

punctato; elytris a basi convexis, subconfuse punctatis, seriato-setosis, declivitate utrinque subimpressa.

Long. 1.9 millim.

*Fem.* Oblonga, sat nitida, breviter erecte pilosa, nigra vel fusca, elytris nonnunquam postice dilutioribus; prothoracis apice rotundato, crenato, dorso posterius vage punctato; elytris post medium oblique rotundatis, lineato-punctatis, interstitiis seriato-pilosis; declivitate obliqua, retusa, supra utrinque serie 2 aut 3 spinarum, et spina in ambitu inferiore armata, spinis 4 ultimis majoribus.

Long. 2.3 millim.

*Male.* Oblong, shining, fusco-piceous, the elytra lighter posteriorly. Front moderately convex, dull, subglabrous, obsolete punctate; antennæ testaceous, the club narrow. Prothorax as long as broad, the sides and apex gently and separately rounded, therefore subquadrate but with rounded anterior angles, hind angles obtuse; disc depressed, but uniformly subconvex, not gibbous, sparingly and finely punctate, the punctures subasperate in front but scarcely closer, pubescence rather long, thin, the median line just perceptibly elevated behind, interspaces reticulate towards the base. Scutellum minute, subtriangular. Elytra narrower at base than the prothorax and one-half longer, shoulders obtuse, the sides gently rounded, narrowed behind, apex obtusely rounded; surface longitudinally convex, declivous behind the middle, finely rugulose, with shallow, rather remote punctures in irregular rows, setæ erect, stout, regularly placed, closer and stronger behind the middle; declivity with a shallow irregularly punctate impression on each side. Underside fuscous, legs testaceous-brown.

*Female.* Oblong, moderately shining, black, piceous or fuscous (immature). Head reticulate, the front convex, rather closely punctured and shortly pubescent. Prothorax narrower than in *X. ferox*, more parallel-sided, the hind angles less obtuse, the discal elevation less distinct. Elytra less narrowed posteriorly, with the sides subparallel to behind the middle, rather less distinctly punctured in rows, the setæ closer and more conspicuous, especially on the declivity, where they are short and subsquamous; the four spines smaller and shorter, the superior pair placed farther back and more laterally, and preceded on the third interstice by one or two smaller spines, rather larger than the marginal tubercles on the apex of the fifth interstice; fundus of the impressed area less shining, more closely punctate. Underside piceous or fuscous, legs fusco-testaceous.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Zapote, Mirandilla (*Champion*).—ANTILLES, Grenada (*H. H. Smith*), Guadeloupe.

Six specimens were taken by Mr. Champion; I have a series of uncertain Neotropical origin from tobacco-refuse. The single male, from Zapote, has the abdomen curiously constructed, but its appearance may perhaps be due to distortion. The first four segments are prominent in the middle line, their apical borders being strongly raised and V-shaped, reaching farther back at the sides than in the middle; the last segment is long and rather narrow, impressed in the middle, elevated and callose laterally. The female is very like that of *X. ferox*, but the elytral spines are only about as long as their width at the base, whereas in *X. ferox* they are at least twice as long. If examples be looked at above and from the front, the anterior pair of large spines is clearly seen in *X. spinulosus* to form the last of a short series of two to four spines on the third interstice, while in *X. ferox* they are preceded only by one or two small marginal tubercles which cannot be confounded with this series. In consequence this pair of spines appears in *X. ferox* to stand within, in *X. spinulosus* to stand on the lateral margin of the declivity. One example from San Gerónimo and that from Grenada have these spines very much reduced in length, without accompanying specific distinctions.