sparsim obsoletissime punctulato; elytris sparsim subtiliter punctatis, cumque seriebus punctorum majorum, internis ad basin subtillioribus.

Long. 3, lat. 24 lin.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, 2500 to 4000 feet (Champion).

The punctuation of the wing-cases, although very fine, is distinct; the series of large punctures are remarkably distinct, and consist of rather distant large punctures, not placed in striae; the sutural series, however, after the basal portion, becomes a stria. The mentum shows an extraordinary sexual character in the male; its surface is opaque and flat and bears fine golden hairs, the base has a crista formed by such hairs very densely packed, and a similar crest divides the surface longitudinally in two halves; the edges and front are margined with fine hairs, which do not, however, form crests like the basal and middle series. In the female these basal and median crests are entirely absent, and the surface of the mentum shows a feebler punctuation and pubescence, as in many species of Cyclonotum.

2. Cycloty pus latissimus.

Subhemisphaericus, supra niger, nitidus, subitus piceus, pedibus rufus; palpis antennisque tectaeis, harum clava subinflata; capite minus sparsim punctato; prothorace valve transverso, nitidissimo, sparsim obsoletissime punctulato; elytris sat crebre fere fortior punctatis, cumque seriebus punctorum majorum, internis ad basin subtillioribus.

Long. 3, lat. 24 lin.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (Janson).

This species is very closely allied to C. godmani, but the punctuation of the elytra is considerably less fine, and the outline of the two species is somewhat different, owing to the afterbody in C. latissimus being more narrowed behind.

The species is described from a single badly preserved individual, which is apparently a female.

PEROCHTHES.


The relation of this genus to the Cyclonotum group of genera, as well as to Cercyon, is considerable, although it is very different from any described form; the antennae and head are of the Cercyon type, while the structure of the pieces round the middle coxae is rather of the nature of what exists in Cyclonotum. The prosternum is excessively reduced on each side, so that a gap is left between the central piece and the side piece on each side; this central piece is slightly produced in front in the middle, and is