testaceus; capite thoraceque dense subtilissime aciculato-stringosulis; elytris striatis, striis internis subtilioribus, externis remote crenatis; pectore abdomineque basi sat fortiter punctatis.
Long. \( \frac{3}{4} \), lat. \( \frac{1}{4} \) lin.

*Hab. Guatemala, Cubilguitz (Champion); Nicaragua, Chontales (Janson).*

The narrow oval form attenuated behind, and the excessively convex upper surface, combined with the peculiar sculpture of the head and the thorax, make this species easily recognized. The pubescence of the upper surface is very scanty and fine, and so is not readily noticed. The apical portion of the elytra is usually somewhat paler, as in many other of the allied species. The front tibiae are slender and without any trace of emargination; and their outer margin bears only exceedingly minute spines, while the middle and hind tibiae are quite unarmed. Owing to the very convex and peculiar form, the length of the prothorax is about twice as great along the middle as it is at the lateral margin.

**DELHOSTETHUS.**


This genus should be placed between *Oosterum* and *Cryptopleurum*. It differs from the former in numerous points of structure, of which the most important and easily observed is the shape of the central piece of the mesosternum: this forms a large, flat, but strongly margined tablet in front of the middle coxae; this pentagon is quite as long as, or longer than broad, and its lateral angles are but little marked, so that it approximates in form to a broad oval. From *Cryptopleurum* the genus is very distinct by the less widely separated middle coxae and the different shape of the mesosternal tablet, by the structure of the middle of the prosternum, which, though very distinctly differentiated from the lateral parts, is not flat and is strongly carinated along the middle; the margins of the prothorax, too, form sharp edges and are not inflected.

I am not acquainted with any species of the genus other than the two discovered by Mr. Champion.

1. **Deltostethus sulcatus.** (Tab. IV. fig. 2.)

Rotundato-ovalis, posterior acuminatus, niger, subitus piceosus vel rufescens; capite thoraceque crebre, profundè punctatis, opacis vel parum nitidis; elytris nitidis, profundè sulcatis, sulcis crenatis, interstititis haud punctatis, vix pubescensibus; antennarum basi, palpis pedibusque testaceis.

Long. 1, lat. vix \( \frac{3}{4} \) lin.

*Hab. Guatemala, Purula, Senahu, San Juan in Vera Paz, Capetillo, Las Mercedes 3000 feet (Champion); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (Champion).*

The species varies much in colour, being sometimes very black, becoming in other specimens more dilute, and when rather immature is sordid yellow; the mentum is