

of the front coxæ is remarkable, so as to form a striking contrast to the structure of these parts in *Leptochirus*.

§ 1. *Frontal area depressed only slightly below the level of the vertex.*

1. *Priochirus laxus*.

Niger, abdominis apice piceo-rufus; vertice sat longe bicornuto, cornibus margine interno inferus prope basin dentato, apice subtruncato, vix perspicue emarginato, inter cornua area plana, sat depressa, margine anteriore bidentato.

Long. 12 millim.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Purula (*Champion*).

In this species the antennæ are rather long; the supra-antennal prominences very obtuse; the prothoracic channel very deep, but not foveolate behind; and the horns of the head divergent.

2. *Priochirus bicornis*.

Leptochirus bicornis, Fauv. Bull. Soc. Linn. Normand. ix. p. 20, t. 1. f. 4¹; Notices ent. ii. p. 16.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Jalapa (*Flohr*), Cordova (*Sallé*).

3. *Priochirus hæmorrhous*.

Minor, sat depressus, nitidus; piceo-niger, abdominis apice, tibiis tarsisque rufis; vertice sat longe bicornuto, cornibus apice emarginato, inter cornua area lata, inæquali, margine anteriore in medio emarginato, utrinque elevato.

Long. 8 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz, Chiacam (*Champion*).

Very closely allied to *P. bicornis*, but with the frontal space between the horns much broader, the horns themselves longer and more slender and much less definitely bifid at the apex; the articulations of the antennæ rather longer, and the ventral segments not so free from sculpture.

Six examples.

4. *Priochirus dilutus*.

Minor, sat depressus, nitidus; piceus, elytris castaneo-rufis; vertice sat longe bicornuto, cornibus apice emarginato, inter cornua area lata, fere plana, margine anteriore in medio late parum profunde emarginato.

Long. 8 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Although very close to *P. hæmorrhous*, the slight characters by which this insect is distinguished are quite constant in a series of sixteen examples. The colour of the elytra allows the species to be immediately recognized; but, besides this, the frontal area is rather flatter and less deeply emarginate in front.