

punctured, its margin markedly serrate below, and the surface outside the large spines hispid with more numerous tubercles.

5. **Xyleborus salvini**, sp. n. (Tab. VII. fig. 13, apex of elytra.)

Oblongus, niger vel piceus, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus, erecte pilosus; elytris lineato-punctatis, a medio oblique retusis excavatis, excavatione lata, haud profunda, spinulis multis subæqualibus circumdata.

*Mas.* Pallidior, prothorace depresso, margine antico haud tuberculato, margine postico medio prominulo.

Long. 2.7 millim.

*Fem.* Major, prothorace convexo, margine antico tuberculis subprominulis ornato, margine postico simplici.

Long. 3.5 millim.

*Male.* Oblong, fusco-piceous, lighter posteriorly, with short erect pubescence. Front flattened, rather dull. finely punctured, thinly pubescent, the mouth fringed; eyes small, quite flat. Prothorax almost as long as broad, its hind margin bisinuate, produced slightly backwards and elevated in the middle into a transverse carina as in *X. caelebs*, the sides subparallel behind, but gradually rounded from behind the middle, the apical margin strongly rounded and prominent in the middle; surface depressed throughout from base to apex, with a slight impression on either side behind the middle, its anterior third with fine obsolete asperities, replaced over the middle by aciculate, and at the base by scattered irregular punctures. Scutellum triangular. Elytra as wide as the prothorax and a third longer, separately rounded at base, the shoulders rounded, the sides not narrowed till near the apex, then regularly rounded to the truncate hind margin; surface somewhat flattened transversely, convex longitudinally, obliquely declivous from before the middle, with very indistinct lines of punctures bearing fine erect hairs; apical impression long-oval, reaching the middle of the elytra, shallow, its fundus longitudinally convex, shining and subrugulose, the side-margins narrowly elevated, with about six small spinous tubercles, largest in the middle. Underside and legs testaceous-brown.

*Female.* Black or piceous. Head as in *X. sharpi*. Prothorax broader than long, widest before the base, its hind angles obtusely rounded, the sides rounded throughout, very slightly behind, gradually more strongly towards the apex, the marginal tubercles of which are small; surface as in the preceding species. Scutellum triangular. Elytra one-third longer than the prothorax, and narrower than its greatest width, their outline as in the male; surface less depressed, more cylindrical and less obliquely declivous; lineato-punctate, the punctures more distinct than in the preceding species, the interstices with one or more series of fine piliferous punctures, replaced behind by minute tubercles, more numerous than in the preceding species, the inner interstices with three or four each; excavation oval, reaching the middle of the elytra, as in the male, but rather more concave laterally, the side-margins more elevated but not callose, more strongly pilose, serrate with a row of small tubercles, the middle three on each side larger, spinous. Underside piceous or black, the tarsi lighter.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

I have seen one male and three females of this species, which is at once separable from its neighbours by the absence of any single large spine in the armature of the elytral excavation. There appear to be typically three larger spinous tubercles on each side which are acute and directed backwards; in one specimen they are irregular, the lower pair being conjoined\*.

\* Closely allied to *X. salvini* is *X. (Amphicranus) perebee* (Ferr.), which is to be referred to this part of the genus. It is about half the size, less robust, with the apical margin of the prothorax not prominent; the elytra are relatively longer, the declivity is more oblique, its surface wrinkled. The marginal armature consists of a small spine at the apex of the first interstice, two at the apex of the third interstice, the second being the larger and standing within the margin of the declivity, then a series of three, preceded by one or two small tubercles, and increasing in size, the third and largest standing below the middle of the declivity;