

Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu, Rio Sucio (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Eastern Peru <sup>1</sup>.

The varieties or lower developments of the male are not distinguishable from the female otherwise than by the tridentate anterior tibiae.

Erichson's description fits exactly the common form of the female of this widely-distributed species, in which the edge of the thoracic declivity has two obtuse tubercles. Well-developed and rarer individuals of the same sex have four, as in *O. mexicanus*, ♀, from which they are distinguishable only by the shallower crenate-punctate striae of the elytra. The thorax has no dorsal impressed line and the lateral fovea is simple. The male differs widely from the corresponding sex of *O. mexicanus*.

#### 4. *Ontherus brevipennis*. (Tab. III. fig. 6.)

*Ontherus brevipennis*, Harold, Col. Hefte, ii. p. 97 <sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* PANAMA (*M<sup>c</sup>Leannan*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia <sup>1</sup>.

### PINOTUS.

*Pinotus*, Erichson, Archiv für Naturg. 1847, i. p. 108; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. iii. p. 98.

A genus peculiar to the American continent, and of wide distribution in temperate as well as in tropical latitudes. Sixty species have been described.

#### 1. *Pinotus yucatanus*. (Tab. III. fig. 9, ♀.)

Inter minores; piceo-niger, nitidus; clypeo bidentato, ruguloso, vertice punctato impresso, tuberculo conico obtuso; thorace fere laevi, basi sulculo sat acuto laevi usque ad marginem lateralem continuato nec dilatato et omnino impunctato, angulis posticis distinctis, margine laterali ante angulum sinuato; elytris sat profunde striatis, striis subtiliter crenato-punctulatis, interstitiis convexis; metasterno basi et lateribus sparse grosse setifero-punctato.

♂? Sat anguste oblongo-ovatus.

♀? Late oblongo-ovata.

Long. 12–15 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, S.W. Yucatan (*Dr. Horn, coll. Bates*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Belongs to the group of small species, with undifferentiated sexual characters in the armature of the head and thorax, of which many have been insufficiently described. The present species seems to be very similar to *P. inachus* of Erichson, the vertex having a shallow depression behind the simple and short tubercle, as I infer from the description of that author, "capite ruguloso, tuberculo frontali postice impresso;" a description equally applicable if it refers to the tubercle, which in the male is concave behind. Erichson, however, does not mention the marginal groove of the thorax, the narrowness and perfect smoothness of which are very characteristic of *P. yucatanus*, the numerous allied species from the northern parts of South America which I have examined having the groove punctured or punctured and widened. A female specimen from Yucatan is figured.