifth to the seventh gradually decreasing in length; four upper joints cylindrical, closely clothed with adpressed hairs. Thorax not broader than long; sides nearly parallel at the base, obtusely angulate behind the middle, thence converging and sinuate to the apex, and the anterior angle armed with an oblique, subacute, setiferous tooth; above transversely convex, broadly excavated on the hinder disc, closely covered with large foveolate punctures. Elytra broader than the thorax; sides nearly parallel, slightly enlarged towards the hinder angle [the latter dilated laterally into a triangular spinose process, the apex of which is produced directly backwards, its outer margin being convex, and its hinder one concave], irregularly serrulate, and edged with nigro-piceous; each elytron with ten, at the extreme base with eleven, rows of large deep punctures; the fourth interspace from the suture costate.

14. *Cephalodonta javeti*. (Tab. II. fig. 24.)

Cephalodonta javeti, Baly, Cat. Hispidæ, p. 160¹.

Var. A. Elytris totis rufis.

Hab. MEXICO, San Andres, Tuxtla¹ (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Purula, Senahu, and Sinanja in Vera Paz (type and var. A., *Champion*).

In the specimens from Guatemala the black colour occupies the hinder half of the elytra, the anterior half of the suture being also black.