sides in the male straight and diverging from the base to some distance beyond the middle, thence abruptly converging to the apex; nearly parallel posteriorly, then converging and sinuate from immediately above the middle towards the apex in the female, the anterior angle in both sexes armed with a stout subacute tooth; upper surface rugose-punctate, an irregular vitta on the sides, together with four longer depressions on the disc, black, the two anterior depressions transverse, often confluent, and in some specimens concolorous with the general surface of the thorax. Scutellum subquadrate. Elytra narrowly oblong, slightly increasing in width towards the posterior angle, the latter distinct in both sexes, abruptly dilated laterally in the male; the lateral margin armed with a number of short acute teeth, the apical margin obtusely rounded, more coarsely serrate; upper surface finely seriate-punctate; each elytron with a number of strongly raised ridges, which anastomose, and form an irregular network over the surface; on the middle disc and again at the apex near the suture, they are more strongly elevated than on the other portions of the surface.

2. Octotoma championi.

Oblongo-elongata, dorso subdeplanata, nigra, nitida; pedibus nigro-piceis, femorum basi gennubusque pallide rufopiceis; capite thoracique piceo-rufis, illo vertice antennarumque clavo nigris; thorace transverso, lateribus rotundatis, dorso nigro maculato, crebre et fortiter punctato, disco posteriori utrinque excavato; elytris oblongis, apicem versus ampliatis, lateribus serratis, ante angulum pectico sinuatis, angulo ipso late extrorsum dilatato, fortiter serrato; cupris, seriato-punctatis, rete irregulari, fortiter sed irregulariter elevatis.

Long. 2½ lin.

Hab. Guatemala, Capetillo (Champion). A single specimen.

Vertex opaque, minutely granulose, and, together with the antennal club, black. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long; sides rounded, more quickly converging anteriorly, the anterior angle produced into a stout, subacute, slightly excurred tooth; surface transversely convex, strongly and deeply punctured on the sides, more closely and rather less strongly punctured on the middle disc; hinder disc broadly excavated on either side, the anterior disc with faint traces of two similar excavations. Elytra oblong, slightly dilated posteriorly; sides serrate, sinuate just before reaching the posterior angle, the latter broadly dilated laterally, coarsely serrate; upper surface sculptured as in O. scabripennis.

Separated from the above-named species by its broader thorax and by the much more broadly dilated posterior angles of the elytra—in other respects very similar.

3. Octotoma marginicollis. (Tab. IV. fig. 1.)


Subcuneiformis, depressa, picea, subnita; subbas nitida, pedibus piceo-fulvis, antennis (basi excepta) scutelloque flavis; thorace transverso, rude rugoso-punctato, ante medium et ad basin transversim excavato, flavo, piceo maculato; elytris oblongis, pone medium paullo ampliatis, apice rotundatis, irregulariter serrulatis,