

I have united the two species of Chapuis for the following reasons: the punctuation of the thorax and the angularity of its sides vary greatly in different individuals, and the fulvous vittæ on the elytra also greatly vary in length, being sometimes confined to a small basal patch.

V. *Elytra each with ten regular rows of punctures.*

1. *Second and eighth interspaces costate, entire.*

35. **Chalepus hæmatoderus.** (Tab. III. fig. 23.)

Elongatus, niger; subtus nitidus, supra opacus; pro- et mesosternis, thorace, scutello elytrorumque plaga basali, rufo-fulvis; thorace transverso; lateribus rotundatis, ad apicem convergentibus; basi utrinque profunde excavata; disco velutino, pone medium transverso excavato, utrinque ad latus obsolete foveolato; elytris basi lobatis, lateribus parallelis, medio leviter constrictis, irregulariter serrulatis, apice rotundato, breviter denticulato; granulosus, utrisque decem-seriato-punctatis; interspatiis secundo valde, quarto et sexto basi et apice, nec non octavo toto, modice costatis.

Mas. Tibiis anticis intus ante apicem dente acuto armatis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. PANAMA, David, Bugaba 800 to 1500 feet, Caldera in Chiriqui 1200 feet, San Lorenzo, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Vertex smooth and shining; front subnitidous, rather strongly produced between the eyes, trisulcate; clypeus subpentangular, rugose, impressed at the apex with two large oblique foveæ. Antennæ half the length of the body, filiform; joints cylindrical, the terminal one acute; two lower joints short, equal in length, the first of these thickened, submoniliform, the second ovate; third joint rather longer than the preceding two united. Thorax transverse; sides sinuate at the base, then nearly straight to the middle, thence gradually converging towards the apex, anterior angle armed with a short obtuse tooth; basal margin deeply excavated on either side in order to receive the strongly produced basal lobes of the elytra; above subcylindrical in front and on the sides, basal half of disc deeply and transversely excavated; surface smooth, velvety, faintly impressed on the sides with a few large, very shallow and ill-defined foveæ. Scutellum broader than long, subquadrate. Elytra subelongate, each with the basal margin produced into a strong lobe which fits, when at rest, into the corresponding basal excavation of the thorax; sides parallel, slightly constricted in the middle, irregularly serrulate, the serratures (fine at the base) gradually increasing in size towards the hinder angle; apex rounded, armed with strong acute teeth; upper surface convex on the sides, flattened along the suture, coarsely granulose; each elytron with ten rows of round nitidous punctures; the second interspace raised into a strong smooth nitidous costa, the basal and apical portions of the fourth and sixth, together with the whole of the eighth, also costate*, but less strongly so than the second. Legs slender, elongate.

* In some specimens the basal portion of the fourth, in others the apex of the sixth, interspace is not costate.