

4. **Malacorhinus antennatus.** (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 19, ♂.)

Testaceous, the apical joints of the antennæ, the tibiæ, and tarsi black; thorax impunctate; elytra very finely punctured, with a spot at the shoulder, another near the scutellum, and two, placed transversely, at the middle of each, black.

♂. The third, fourth, and fifth joints of the antennæ strongly triangularly dilated, the sixth joint pear-shaped.
♀. Antennæ slender, filiform.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lines.

♂. Head impunctate; the frontal tubercles trigonate, strongly raised; antennæ half the length of the body, the lower five joints obscure piceous or dark fulvous, the others black, the second joint short, the third and following two joints triangularly flattened, the inner apical angles of each joint produced into a point, the sixth joint pear-shaped, its base broad and emarginate, the terminal five joints slender and thin; thorax subquadrate, scarcely broader than long, the sides narrowed at the base, the surface impunctate, with an obsolete depression near the anterior angles; scutellum piceous; elytra very closely and finely punctured, testaceous, the apices often fulvous, each with four small black spots—two at the base and two at the middle; the last ventral segment emarginate in the middle, the emargination preceded by a deep oblong fovea.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, Zapote, Mirandilla, Chiacam, Cubilguitz, Purula, Senahu, Sinanja, Chacoj (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, San Feliz (*Champion*).

The antennæ in the female are simple and filiform, and with the third joint one half the length of the fourth.

5. **Malacorhinus decem-punctatus.** (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 18.)

Testaceous or fulvous, the antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi black; thorax very finely punctured; elytra each with five black spots, 2. 1. 2.

♂. Elytra with a deep longitudinal excavation at the lateral margin.

Length 2-3 lines.

Head impunctate; antennæ two thirds the length of the body, black, the first joint more or less testaceous or fulvous, filiform, the third joint one half longer than the second; thorax slightly broader than long, distinctly narrowed at the base, the sides rather strongly deflexed in front and rounded before the middle, the surface very minutely and rather closely punctured; elytra more distinctly and more closely punctured than the thorax, slightly widened towards the middle, testaceous or fulvous, with a spot at the shoulder, another near the scutellum, one near the lateral margin at the middle, and two others (sometimes connected) below the latter, placed obliquely transverse, black.

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas (*Forrer*), Toxpam, Cordova, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), La Noria in Sinaloa, Jalapa (*Höge*); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Mirandilla, Zapote, Capetillo, San Gerónimo, Telemán (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

The thorax in this species is very distinctly narrowed at the base, and its surface is extremely finely punctured; the elytral spots are often more or less confluent, and the two posterior ones occasionally form a narrow transverse irregular band. The fovea at the sides of the elytra in the male is of large and elongate shape, and has a pointed tubercle placed on the middle of its outer margin; sometimes one or two other tubercles are seen protruding from the upper margin.

A specimen from La Noria is figured.