very slight, almost the same as in *O. spinifrons*, the chief one being that the penultimate segment has some fine punctuation on the middle of the hind margin.

14. **Oxytelus latifrons.**

*Niger, nitidus; elytris piceis, antennarum basi, mandibulis pedibusque testaceis; prothorace trisulcato, interstititis latioribus, parce punctatis; elytris punctatis, vix strigosis.***

*Mas clypeo medio longius spinoso-producto.*

*Long. 4 1/2 millim.*

*Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (Champion).*

Head of the male short and broad; the vertex smooth, not channelled, the middle finely strigose; clypeus polished, and produced into a very long spine in front, the oblique channel on each side deep; mandibles very long. Terminal ventral plate deeply bininate, so that the middle forms a short, broad lobe; hind margin of the penultimate segment emarginate in the middle, and obsolescently punctate in front of this.

Though we have only one male, and it is very close to the three preceding species, it will probably be found more easy to separate it, as the intervals between the thoracic grooves are rather more flattened and broader.

15. **Oxytelus incilis.**

*Piceus, capite nigrò, pedibus flavis; clypeo nitido, vertice strigoso-punctato; prothorace profunde trisulcato; elytris brevibus, parce punctatis, vix strigosis.*

*Mas clypeo medio breviter spinoso-producto.*

*Long. 3 millim.*

*Hab. GUATEMALA, Cortepoque 1300 feet (Champion); PANAMA, San Miguel in the Pearl Islands (Champion).*

This is smaller than either of the foregoing species, and has joints 7–10 of the antennae transverse. The head has the vertex strigose, and a short channel in the middle; it has no oblique lateral channel. There is very little punctuation on the thorax, and the sculpture of the elytra is much effaced. The male can be readily distinguished from the female by its head being larger and spinose in front; this sex is destitute of any notable abdominal character.

16. **Oxytelus exaratus.**

*Niger, sat nitidius; fortiter strigosus; pedibus flavis, mandibulis antennarumque articulo ultimo rufescensibus; prothorace profunde trisulcato.*

*Long. 4 millim.*

*Hab. GUATEMALA, Balheu in Vera Paz 3000 feet (Champion).*

This, though closely allied to the preceding species, is readily distinguished from all of them by the dense coarse strigosity of the wing-cases, on which no punctures can be detected. We have only one example, which is no doubt a female. The antennae are elongate, the basal joints piceous, the penultimate joint quite as long as broad, the