and *P. ochreus*, Fall); two species, however, are known from Lower California. The eleven forms now added from within our limits are closely related to some of those inhabiting the Palæarctic region, *P. longicornis*, indeed, being a near ally of *P. pterygomalis*, Boh. The basally connate claws is perhaps the best character by which to distinguish *Polydrosus* from most of the allied genera, and the sharply defined, narrow scrobes separate it from *Phyllobius*. The antennæ are extremely slender in most of the forms here described; the femora are unarmed; and the scrobes vary in length according to the species, sometimes extending to the lower surface of the rostrum. These insects attack *Quercus*, *Salix*, *Alnus*, *Corylus*, &c., and many more species will doubtless be found to occur in the New World*. The Central-American forms may be tabulated thus:—

<i>a</i> .	Antennæ long, the outer joints of the funiculus oblong or obconic, the scape nearly or quite reaching the front of the prothorax. a¹. Scrobes shorter; antennæ slender; prothorax cylindrical or subcylindrical. a². Elytra with moderately prominent humeri; head shorter. a³. Upper surface without green scales.	
	 a⁴. Elytra sharply fusco-fasciate	
	 c⁴. Scales shining golden-green; elytra with small dark patches; eyes moderately large	longicornis.
	eyes larger	partitus.
	 b². Elytra with more prominent humeri; head longer; upper surface with green or greyish scales	macrocephalus.
ь.	 c². Prothorax subconical; upper and under surfaces uniformly clothed with green scales	
	scrobes descending; prothorax short; elytra somewhat acuminate; upper surface uniformly clothed with green or metallic scales. c¹. Prothorax obliquely narrowed anteriorly; elytra with very fine short hairs. d¹. Prothorax strongly transverse, slightly narrowed anteriorly; elytra strongly setose	acuminatus. pallidisetis.

^{*} Two or three others are represented in our collection by worn examples only.

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