

## 12. *Leptochirus cephalotes*.

*Nigerrimus*, sat depressus; mandibulis dente superiore introrsum vergente, margine interno haud incrassato, dente supero-basali elongato; prothorace transverso; antennis extrorsum incrassatis, articulis penultimis transversis.

Long. 15 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Guanajuato (*Sallé, Fauvel*).

This is readily distinguished from the allied species by the shorter thorax and the thicker antennæ. The superior tooth of the mandible is remarkably elongate, quite acuminate, and without any sinuation internally; the internal teeth are placed further from the base than in the preceding species, and on the left mandible the lower tooth is bidentate, on the right simply acuminate. The punctures on the vertex seem to be variable: sometimes there are two on the middle, but these may be absent, and the anterior approximate punctures are quite obsolete.

Four examples. I have preserved the name under which I received this insect from M. Fauvel, and with which it is labelled in M. Sallé's collection.

## 13. *Leptochirus ramosus*.

*Nigerrimus*, sat depressus; vertice in medio bipunctato, anterieus punctis duobus majoribus notato; mandibulis dente superiore elongato, introrsum valde curvato, margine interno simplice, dente supero-basali elongato; prothorace subtransverso; antennis crassiusculis.

Long. 17 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*).

We have received only one example of this species; but I cannot doubt its being distinct. It is nearest to *L. cephalotes*, but the thorax is not so short, and the antennæ are not so thick externally; the superior teeth of the mandibles are similar, but the internal teeth are different—the molar tooth on the left mandible having an extreme extension in the longitudinal direction, and not being distinctly divided, though its basal portion is abruptly narrower; the corresponding tooth on the right mandible is approximately similar to that on the left, except that it has a rather deep emargination on the upper portion of its inner edge. The sculpture of the ventral rings is coarse and rather largely developed.

## PRIOCHIRUS.

Acetabula anteriora posterius oclusa. Coxæ anteriores contiguæ, haud brevissimæ. Prosterni processus post eas minutus, vix perspicuus. Mentum elongatum.

This genus is very easily distinguished from *Leptochirus* by the prosternal structure and by the more elongate mentum. The different species are nearly always less depressed in form than is the case in *Leptochirus*. The genus, in the New World, is limited to our region; but it will also include, for the present, the greater portion of the species of the Old World hitherto placed in *Leptochirus*. In some of the eastern species the shape becomes nearly cylindrical (*P. mandibularis*, e. g.), and the exertion