

This genus includes two Central-American species, one of which (*I. cephalotes*) is not at all uncommon in Mexico and Guatemala. *Iccius* may be readily recognized from *Echocerus*, its nearest ally, by its elongate or cylindrical form, and the denticulate anterior tibiae, as well as by the characters given above. Both species are found under bark.

1. ***Iccius cephalotes***. (Tab. VII. fig. 8, ♂; 8 a, side view of head.)

Elongate ovate, subparallel, strongly convex, colour varying from dark reddish ferruginous to black, shining. Head coarsely and closely punctured, the epistoma smoother; in the male the lateral margins of the front broadly and subangularly extended and foliaceous (scarcely reaching halfway across the eyes and not projecting beyond them), the mandibles armed above with a long, erect, sickle-shaped horn, and the space between the eyes with two stout, suberect tubercles (placed close together and distant from the eyes); in the female the sides of the front slightly swollen and reflexed; prothorax broader than long, transversely convex, the angles obtuse and rounded, widest about the middle, rounded at the sides, the base subtruncate, coarsely, closely, and equally punctured; elytra long (more than twice as long as the prothorax), about as wide as the prothorax at the base, convex, subparallel to beyond the middle, regularly punctate-striate, the interstices flat and somewhat coarsely and closely punctured, the humeri obtuse, colour varying from reddish ferruginous to black, sometimes black with the base or suture reddish, sometimes reddish ferruginous with the suture broadly darker; head and prothorax beneath coarsely and closely, the metasternum and ventral segments more sparingly, punctured.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Las Mercedes, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Many specimens. Poorly developed males of this species have the horns and tubercles shorter; the foliaceous lateral margin of the head less extended, rounded, and not subangulate externally. We figure a well-developed male from Las Mercedes.

2. ***Iccius cylindricus***. (Tab. VII. fig. 9, ♂; 9 a, side view of head.)

Very long and narrow, cylindrical, black, shining. Head very closely and rugulosely, the epistoma more sparingly, punctured, the epistoma well defined posteriorly by a deep transverse impression (in the centre of which, in the male, is a deep fovea), the lateral margins of the front swollen and feebly foliaceous (not extending so far outwardly as the eyes, and only slightly impinging on them), the mandibles armed above with a long, suberect, sickle-shaped horn, and the space between the eyes with a strong, slightly curved, suberect tubercle in the middle; prothorax cylindrical, longer than broad, very feebly margined at the sides, the base truncate, the sides almost straight, the angles obtuse, coarsely and closely punctured; elytra about twice as long, and of the same width, as the prothorax, parallel nearly to the apex, not closely embracing the prothorax, the humeri rounded, irregularly and shallowly punctate-striate, the striae interrupted and more or less confounded with the almost equally coarsely punctured flat interstices; the three basal and the apical joints of the antennæ, the palpi, the front of the head, the mandibles and appendages, the basal half of the elytra (the suture excepted), and the legs, reddish testaceous or ferruginous.

Length 3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

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

Two examples only of this very distinct species were obtained.