

6. **Xyleborus ferox**, sp. n. (Tab. VII. fig. 14, apex of elytra.)

Fem. Oblonga, posterius angustata, sat nitida, tenuiter erecte pilosa, dilute testacea, capite et prothorace et elytrorum declivitate infuscatis, spinulis nigricantibus; prothorace latitudine vix longiore, apice rotundato, dorso posterius vage subtiliter punctulato; elytris lineato-punctatis, interstitiis uniseriatim pilosis, declivitate obliqua, retusa, prope medium incipiente, spinulis quatuor longis, acutis, curvatis armata, margine acute tuberculato.

Long. 2.7 millim.

Female. Oblong, gradually narrowed posteriorly, rather shining, with fine erect pubescence. Head large, fusco-testaceous, the mouth blackish; front convex, finely alutaceous, glabrous; antennæ testaceous-brown. Prothorax a very little broader than long, its base truncate, the hind angles obtusely rounded, the sides nearly straight and subdilated to the anterior third, thence subcircularly rounded and crenate; surface convex, its transverse elevation slight and ante-median, fusco-testaceous with the sides and apex darker, asperate anteriorly, moderately shining and delicately reticulate behind the elevation, with scattered minute punctures, pubescence fine, erect and uniform. Scutellum minute, rounded, convex. Elytra less than a third longer than the prothorax and narrower than its widest part, separately and slightly rounded at base, the sides gradually and obliquely rounded from the basal third to the narrow subtruncate apical margin; surface longitudinally convex at the base, then becoming subcylindric to the declivity, pale testaceous with the side-margins darker, finely punctured in rows, the punctures of the sutural row stronger, interstices flat, each with a single row of short erect hairs, the first three with two, the remainder with one small pointed tubercle on the margin of the declivity; this is oblique, beginning near the middle of the elytra, longitudinally oval, concave, subinfusate, shining, with the rows of punctures and bristles distinctly continued on it, and armed with four long acute spines, the upper pair near its anterior extremity within the marginal tubercles, recurved inwards and downwards, the lower pair on the inferior margin, separated from the sutural apex by a small pointed tubercle, and recurved inwards and upwards, the spines and tubercles tipped with black. Underside and legs fusco-testaceous, the former nearly glabrous; tibiæ with numerous fine serrations. Tarsi normal.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen; judging by the succeeding closely-allied species this example would seem to be somewhat immature, but its appearance does not positively indicate this. In the strong spines with which their elytra are armed these two species show a remarkable resemblance to *Eccoptopterus sexspinus*, Motsch. (= *Xyleborus* or *Platydyctylus abnormis*, Eichh.). This insect, or rather its congener *E. gracilipes* (Eichh.), was separated by Eichhoff from *Xyleborus* on account of the structure of its posterior tarsi, which are very long, and have the first three joints vertically flattened and trigonate. This is not apparent in the species under consideration.

7. **Xyleborus spinulosus**, sp. n. (Tab. VII. fig. 15, apex of elytra, ♀.)

Mas. Oblongus, sat nitidus, fuscus, elytris apice dilutioribus, antennis et pedibus testaceis; prothorace subdepresso, lateribus et apice singulatim rotundatis, dorso antice subasperate postice simpliciter sparsim

after a slight interval there are two more spines towards the apex of the declivity, of which the first is the larger. The declivity is thus margined by eight spines on each side, of which the third, sixth, and seventh are the largest. The armature is not quite symmetrical on both sides of the type-specimen, now in the Vienna Museum. It was found by Nördlinger in the stem of a *Perebea* stated to be from Colombia, and its reference to the entirely distinct genus *Amphicranus* has caused it to be relegated hitherto to the limbo of unrecognized species "*incertæ sedis*."