

groups, in the first of which it is present, and in the second absent. A small number of species (*A. squalus* &c.) have the posterior ridge represented by an oval swelling. In the following descriptions I have given the direction of the ridge as viewed from above; in most cases a side-view of the thorax is given on the Plates, showing the curve of the ridge as viewed from the side.

The elytra have very constantly the sutural area impressed, leaving a more or less clearly defined raised line about the centre of each elytron: this raised line I have called the "subcosta." The apices are often divergent or expanded, but the species with this character cannot well be associated.

The prosternum is in front furnished with a more or less semicircular projecting piece ("chin-piece"), which furnishes useful specific characters; the portion between and behind the coxæ ("intercoxal process") is very often more finely sculptured in the male than in the female, and in the former is frequently pubescent. Posteriorly this process is sometimes nearly horizontal, gradually narrowed to the apex, the apex entering the mesosternal cavity (*A. ratus* &c.). In some species the part behind the coxæ is very obliquely narrowed, leaving a narrow central process (which enters the mesosternal cavity) at a slightly lower level; in others this narrow central process is still lower, and appears quite distinct from the rest of the intercoxal process. When this is the case I have, in the following descriptions, described only the part which is visible. In every case, however, it is necessary to draw out the process from the mesosternum in order to see its form at the apex. This is easily done by laying the specimen on its back, when in a relaxed state, and pressing the chin-piece while the body is held firmly by a finger of the left hand. With pinned examples it is necessary to hold the specimen firmly between the thumb and first finger while the prothorax is bent back, otherwise the elytra become dislocated from the thorax.

The metathoracic episterna vary very little in form, but the sculpture and manner in which the pubescence is arranged afford useful specific characters.

The abdomen has the first and second segments united into one; in a few species, however, which I have placed at the end of the genus, the division between these segments is well marked by an impressed line. The lateral margins of the segments are slightly incrassate and form a ridge ("lateral carina"). This lateral carina of the basal segment furnishes excellent specific characters: viewed laterally it is always more or less arched at the base, and posteriorly it is sometimes continued in a straight line (rectilinear), as in *A. acuductus*, *A. sublateralis*, &c.; it slightly or greatly alters its direction (angulated) at the point of division between the true first and second segments (as in *A. manatus*), or has a notch at this spot, and sometimes has a deep semicircular dip down (*A. divaricatus* &c.). In a few species (*A. xanthonotus* &c.) the males have a longitudinal punctured or striated impression on the basal segment.

The following is the arrangement that I have adopted. Many of the species seem