

base; the elytra without opaque lateral patch; and the head more or less narrowed or constricted behind into a neck. The eyes vary considerably in size in the different species, but the head is usually narrowly extended on each side behind them. The apical joint of the antennæ in some species is very long, often exceedingly elongate in the male; but in others (*S. glabrata*, *S. irregularis*, &c.) it is only about as long as joints 8-10 or 9 and 10 united, and not longer in the male than in the female. The presence or absence of a complete lateral carina to the thorax, the clothing or armature of the femora and tibiæ, and the sulcation of the latter (recently noticed by Dr. Horn), are characters of great assistance in discriminating the numerous species: none of these points of difference are noticed by Mäklin. The armature of the anterior femora and tibiæ in the species here placed at the beginning of the genus, it may be noted, is not a male character, but is shared equally by the female. The spurs of the tibiæ, though short, are quite distinct in many of the species, while they are indistinct in others.

A few species of small size, *S. irregularis* &c., have the thorax transversely convex and short, the apical joint of the antennæ comparatively short in both sexes, and the prosternum exceedingly narrow and raised nearly to the level of the anterior coxæ; they cannot, however, be satisfactorily separated from *Statira* *. The number and position of the setiferous impressions on the elytral interstices afford good specific characters. The sixth ventral segment is sometimes extruded and visible; but, like the elongate apical joint to the antennæ in the male, it is apparently of no value as a generic character in this family †. Most of the species obtained by myself were found upon herbage or under loose bark, or beaten from the decaying branches of fallen trees. The earlier stages are probably passed in rotten wood or in decaying vegetable matter.

The following table will assist in the recognition of the Central-American species ‡; but it must be remarked that certain species which are otherwise closely allied are by this arrangement widely separated, e.g. *S. nigrosparsa* and *S. guatemalensis*:—

A. Tibiæ rounded and not sulcate on their outer edge.

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| a. Anterior femora denticulate and the anterior tibiæ toothed within in both sexes | Species 1, 2. |
| b. Anterior femora unidentate and the anterior tibiæ unarmed within in both sexes | Species 3. |
| c. Anterior femora ciliate and the anterior tibiæ toothed within in both sexes | Species 4, 5. |

* South-American species differing thus from *Statira* are noted by Lacordaire (Gen. Col. v. p. 572, nota).

† Leconte and Horn (Class. Col. N. Am. 1883, p. 393) state that the 'Statirini' are distinguishable by these characters from the genuine 'Lagriini'; but this is a mistake. The former, however, may be known from the latter by the prosternum being raised between the anterior coxæ; *Arthromacra* agrees with the 'Lagriini' in having the prosternum depressed or not raised between the anterior coxæ.

‡ *S. tristis*, Mäkl., is unknown to me, and owing to the imperfect description it cannot be included in the table; it is accordingly placed at the end of the genus.