

1. *Echocerus maxillosus*.

Trogosita maxillosa, Fabr. Syst. Eleuth. i. p. 155¹.

Trogosita maxillaris, Beauv. Ins. d'Afr. & Amer. p. 125, t. 32. f. 4².

Gnathocerus maxillosus, Lacord. Gen. Col. v. p. 322, nota³; Wollast. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 3rd ser. vi. p. 49 (1860)⁴; Col. Atlant. App. p. 61⁵.

Echocerus maxillosus, Horn, loc. cit.⁶

Hab. NORTH AMERICA⁶.—MEXICO, Guanajuato (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Paraiso (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).—COLOMBIA³; SOUTH AMERICA^{1 2 3}; ANTILLES³; MADEIRA^{4 5}; CANARY ISLANDS.

This is another species now becoming introduced, through the medium of commerce, into various parts of the world.

2. *Echocerus analis*. (Tab. VII. fig. 7, ♂.)

Elongate ovate, subparallel, convex, black, shining. Antennæ stout, the joints from the fourth becoming strongly transverse, the last joint broad and rounded at the apex. Head rather broad, deeply sunk into the prothorax, with a few fine scattered punctures, almost smooth, shining; in the male the lateral margins of the front (antennary orbits) extended and foliaceous, reaching more than halfway across the eyes (as in *Gnathocerus*), and rounded externally (as in *Echocerus*), and the mandibles armed above with a long, suberect, sickle-shaped incurved horn (as in *Echocerus*), and the space between the eyes transversely raised (almost touching the anterior margin of the prothorax) and armed with two rounded tubercles; prothorax scarcely broader than long, the sides almost straight, scarcely narrower at the base, feebly sinuate behind, the anterior angles obtuse and rounded, the hind angles subrectangular, the base closely embracing the elytra, and with a distinct and rather deeply impressed oblique fovea on each side, the surface closely and rather coarsely punctured; elytra the width of the prothorax at the base, the sides almost parallel to beyond the middle, regularly and rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices closely and very finely punctured, the apical third red; epipleuræ not reaching the apex of the elytra; head in front, the mandibles, the antennæ, and legs, red; the first joint of the posterior tarsi short, about the length of the two following joints united.

Length 4 millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

One example, found under bark.

SICINUS.

Form of *Echocerus*; in the male the mandibles armed above with a broad, recurved, suberect horn (broad at the base, diverging and truncate at the apex in *S. guatemalensis*, feebly converging and pointed at the apex in *S. brevipes*), the lateral margins of the front extended and foliaceous and reaching behind about halfway across the eyes, and the space between the eyes armed with two large tubercles (in the female with small rounded prominences); antennæ as in *Echocerus*, the penultimate joints strongly transverse, the apical joint short and broad, and rounded at the apex; legs short, the femora gradually narrowed to the apex (not swollen at the inner apical angle as in *Gnathocerus*); first joint of the posterior tarsi about as long as the two following joints united; epipleuræ not reaching the apex of the elytra.

I place two small species from Central America in this genus, which, as we have retained *Echocerus* as generically distinct from *Gnathocerus*, it has also become necessary to separate. One of these species was captured at light, in company with other