

Six examples. Less elongate than *D. corticalis*, Payk., the rostrum with a rather larger bare shining space at the tip, the prothorax subquadrate, the elytra shorter, more dilated at the sides below the base and more narrowed and attenuate at the tip. When cleaned, the surface is so strongly pruinose as to appear plumbeous or greyish.

STENOMMATUS.

Stenommatius, Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1873, pp. 434, 442, 506, 595.

The only tangible characters by which *Stenommatius* can be distinguished from *Dryophthorus* appear to be the comparatively slender, curved rostrum and the narrower eyes. The supposed difference in the form of the vestiture is due to the mud-like incrustation on the specimens of *Dryophthorus* examined by Wollaston.

1. *Stenommatius fryi*.

Stenommatius fryi, Woll. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1873, p. 595¹.

Hab. MEXICO (*coll. Fry*¹).

The unique type of this species appears to be a female.

2. *Stenommatius sulcifrons*, sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 11.)

Moderately elongate, narrow, depressed, opaque, nigro-piceous, the antennæ (the club excepted), tip of the rostrum, eyes, and tarsi ferruginous, the femora and tibiæ piceous, the surface with a greyish pruinosity, the punctures each bearing a minute metallic scale. Head closely punctate, shallowly sulcate between the eyes; eyes somewhat prominent, strongly transverse, moderately large, coarsely faceted, separated above by about the width of the apex of the rostrum; rostrum rather slender, moderately long, abruptly dilated opposite the points of insertion of the antennæ, closely punctate, the outer half of the apical portion smooth, shining, and bare, the basal portion sulcate, the antennæ inserted at the middle and with an elongate scape. Prothorax narrow, about as long as broad, subquadrate, strongly constricted in front, closely punctate. Elytra moderately long, somewhat oval, conjointly, subtriangularly produced at the apex; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices raised. Legs short, rather slender.

Length $2\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. Narrower than the Mexican *S. fryi*; the rostrum sulcate down the basal half, narrower at the tip, the smooth apical space less extended, and the pterygia very prominent; the eyes somewhat prominent and more approximate above.

Sect. PENTARTHRIDES.

Pentarthrides, Wollaston.

The 5-jointed funiculus is the essential character of *Pentarthrum* and the other genera of this section; *Tomolips*, Woll. (= *Wollastonia*, Horn*), however, has a similar number of antennal joints, but, as Wollaston says, it is so obviously related

* This name is preoccupied for a fossil beetle described by Heer.