

Crotch placed this species in the genus *Nothopleurus*. It approaches, in fact, this genus very closely, the metathoracic episterna being slightly concave on their inner side; but the typical *Nothopleuri* have, in addition, the same parts very much narrowed, whilst in the present species they are but little narrower than in the genus *Mallodon*. The species, in fact, bridges over the difference between the two genera which Leconte (Class. Col. N. Am. 1873, part ii. p. 287), not knowing the typical species of *Nothopleurus*, declined to separate. *N. mandibulare* has, however, a further peculiarity in common with *Nothopleurus*, and which distinguishes the genus from *Mallodon*; this is the form of the hind angles of the thorax and the adjacent lateral margins; the margin is here obliquely sinuate, with a long spine anterior to and a shorter spine posterior (at the angle itself). *Stenodontes* in both sexes presents the same constant peculiarity of structure.

4. *Nothopleurus lobigenis*.

G. Stenodonti similis. Elongato-oblongus, niger, nitidus, mandibulis (♂) subrectis, valde elongatis, intus rufo-ciliatis prope apicem unidentatis, compressis, supra carina a basi curvata, extus verticalibus; genis prope mandibulas margine sinuatis infra acutis, deinde in laminam obliquam prolongatis, gula et mento profunde incavatis; partibus oris rufo-ciliatis; capite scabroso, medio discrete punctato; thorace quadrato, antice triangulariter emarginato, lateribus denticulatis ante angulum posticum spina longiori, deinde usque ad angulum margine obliquo lævi, angulo ipso acute spinoso, disco lævi (medio plagiatis punctato) lateribus grossissime scabroso et subsulcato; elytris pedibusque fere lævibus; antennis scapo sicut in *Mallodonti*, sed grosse punctato, art. 3^o quam 4^{us} dimidio longiori.

Long. (excl. mandib.) 14 lin. ♂.

Hab. MEXICO, Bay of Tehuan tepec (*Dr. Baden, in coll. Bates*).

The narrow metathoracic episterna, with long incurved inner margins, show that this species belongs to the genus *Nothopleurus*; in the form and sculpture of the thorax it is very similar to *Stenodontes exsertus* (Oliv.), and the mandibles resemble those of *Stenodontes*. The prolongation of the lower margins of the cheeks, which go far to enclose the sunken throat and mentum, as in a box, are but an extreme development of what is seen in *Mallodon maxillosum* (F.).

MALLODON (p. 8).

Mallodon molarium (p. 9).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Presidio, Tres Marias Islands (*Forrer*), Jalapa, Paso del Macho (*Höge*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize, River Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, El Reposo, Pantaleon, Teleman (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Specimens of both this and *M. angustatum* are named *M. mexicanum* in the Sallé collection; a female specimen in the same collection is named by Sturm *M. chevrolati*, Dej.