

eyes larger, the prothorax more uneven and shallowly sulcate, the alternate elytral interstices costate, the setæ much longer.

2. *Trachyphlæomimus solitarius* (p. 177).

Trachyphlæus solitarius, Sharp, *antea*, p. 177.

THAMIRAS, gen. nov.

Rostrum widened outwards, short, longer than the exposed portion of the head, the scrobes lateral, descending to the lower anterior margin of the eyes; eyes rather large, rounded, coarsely faceted, deeply inserted, extending for some distance inwards above; antennæ with a gradually widened scape, reaching the tubulate anterior portion of the prothorax, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, 3-7 short and moniliform, the club stout and ovate; mandibular scar rather large; mentum small, incompletely covering the maxillæ; prothorax constricted towards the apex, the short anterior portion tubulate; scutellum minute, narrow; elytra broad, subtriangular, hollowed at the base, the humeri arcuate and prominent in front; metasternum short, the episterna very narrowly exposed; ventral segment 2 about as long as 3 and 4 united, the sutures straight; legs short; femora clavate, unarmed; tibiæ strongly unguiculate, closely ciliate at the apex; tarsi with the lobes of the third joint narrow, the claws free; body densely squamose, strongly setose throughout, apterous.

Type, *T. undulatus*.

This genus is based upon a single species from the Los Altos region of Guatemala. It is related to *Trachyphlæomimus*. The somewhat flattened, subcordate, nodulose elytra and the subtubulate anterior portion of the prothorax give the insect a peculiar facies.

1. *Thamiras undulatus*, sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 32, 32 a.)

Broad, somewhat flattened above, black, the funiculus and tarsi obscure ferruginous; densely clothed with dark brown scales (those on the elytral prominences slightly paler), which are partly hidden by an earthy incrustation, the entire surface (the antennæ included) also set with rather long, scattered, blunt, semierect, curved, stout setæ. Rostrum slightly depressed at the base (appearing feebly curved when seen in profile). Prothorax broader than long, gradually, arcuately dilated from the base to the narrower tubulate apical portion; uneven, densely, finely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, somewhat cordate, broadly flattened on the disc anteriorly; punctate-striate, the interstices towards the sides and apex convex, and here and there nodose or undulate, the eighth with an oblong prominence below the shoulder. Fifth ventral segment slightly hollowed down the middle towards the apex. Anterior tibiæ abruptly bowed inwards towards the apex.

Length (excl. rostr.) $4\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (σ ?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Totonicapam between 8500 and 10,500 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen, found in August 1880.

OTIORHYNCHINÆ ALATÆ.

TANYMECINA.

PANDELETEIUS (p. 185).

Since the remarks on the species of this genus were published (*antea*, p. 186), Mr. Schaeffer has kindly given us specimens of his *P. cavirostris* and *ovipennis*, from Brownsville, Texas, and *P. robustus* from the Huachuca Mts., Arizona, and also *P. rotundicollis*, Fall, from Cloudcroft, New Mexico. *P. cavirostris* (as already stated)