

the hind angles of the prothorax, joint 2 short, about half the length of 4, 3 longer than 4 or 5, the latter equal, the outer joints gradually becoming longer. Prothorax broader than long, parallel in its basal half as seen from above, and arcuately narrowing in front; densely, rugosely punctured, with the interspaces raised; the base slightly longitudinally swollen in the middle and with a smooth very deep fovea on either side of this. Elytra moderately elongate, gradually narrowing from about the middle; distinctly striate, the interstices rugulosely punctate, becoming closely and very distinctly granulate towards the base. Antennal grooves deep, extending to the hind angles of the prothorax, about half the width of the propleural triangle. Intercostal process of the prosternum gradually narrowing and ending in a laterally compressed blunt tooth. Epipleuræ deeply grooved in front. Fifth ventral segment abruptly narrowing from a little beyond the middle and produced at the apex into a laterally compressed obtuse tooth, the entire apex very coarsely punctured. First joint of the hind tarsi longer than the others united. Claws rectangularly dilated at the base.

Length 10, breadth  $3\frac{1}{10}$  millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Chiapas (*M. Trujillo*).

One example. Allied to *F. ventralis*, de Bonv., from Colombia, but differing from it in having two smooth deep foveæ at the base of the thorax, the epipleuræ grooved in front, the head with a distinct interocular carina, the body more parallel, &c. Amongst the Central-American species enumerated by Dr. Horn it comes nearest to *F. affinis*, de Bonv., from which it may be known by the less parallel prosternal process, the grooved epipleuræ, the distinct interocular carina, the more granulate elytra, and the form of the fifth ventral segment, this being perhaps a sexual character.

#### PLESIOFORNAX (p. 232).

##### **Plesiofornax ligniperda** (p. 234).

To the localities given, add:—GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

De Bonvouloir's description appears to have been made from females only, the Mexican specimen in the Sallé collection being evidently of that sex. The male example from Cerro Zunil differs from this latter in having the antennæ very elongate—the sexes differing in this respect in the same way as the closely allied *P. pectoralis*, Horn—and the thorax much less rounded at the sides, narrowing from the base.

##### **Plesiofornax longicornis** (p. 235).

To the locality given, add:—COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu (*Rogers*).

A single female example of a *Plesiofornax* from Costa Rica probably belongs to this species, described from males only, differing from them in having the antennæ not more than one-half the length of the body, and the thorax a little more closely and more coarsely punctured. An additional male of *P. longicornis* has been found since Dr. Horn's description was published. The female measures  $14\frac{1}{2}$  millim. in length.