

S U P P L E M E N T.

HIMATIDIUM (p. 126).

5. *Himatidium sanguineum*. (Tab. XIII. figg. 22; 22 a, antenna.)

Ovate, slightly convex, shining, dilute sanguineous, the expanded margins of the prothorax, and of the elytra towards the apex, flavous; the antennæ testaceous, with the apical three joints, the tip of the eleventh excepted, black; the legs testaceous; the under surface rufo-testaceous. Head almost smooth. Antennæ nearly three times as long as the prothorax, rigid, filiform, joints 1 and 2 moderately long, equal, 3 nearly one half longer than 2 or 4, 4-10 gradually decreasing in length, 11 much longer than 10, acuminate. Prothorax twice as broad as long, deeply emarginate in front, strongly bisinuate behind; the sides converging almost from the base, moderately expanded, concave, smooth, and subhyaline, the exterior edge not thickened; the hind angles distinct, the anterior angles obtuse; the disc sparsely punctured at the sides and along the base, for the rest smooth. Scutellum triangular, smooth. Elytra broad oval, much wider than the prothorax, trisinate at the base, almost separately rounded at the apex, and with rather obtuse humeri; the disc strongly transversely depressed behind the prominent humeral callus, with regular rows of deep, rather coarse punctures, which become finer at the apex, the interstices smooth and almost flat; the margins moderately expanded throughout, smooth and concave, subhyaline posteriorly.

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

Hab. COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu (*Rogers*).

One specimen. This species is a close ally of the Colombian *H. fulvum*, Boh. (the type of which is before me); but differs from it in its more convex shape, the elytra more shining and more coarsely punctured, with the margins more broadly expanded at the apex, the prothorax less expanded at the sides and narrowing almost from the base. The antennæ are similarly formed in the two species, but they are very differently coloured, *H. fulvum* having the joints 1, 2, and 11 rufo-testaceous and 3-10 black.

Both species differ from the typical members of the genus in having the prothorax very much narrower than the elytra; they have much the facies of certain Hispidæ.