

subconico, sat crebre foveolato-punctato, lateribus leviter angulatis; elytris fere parallelis, postice vix ampliatis, apice obtuse rotundatis, angulo postico dente acuto, ad apicem nigro, armato; seriatim punctatis, interspatio quarto modice costato, callo humerali apice spina valida elongata, lateraliter producta, nigra, armato.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Antennæ slender, filiform, more than half the length of the body; two lower joints subovate, equal, the third nearly as long as the preceding two united. Thorax not broader than long, subconic; sides straight and parallel from the base to the middle, thence obliquely converging and sinuate to the apex, the anterior angle produced anteriorly into a strong subacute tooth; upper surface subcylindrical, transversely grooved at the base, closely foveolate-punctate. Elytra parallel, slightly dilated posteriorly; apical margin obtusely rounded, entire, the posterior angle armed with a strong flattened acute tooth, the apex of which looks directly backwards; upper surface with ten, at the extreme base with eleven, regular rows of punctures; fourth interspace from the suture moderately costate; humeral callus laterally produced, and armed with a very long acute black spine, the apex of which extends directly outwards.

The long humeral spine renders this species one of the most remarkable of the whole genus. Unfortunately both the specimens before me are very imperfect.

Section II. *Basal segment of the ligula arising from the dorsal surface of the mentum.*

Section 1. *Antennæ 10-11-jointed, the five upper joints distinctly separable from each other.*

† *Interocular space not produced anteriorly; antennæ 11-jointed.*

CHARISTENA.

Charistena, Baly, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1864, p. 253; Horn, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 1883, p. 298.

The above genus, established by myself for the reception of a small group of species from Northern and Central America, has been united by Von Harold, in his Catalogue, with *Chalepus*; it is, however, distinctly separated by the non-prominent interocular space, and, as pointed out by Dr. Chapuis, by the curved intermediate tibiæ.

1. *Charistena bellula*.

Charistena bellula, Baly, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1864, p. 253¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Playa Vicente (*Sallé*).—COLOMBIA, Bogotá, Magdalena River¹ (*coll. Baly*, type).

2. *Charistena elegantula*.

Charistena elegantula, Baly, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1864, p. 254¹.