

legs shorter and stouter, the thorax not so smooth, the elytra more shining, &c. The elytral sculpture resembles that of *S. nodulosa*, but the punctures of the alternate interstices do not bear long, erect hairs.

### 63 (A). *Statira flohri*.

Moderately elongate, rather depressed, very shining, piceous or pitchy brown, the head and the base and apex of the prothorax ferruginous in one example, the elytra metallic green, æneous or cupreo-æneous at the tip. Head very finely, sparsely punctured, the eyes comparatively small and very widely separated in the female, larger in the male; antennæ rufo-testaceous, long, very slender, thickening outwardly, the apical joint in the female about three times as long as the preceding one (in the male broken off); prothorax as long as broad, very finely margined at the sides, the latter a little rounded anteriorly, the anterior angles obtuse, the disc transversely depressed on either side behind the middle, the surface very finely, sparsely punctured; elytra moderately long, transversely depressed below the base, finely and rather deeply striate, the striæ with exceedingly closely placed fine punctures, the interstices almost flat, the first with four (near the apex), the third, fifth, seventh, and ninth each with from six to eight (widely scattered) rather fine punctures; beneath almost smooth; legs long and slender, pitchy-brown, the tarsi paler, the femora and tibiæ with a few very long, scattered, projecting hairs.

Length 9-10, breadth 3-3½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* MEXICO, Juquila (*Flohr*).

Two specimens, the male with mutilated antennæ. This species resembles *S. ærata*, but it has longer and much more slender antennæ, smaller eyes, &c. The femora and tibiæ bear a few very long projecting hairs, and *S. flohri*, following the arrangement here adopted, should be placed near *S. pilipes* and its allies, from all of which it differs in the completely margined thorax. The long hairs on the femora and tibiæ are easily abraded.

Mr Flohr informs me that he has also met with this insect at Cerro de Plumas.

## ANISOXYA. (To follow the genus *Dircæa*, p. 85.)

*Anisoxya*, Mulsant, Col. Fr., Barbipalpes, p. 45 (1856); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. v. p. 551.

Two species only of this genus are known, both of rare occurrence, one from Europe and one from North America; a third is now added from Mexico.

### 1. *Anisoxya vagans*.

Piceous, thickly clothed with fine decumbent greyish pubescence; the entire upper surface densely, minutely punctate and transversely aciculate. Palpi obscure testaceous, the last joint of the maxillary pair moderately stout, subtriangular; antennæ short, about reaching the base of the prothorax, black, with joints 1 and 2 testaceous, these joints stout and subequal, 3 narrower and a little shorter than 2, 4-11 broader, 6-10 transverse, 11 much longer than 10, oval; prothorax broader than long, rapidly narrowing from about the basal third, bisinuate at the base; legs fusco-testaceous, the apical joint of the tarsi yellow; the spurs of the middle tibiæ much longer than those of the hind tibiæ, unequal, the inner one very elongate; penultimate joint of all the tarsi very short and narrow, slightly produced beneath the apical joint.

Length 4 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Yolos in Oaxaca (*Sallé*).