

21. *Ctenochira crux-flava*. (Tab. XIII. fig. 20, ♂.)

Subrotundate, very convex, shining, dilute flavous or flavo-testaceous, the margins subhyaline; the prothorax with the entire disc black; the elytra with the disc nearly to the apex black, marked with a common, broad, cruciform, flavous patch—extending from the base to a little beyond the middle, and laterally with a transverse ramus extending from it to the margins,—formed by smooth, raised, irregular reticulations; the antennæ, legs, and under surface entirely flavous or flavo-testaceous. Antennæ elongate, joints 3–6 slender, 7–11 slightly thickened, 3 a little shorter than 2, 4 nearly twice as long as 3, 4–6 equal in length, 7–10 more elongate, 11 nearly twice as long as 10, acuminate. Prothorax about twice as broad as long, broadly expanded and reticulate at the sides and in front, sinuate at the base on either side of the broad median lobe; the disc smooth, foveate and with a few scattered punctures at the sides behind, grooved on either side of the median lobe. Elytra very much wider than, and nearly three times as long as, the prothorax, deeply sinuate-emarginate at the base, and with prominent obtuse humeri; the disc very convex, feebly transversely gibbous below the base, hollowed at the sides behind the humeral callus, deeply excavate and foveate within the basal margin, and deeply foveate near the suture below the base, with rows of rather coarse deep punctures extending to the apex, the rows interrupted by the strongly raised reticulations forming the common cruciform patch; the margins very broadly expanded, becoming narrow at the apex, smooth and reticulate, separated from the disc by a row of deep foveæ. Anterior tarsal claws angularly dilated; the intermediate and hind tarsal claws pectinate.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7, breadth $5\frac{2}{3}$ – $6\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Numerous examples. Not closely allied to any species described by Boheman; it is perhaps best placed near *C. conscripta*.

22. *Ctenochira aspersa*. (Tab. XIII. fig. 21, ♂.)

Rotundate, convex, shining, flavous or flavo-testaceous, the margins hyaline; the prothorax with a short median line at the base, a short oblique line midway between this and the outer limit of the disc, and sometimes a small spot or curved mark between these, fuscous or dilute fuscous; the elytra with a short fine curved line on the humeral callus and the punctures fuscous; the antennæ flavous, sometimes with the ninth joint infuscate; the legs and under surface flavo-testaceous. Antennæ elongate, joints 3–6 slender, 7–11 slightly thickened, 3 a little shorter than 2, 4 nearly twice as long as 3, 4–6 equal in length, 7–10 more elongate, 11 nearly twice as long as 10, acuminate. Prothorax about twice as broad as long, broadly expanded and reticulate at the sides and in front, sinuate at the base on either side of the median lobe; the disc smooth, foveate and with a few scattered punctures at the sides behind, and grooved on either side of the median lobe. Elytra very much wider than, and in the female three times as long as, the prothorax, shorter in the male, somewhat deeply sinuate-emarginate at the base, with prominent rather sharp humeri; the disc convex, feebly transversely gibbous below the base, hollowed at the sides behind the humeral callus, deeply excavate and foveate within the basal margin, and foveate near the suture below the base and also in the middle, with rows of widely scattered, rather coarse, fuscous punctures, here and there interrupted by transverse ridges; the margins very broadly expanded, becoming narrow at the apex, smooth and reticulate, separated from the disc by a row of deep foveæ. Anterior tarsal claws angularly dilated; the intermediate and hind tarsal claws pectinate.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Eleven examples, one only of which is from Costa Rica. This insect may be known from all the other Central-American species of the genus by its flavous colour; the punctures on the elytra and some small spots on the prothorax fuscous.