

XXXV.—*An Examination of the Dejeanian Genus Cœlomera* (Coleoptera Phytophaga) and its Affinities. By the Rev. HAMLET CLARK, M.A., F.L.S.

[Continued from p. 268.]

GENUS MONOCESTA.

DIVISION B.

Species of smaller size; in form more robust, short, and parallel; elytra not postmedially dilated; thorax with the transverse depression more obsolete; antennæ shorter, more robust, and slightly incrassated. Species 13–26.

Section I.

Elytra black, or fuscous black, or dark green. Species 13–19.

13. *M. obliquenotata*.

M. robusta, lata, satis parallela, rugosa, leviter pubescens, purpureo-fusca, thorace humeris fascia obliqua et corpore subtus rufo-flavis; caput leviter punctatum; thorax transverse depressus, lateribus mediis angulatis, punctatus, rufo-flavus, macula utrinque insulata magna nigro-fusca; scutellum subtriangulare, impunctatum, flavum; elytra robusta, subrugosa, purpureo-fusca, humeris et fascia obliqua (a sutura ad margines postmedios tendente) atque etiam sutura et apice (obsolete) rufo-flavis; antennæ fuscae, art. 1° 2° et 3° infra flavescentibus; corpus subtus rufo-flavum; pedes rufo-fusci.

Long. corp. lin. 6; lat. lin. 3.

Amazons. Collected by Mr. Bates.

14. *M. cincta*.

M. lata, robusta, subparallela, subtilissime pubescens et rugosa, nigro-fusca, thorace elytrorum fascia corpore subtus femoribusque flavo-fuscis; caput ad frontem foveolatum; thorax lateribus ad medium angulatis, disco depresso, subtiliter punctatus, rufo-flavus, disco medio nigro; scutellum subtriangulare, impunctatum, flavum; elytra robusta, subparallela, leviter rugosa, opaca, nigro-fusca, fascia media recta marginibus et tenuiter sutura flavis; antennæ fuscae, art. 1° et 2° flavo-fuscis; pedes fusci, femoribus flavis; corpus subtus rufo-flavum.

Long. corp. lin. 6; lat. lin. 3.

Amazons. Collected by Mr. Bates.

15. *M. spectanda*.

M. robusta, parallela, subtilissime rugosa, rufo-flava, elytris (marginibus exceptis) viridescentibus; caput ad basin foveolatum, minute punctatum, rufum, macula triangulari basali fusca; thorax transverse depressus sparsim pubescens rufo-flavus, disco medio fusco

adumbrato; *scutellum* rufo-flavum; *elytra* rugosa, viridescencia, marginibus flavis exceptis; *corpus subtus* et *pedes* flava; *antennæ*, art. 1^o et 2^o exceptis flavis, in exemplo unico desunt.

Long. corp. lin. 6; lat. lin. 4.

Cayenne. Received from the cabinet of M. Chevrolat.

16. *M. flavo-cincta*.

M. parallela, lata, subdepressa, rugosa, opace viridis, corpore subtus thorace anteriore femoribus et elytrorum marginibus flavis; *caput* ad basin foveolatum, impunctatum, rufo-flavum, inter oculos super antennarum margines nigrum; *thorax* vix ad discum medium depressus, sed lævis, planus, subrugosus, rufo-flavus, basi et disco medio nigris; *scutellum* subquadratum, impunctatum; *elytra* lata, rugosa, opace viridia, marginibus tenuiter rufo-fuscis; *antennæ* fuscae, art. 1^o–3^m rufo-flavis; *pedes* fusci, femoribus flavis; *corpus subtus* rufo-flavum.

Long. corp. lin. 4½; lat. lin. 2½.

Relatively broader, and with the thorax differently formed from *M. circumcincta*. The two species are nearly allied.

Amazons. Taken by Mr. Bates.

17. *M. circumcincta*, Dej.

M. satis depressa, subparallela, rugosa, rufo- vel fusco-flava, antennis nigris; elytris nigris vel nigro-cyaneis; *caput* longitudinaliter foveolatum, flavum; *thorax* impunctatus, fortiter transverse depressus, flavus; *scutellum* fuscum; *elytra* thorace paulum latiora et versus apicem subampliata, rugosa, nigro-cyanea, marginibus ab humeris ad apicem rufo-flavis; *antennæ* nigrae, art. 1^o–3^m interdum subtus flavescens; *pedes* et *corpus subtus* vel flava vel fusco-flava.

Long. corp. lin. 3½–5; lat. lin. 2–3.

Brazil.

18. *M. carbonaria*.

M. subparallela, paulum depressa, leviter rugosa, opaca, flava; elytris antennis tibiis tarsisque nigris; *caput* rugosum, flavum, inter oculos fuscens; *thorax* ad medium longitudinaliter foveolatus, leviter punctatus, subpubescens; *scutellum* nigrum; *elytra* subparallela, crebre rugosa, opace nigra; *antennæ* filiformes, nigrae; *corpus subtus* fusco-flavum, abdomine flavo; *pedes* flavi, tibiis et tarsis nigris.

Long. corp. lin. 4; lat. lin. 2.

Amazons. Taken by Mr. Bates.

19. *M. nigriventris*.

M. parallela, attenuata, rugosa, flava; antennis elytris abdomine et tibiis nigris; *caput* longitudinaliter foveolatum; *thorax* leviter punctatus; *scutellum* fuscum; *elytra* parallela, rugosa, attenuata,

opace nigra; *antennæ* filiformes, nigrae; *corpus subtus* rufo-fuscum, abdomine nigro; *pedes* rufo-flavi, tibiis et tarsis nigris.
Long. corp. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Brazil.

Section II.

Elytra flavous for the most part. Species 20-26.

20. *M. Klugii*, Dej.

M. robusta, parallela, rugosa, opaca, subpubescens, fusco-flava, maculis viridibus ornata; *caput* foveolatum; *thorax* transverse depressus, subrugosus; *scutellum* rufo-flavum; *elytra* robusta, rugosa, fusco-flava, notis quatuor utrinque viridescens, 1^a scutellari magna, longitudinali, 2^a marginali antemedia minuta, 3^a marginali postmedia minuta, 4^a suturali postmedia circulari; *pedes* et *corpus subtus* rufo-flava; *antennæ* robustæ, fuscæ, art. 1^o rufo.
Long. corp. lin. 5-6; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3.

Brazil.

21. *M. rubiginosa*.

M. robusta, parallela, crebre rugosa, rubiginosa, vittis duabus virid-nigris a basi ad apicem; *caput* rugosum, subpubescens, versus apicem flavescens; *thorax* transversus, nigro-rubiginosus, lateribus pallidioribus; *elytra* thorace latiora, parallela, rugosa, rubiginosa, vittis duabus (subsuturali et marginali) indistinctis indeterminatis nigro-viridibus a basi ad apicem; hæ vittæ aliquando interruptæ vel post medium omnino evanescent; *antennæ* robustæ, nigrae; *pedes* et *corpus subtus* rufo-flava, tibiis aliquando nigro-fuscescentibus.
Long. corp. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. 2 - $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Brazil.

22. *M. glauca*, Dej.

M. robusta, subparallela, crebre punctata vel subrugosa, testaceo-pubescens, vel flava vel rufo-flava vel fusca, antennis nigrescentibus; *caput* leviter rugosum; *thorax* paulum transverse depressus, rugosus; *scutellum* triangulare, apice truncato; *elytra* thorace latiora, leviter pubescentia; *antennæ* satis breves et versus apicem incrassatæ, fuscæ, art. basalibus plerumque testaceo annulatis; *pedes* et *corpus subtus* rufo-fuscescentia.
Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

New Granada; Bolivia.

23. *M. frontalis*.

M. parallela, crebre punctata, flavo-fusca, capitis fronte nigra; *caput* fortiter longitudinaliter foveolatum, flavum; *thorax* leviter punctatus, flavus; *scutellum* fuscum; *elytra* parallela, crebre et minute punctata, subtiliter pubescentia, flavo-fusca; *antennæ* elongatulæ, nigrae, art. 1^o-6^m ab infra præsertim flavescens; *pedes* et *corpus subtus* flava.

Long. corp. lin. 4, lat. lin. 2.

Campeche; Central America.

24. *M. fuscescens*.

M. parallela, crebre punctata, fuscescens, antennis et tibiis nigris; *caput* longitudinaliter foveolatum, leviter rugosum; *thorax* transverse evidenter depressus, rugosus; *elytra* subtiliter pubescentia; *antennæ* nigræ; *corpus subtus* et *pedes* flavescentia.

Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Bolivia.

25. *M. nigricornis*.

M. robusta, parallela, crebre punctata vel rugosa, læte pallide rufa, antennis et tarsis nigris; *caput* rugosum; *thorax* vix transverse sed evidentius juxta latus utrinque depressus, crebre punctatus; *scutellum* subquadratum; *elytra* thorace multum latiora, robusta; *antennæ* robustæ, nigræ; *corpus subtus* rufo-flavum; *pedes* rufo-fusci, tibiis et tarsis nigris.

Long. corp. lin. 4; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{3}$.

Bogota. Conspicuous by its bright pale-red coloration.

26. *M. atricornis*.

M. robusta, parallela, crebrius punctata, flava vel flavo-fusca; *caput* longitudinaliter foveolatum, punctatum; *thorax* punctatus; *elytra* parallela; *antennæ* robustæ, paulum versus apicem incrassatæ, nigræ, art. 1^o rufescente; *corpus subtus* rufum; *pedes* rufi, tibiis et tarsis interdum fusco-nigris.

Long. corp. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

This species may be easily separated from *M. nigricornis* by its smaller size, its more depressed and more parallel form, and its flavous (not rufous) colour.

Jacquelin du Val has described (in the 'Histoire de l'île de Cuba,' Insectes, p. 304) a "*Cœlomera*" which I am unable to recognize: the description, unfortunately, omits all notice of the antennæ, and otherwise is somewhat imperfect. It is not a *Dircema*. Probably it is a species of *Monocesta*, this genus being the only one which extends northwards as far as the United States:—

" *Cœlomera opacipennis*.

"*C. oblonga*, testacea; elytris brunneis, opacis, pube subtili brevissima sericeis, margine reflexo pectoreque medio nigro-cyaneis; thorace valde transverso, medio transversim impresso, basi sinuato, angulis posticis acutiusculis. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Cuba."

Genus XII. CÆLOMERA, Erichs.; Chev. Dej. Cat. ed. 3. 399; D'Orbign. Dict. Univ. d'Hist. Natur. iv. 75; Erichson, Conspectus Ins. Peruan. p. 164.

Generi *Monocestæ*, ut hic definito, affinis; differt (ut a Dom. Erichson indicatum est) in antennis; art. 1^o elongato, 2^o brevi, 3^o art. primo multum longiore, 4^o primo æquali, 5^o–11^m velut art. secundus

brevibus: differt etiam in forma corporis; in speciebus plurimis corpus parallelum, rarius post medium ampliatum: in reliquis genus *Monocestam* æquat.

The above diagnosis will suffice to point out the peculiarity of the antennæ, which is sufficiently important to constitute a very natural genus: the third joint is more than usually produced, and the fifth and subsequent joints are very short. There is also a general difference in form: while one or two species [and those from the head quarters of *Monocesta*, Cayenne and the Amazons], *C. Cayennensis*, *C. modesta*, resemble *Monocesta* in the post-medial dilatation of the elytra, the majority of species (which are from Brazil) are decidedly more parallel, though robust in form; and several species from New Granada and Columbia are entirely parallel and subattenuate.

Section I.

Species more or less broadly ovate; elytra broadly margined.
Species 1-7.

1. *C. modesta*.

C. depressa, lata, punctata, flavo-fusca, prothorace et antennis flavis; *caput* ad basin longitudinaliter foveolatum, punctatum, rufo-flavum; *thorax* satis latus, punctatus, rufo-flavus; *scutellum* subquadratum, punctatum; *elytra* depressa, lata, versus apicem ampliata, leviter flavo-pubescentia, rugosa, flavo-fusca; *antennæ* rufo-fuscae, art. 1^o-3^m flavescentibus; *corpus subtus* et *pedes* rufo-fusca. Long. corp. lin. $7\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. 5.

This species differs from *M. rufo-fusca* in the greater breadth of its thorax, its differently formed scutellum, its more depressed form, and its coloration.

Amazons.

2. *C. rufo-fusca*.

C. lata, subpubescens, leviter rugosa, rufo-fusca; *caput* longitudinaliter atque etiam transverse foveolatum, punctatum, rufum, fovea longitudinali iterumque basi nigris; *thorax* vix ut in *C. modesta* latus, sed transversus, punctatus, rufus, macula utrinque nigra insulata; *scutellum* punctatum, rufo-fuscum; *elytra* satis lata, satis robusta, rugosa, subpubescentia, rufo-fusca; *antennæ* art. 1^o-4^m nigris, reliqui desunt; *pedes* nigri, femoribus fusco-nigris; *corpus subtus* rufum.

Long. corp. lin. $6\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. 4.

C. rufo-fusca is certainly nearly related to the Amazonian *C. modesta*. I decide, however, that it must be a distinct species: its coloration is different (this of itself has no value in this group); but, besides coloration, the thorax is relatively much narrower.

Brazil. A single example from the collection of M. Laferté.

3. *C. bajula*, Oliv. Ent. vi. 618. 5, pl. 2. f. 17.

This is a not uncommon Cayenne species; it is subject to a considerable variation in the form of the thorax, the sides of which are sometimes rounded, sometimes rectangular,—and especially in the form of the elytra; some examples in my cabinet have the elytra much compressed. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

4. *C. (Galleruca) lanio*, Sahlb., Dalm.

C. derasa, Hoffmans. *C. Braziliensis*, Dej. Cat. *C. læta*, Baly, Trans. Ent. Soc. (1865) 344.

C. parallela, ♂ elytris paulum post medium ampliatis, leviter rugosa, elytris nigro-cyaneis; *caput* leviter foveolatum, rufum; *thorax* sparsim punctatus, vel rufus vel flavo-rufus; *scutellum* impunctatum, flavum; *elytra* leviter rugosa, sparsim pubescentia, vel nigra vel nigro-cyanea; *antennæ* nigrae; *pedes* fusi, femoribus rufis; *corpus subtus* rufum.

Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$.

This species is nearly allied to *C. Cayennensis*, Fab., but is readily separated from it by its larger size and by the black basal joints of the antennæ.

Brazil. A very common species.

5. *C. Cayennensis*, Fab. Syst. El. i. 480. 11; Ent. Syst. ii. 14. Oliv. Ent. vi. 617.

C. Cajennensis, Fab. Mant. i. 74. 93, and in S. Nat. Gmel. i. 4. 1669. 85.

Differs from *C. lanio* of this paper in its smaller size, in the rugose, almost reticulated (not quite so much punctate) surface of the elytra, and in the black coloration of the antennæ and underside. One or two examples have the antennæ rufo-flavous.

The species has a very extended range: I have examples not only from Cayenne, but from Peru, Columbia, and Brazil. It is probably the *C. Columbica* of Schönh. *C. Peruana*, Erichs. (Consp. Ins. Peruan. 165) must be referred to it.

6. *C. ruficollis*, Oliv. Ent. 6. 616; Encycl. Ins. 6. 586 (1790).

C. ruficornis, Baly, Trans. Ent. Soc. (1865), 343.

Very nearly related to *C. Cayennensis*, Fab., of which indeed it may be but a local variety. Both *C. ruficollis*, Oliv., and *C. Cayennensis*, Fab., are subject to some variation, the species before us being distinguished by its rufous antennæ and somewhat more brightly rufous thorax.

Brazil; Campos, Espiritu Santo. I have examples also from Peru, which are identical, with the exception of the colour of the scutellum.

Olivier gives *C. nigripennis* (Fab. Ent. Syst. Em. 2. 14. 9, published 1775; Syst. El. i. 480) as a synonym of this species. *C. nigripennis*, F., is from Surinam. I cannot quite trace the reasons of Olivier's position, but prefer to retain his name without hesitation, as being well established, as well as based on his excellent authority.

7. *C. picta*, Baly, Descript. of New, &c., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1865, 344.

Length 5-4 lin.; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

A common species at Ega, Upper Amazons.

Section II.

Species robust, parallel, abbreviated in form. Species 8-10.

8. *C. induta*.

C. robusta, satis parallela, pallide et subtiliter pubescens, testaceo-fusca, thorace medio macula utrinque elytris antemediis et apice elytrorum late fusco-nigris; *caput* subrugosum, obscure testaceum, basi nigra; *thorax* satis magnus, transversus, lateribus antemediis subdilatis, subpubescens, macula media nigro-fusca; *scutellum* rufo-fuscum; *elytra* robusta, subrugosa, pubescentia, testaceo-fusca, macula basali indeterminata insulata (alteraque minore ad antemedium marginem) et dimidio apicali nigris; *antennæ* nigrae, art. 1^o-3^m fulvescentibus; *pedes* rufo-fulvi, tibiis apicalibus et tarsis fulvis; *corpus subtus* flavo-rufum.

Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. 3.

Amazons. Taken by Mr. Bates.

9. *C. tibialis*, Dej.

C. robusta, paulum ampliata, flavo-fusca, tibiis tarsis et antennis nigro-fuscis; differt a *C. bajula* Oliv. in corpore robusto, parum depresso, vix ampliata, in antennis gracilioribus, fuscis (vix nigris), in colore quoque corporis subtus, prothoracis et femorum.

Long. corp. lin. 6; lat. lin. $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Probably a distinct species from *C. bajula*, which is very variable in form and size; it may be separated as well by its colour (rufo-flavous prothorax and underside) as by the greater attenuation of the antennæ.

Cayenne.

10. *C. maculicollis*.

C. parallela, robusta, subpubescens, fusco-rufa, tibiis, tarsis, antennis, fronte capitis et maculis thoracis tribus nigris; *caput* longitudinaliter foveolatum, subpunctatum, ad frontem bimaculatum; *thorax* transverse leviter depressus, fortiter punctatus, nigro maculatus, macula basali media et macula laterali insulatis; *scutellum* fusco-rufum; *elytra* thorace latiora, parallela, apice rotundata, subtiliter

pubescentia, crebre punctata; *antennæ* robustæ, nigræ; *corpus subtus* rufo-flavum; *pedes* rufo-flavi, tibiis et tarsis nigro-fuscis.
Long. corp. lin. 5; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

I have received this very distinct species from M. Chevrolat's collection, with a label which I read "Honduras."

11. *C. ærata*.

C. parallela, satis attenuata, punctata, impubescentia, nigra, elytris æratis; *caput* haud foveolatum, punctatum; *thorax* vix elytra latitudine æquans, impunctatus, fusco-flavus; *scutellum* apice rotundatum, levissime punctatum; *elytra* parallelo-punctata, lævia, nitida, impubescentia, ærata; *antennæ* nigræ, *corpus subtus* nigrum, abdomine rufo; *pedes* nigri, femoribus rufis.
Long. corp. lin. $6\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. 3.

Columbia.

Section III.

Species parallel, attenuate in form. Sp. 11-16.

12. *C. submetallica*.

C. subparallela, leviter pubescens, punctata, rufo, thorace flavo-rufo, elytris metallice rufo-purpureis; *caput* leviter foveolatum, impunctatum, rufum, basi nigra; *thorax* thorace *C. æratæ* latior, in medio transverse depressus, impunctatus, flavo-rufus; *scutellum* leviter punctatum, flavum; *elytra* crebre punctata vel rugosa, metallice purpurea; *antennæ* nigræ; *corpus subtus* rufum; *pedes* nigro-fusci, femoribus rufo-flavis.
Long. corp. lin. $6\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Broader both in body and in relative breadth of thorax than *C. ærata*; the coloration also of the whole body is different.
Columbia.

13. *C. parallela*.

C. elongata, parallela, leviter rugosa, subtiliter testaceo pubescens, nigra, thorace et abdomine rufis; *caput* leviter ad medium foveolatum, punctatum; *thorax* impunctatus; *scutellum* impunctatum, nigrum; *elytra* parallela, testaceo pubescentia, rugosa; *antennæ* nigræ; *pedes* nigri, femoribus rufo-fuscis; *corpus subtus* nigrum, abdomine rufo.
Long. corp. lin. $6\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $6\frac{1}{2}$.

C. parallela differs abundantly in form from most of its congeners, being attenuate and parallel; it resembles *C. violaceipennis*, but may be separated from it by its fuscous-black, thickly pubescent, and rugose elytra.

New Granada.

14. *C. violaceipennis*.

C. elongata, parallela, subcylindrica, vix pubescens, punctata, nigra, abdomine pedibus et thorace rufis, elytris nigro-violaceis; *caput* longitudinaliter foveolatum, impunctatum, nigro-fuscum; *thorax*

transversus, lateribus antemediis subrotundatis, in medio transverse valde depressus, impunctatus, flavus; *scutellum* impunctatum, rufo-fuscum; *elytra* parallela, impubescentia, punctata, nigro-violacea; *antennæ* rufo-fuscae; *pedes* rufo-fusci, femoribus rufis; *corpus subtus* nigrum, abdomine rufo.

Long. corp. lin. 7; lat. lin. 3.

Nearly allied to *C. parallela* of this paper, but separable from it by the blue (not fuscous-black) colour of the elytra, which are impubescent, nearly glabrous, and distinctly punctate, not rugose.

Columbia.

15. *C. tenuicornis*.

C. elongata, subparallela, subpubescens, nigra, femoribus et thorace rufis; *caput* longitudinaliter ad medium et transverse inter oculos foveolatum, punctatum, nigrum; *thorax* penitus planus, vix ut in *C. parallela* fortiter transverse depressus, rufus; *scutellum* leviter punctatum, nigrum; *elytra* subparallela, elongata, rugosa, nigra; *antennæ* subgraciles, nigrae; *pedes* nigri, femoribus rufo-fuscis; *corpus subtus* nigrum.

Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Very nearly allied to *C. parallela*, but differing from it in its less parallel form, the transverse fovea on the head, the less marked transverse depression of the thorax, and the colour of the underside; the antennæ, also, are evidently somewhat more attenuate.

Bolivia.

16. *C. binotata*, Dej.

C. parallela, subrugosa, rufo-flava, elytris et maculis duabus thoracis nigro-cyaneis; *caput* leviter punctatum, foveolatum, nigrum; *thorax* sparsim punctatus, flavo-rufus, macula utrinque circulari submedia nigra; *scutellum* impunctatum, flavum; *elytra* leviter rugosa, subpubescentia, nigro-cyanea; *antennæ* nigrae; *corpus subtus* rufo-fuscum; *pedes* nigro-fusci, femoribus rufo-flavescentibus.

Long. corp. lin. 6; lat. lin. 3.

To be distinguished from all its congeners by the two constant black maculations on the thorax; in size not unlike *M. Brasiliensis*, but differing in coloration, a trifle more parallel and narrower, and with the thorax not quite so obviously depressed.

Brazil.

Genus XIII. CORAIA.

Satis elongata, parallela et robusta. *Caput* verticale. *Palpi maxillares* elongati. *Thorax* subquadratus, penitus transversus, margine anteriore recto, angulis anticis distinctis (incurvatis, corpus arcte amplexentibus), lateribus atque etiam angulis posticis subrotundatis;

discus plus minus transverse et inæqualiter depressus. *Scutellum* subtriangulare, apice truncato. *Elytra* parallela, pubescentia, punctata, paulum latitudine thoracem superantia. *Antennæ* robustæ, elongatæ, filiformes, longitudine corpus penitus æquantes, art. 1° ad apicem distincte incrassato, art. 3° et 4° subæqualibus et art. primo brevioribus, art. 2° brevi, art. 5°–10^m æqualibus et penitus art. tertium æquantibus, art. 11° longiore et attenuato. *Pedes* elongati, robusti, tarsorum art. 1° et 2° æqualibus, unguiculis utrinque bifidis.

Coraia is a form which, by its almost quadrate thorax, its long and robust antennæ, and its parallel body, reminds us of a Longicorn. It is allied to *Monocesta*, but differs from all the species composing that genus: it is elongate and very parallel, instead of being (as in many species of *Monocesta*) broad and apically dilated; the antennæ are relatively considerably longer, and the form of the thorax is different. The genus *Coraia* is related to *Cœlomera* and *Monocesta* by the bipectinated unguiculi of the foot, by the relative lengths of the joints of the antennæ, and by the broadly transverse depression on the disk of the thorax. *Coraia* differs from *Galleruca* (*inter alia*) by the greater relative length of the antennæ. It may be separated from *Nestinus* by its much more robust antennæ, the third joint of which is equal to the fourth (in *Nestinus* the fourth being the longer), in its parallel form of body, and in the form of the thorax; the anterior angles closely embrace the sides, being depressed in position, not subporrect.

C. maculicollis.

C. elongata, parallela, vix depressa, rufo-fusca, humeris, thoracis maculis, tibiis, tarsis, femoribus maculis antennisque nigro-fuscis; *caput* super antennarum bases bituberculatum, rugosum, rufo-flavum, labro tuberculis et basi late nigris; *thorax* rufus, macula media longitudinali et lateribus mediis (late) nigris; *scutellum* punctatum, rufo-fuscum; *elytra* thorace paulum latiora, parallela, rugosa, humeris et margine tenui elytrorum antemedio nigris; *antennæ* nigrae; *corpus* subtus rufo-fuscum; *pedes* nigri, femoribus rufis, ad medium nigro maculatis.

Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Not an uncommon species in Mexico. I have received it under the name of *astuta*, Chevr.

Genus XIV. NESTINUS.

Parallela. *Caput* subverticale. *Thorax* transversus, margine anteriore submarginato, angulis anticis modice productis, lateribus atque etiam angulis posticis subrotundatis, marginibus undique leviter marginatis, disco plano vel leviter depresso. *Scutellum* subtriangulare, apice rotundato. *Elytra* thorace paulum latiora, crebre punctata, plerumque submetallescentia. *Antennæ* graciles, elongatæ,

filiformes, corpus longitudine penitus æquantes, art. 1° subgloboso, 2° minore, 3° primum æquante, 4° et 5° tertium superantibus et subæqualibus, 6°-11^m subæqualibus. *Pedes* elongati, tarsorum art. basali longitudine art. 2^m superante, unguiculis utrinque bifidis.

Nestinus approaches *Coraia* in the length of the antennæ and the relative length of the basal joint of the tarsus; it differs from that genus in the slender form of the antennæ, in the fourth joint being longer than the third, and also in the form of the thorax. The known species that represent the genus are three or four in number, and all from Mexico.

1. *N. bimaculatus*.

N. parallelus, rugosus, fusco-flavus; thorace et elytrorum apicibus nigro maculatis; *caput* ad basin leviter foveolatum, punctatum, fusco-flavum, fovea tenuiter nigra; *thorax* crebre punctatus, macula media insulata, alteraque etiam utrinque laterali nigris; *scutellum* impunctatum, nigro-fuscum; *elytra* fortiter et crebre punctata, fusco-flava, macula utrinque apicali circulari insulata nigro-cyanea; *corpus subtus*, *pedes* et *antennæ* flavo-fusca.

Long. corp. lin. $6\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Guatemala.

2. *N. regalis*.

N. elongatus, subparallelus, fortiter punctatus vel rugosus, pallide flavus, elytris vel æneo vel aureo metallescentibus, antennis et tibiis nigris; *caput* leviter foveolatum, punctatum, pallide flavum, macula basali media nigra; *thorax* punctatus, pallide flavus, macula media minuta, et altera utrinque media laterali nigris; *scutellum* impunctatum, rufo-flavum; *elytra* fortiter et crebre punctata vel æneo- vel aureo-metallescentia; *antennæ* nigrae; *pedes* nigri, femoribus flavo-fuscis; *corpus subtus* flavo-fuscum.

Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. 2- $2\frac{3}{4}$.

Mexico. I possess an example from California, which presents no variation from the Mexican form.

3. *N. incertus*.

N. subparallelus, punctatus, lævis, flavus; elytris fusco-viridescentibus, thorace fusco-flavo, antennis fuscis; *caput* crebre punctatum, flavum, basi late nigra; *thorax* transversus, latus, subdepressus, planus, lævis, angulis posticis rotundatis, crebre punctatus, fusco-flavus; *scutellum* leviter punctatum, flavum; *elytra* parallela, lævia, crebre punctata; *antennæ* robustæ, nigrae; *pedes* rufo-flavi, tarsis fuscis; *corpus subtus* rufo-flavum.

Long. corp. lin. 6; lat. lin. 3.

A somewhat aberrant form of *Nestinus*, but which agrees in the main with the generic diagnosis. It is possible that hereafter it may constitute a separate genus.

Brazil.



Clark, Hamlet. 1865. "XXXV.—An examination of the Dejeanian genus *Cœlomera* (Coleoptera Phytophaga) and its affinities." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 16, 315–325.

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