

PTORTHOCERA.

Antennæ (♂) elongate, with the basal joint stout and rather short, 2 very small, transverse, joints 3–10 each with a moderately long, oblique ramus arising from the base, the rami gradually increasing in length, 11 about as long as the ramus on the preceding joint; eyes large, moderately prominent; gular appendages well developed; prothorax transverse, trapezoidal, the apex deeply sinuate on either side opposite the eyes, the anterior angles produced in front, the hind angles also prominent; elytra with ten rows of punctures, separated by convex, rather broad interspaces; legs moderately elongate, rather slender; tarsi simple, with a short onychium, the basal joint about as long as the following three joints united, the latter gradually decreasing in length; body glabrous in the ♂; the other characters as in *Callirrhapis*.

The single species from which the above characters are taken differs from *Callirrhapis* in having the ramus on the third and following antennal joints arising from the base (instead of from the apex) in the male, the basal joint also being shorter; the thorax is less compressed at the sides anteriorly, with prominent, less declivous anterior angles; the elytra have the interspaces between the rows of punctures rather broadly raised; and the body is glabrous in the male. The antennal rami are of about the same length as those of the same sex of *Callirrhapis venosa*. From *Zenoa*, Say, a genus containing a single species from North America, in which the antennæ are described as subpectinate in the male and serrate in the female, it may be separated by the form of the antennæ, the sculpture of the elytra, the short onychium, &c. Males only have been found.

1. **Ptorthocera calva.** (Tab. XXIV. figg. 27, ♂; 27 a, antenna; 27 b, genitalia.)

♂. Elongate, narrow, somewhat cylindrical, shining, black or castaneous, the antennæ brownish, with the basal joint darker, the legs nigro-piceous or rufo-castaneous and slightly pubescent. Head longitudinally grooved and excavate in the middle in front, canaliculate on the vertex, sparsely, somewhat finely punctate. Prothorax sparsely, rather finely punctate, canaliculate, and depressed in the middle and on either side at the base; in one specimen strongly, transversely plicate on either side before the base, and with the margins deeply excised. Scutellum almost smooth. Elytra elongate, considerably wider than the prothorax, subparallel to the middle, and conjointly rounded at the apex; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interspaces smooth and convex throughout, becoming partly confluent towards the apex. Beneath sparsely punctured.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ – $10\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3 – $3\frac{2}{3}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One male from each locality. The Guatemalan specimen differs from the other in having the thorax strongly transversely plicate on either side before the base, and the antennal rami less elongate. There can be little doubt, however, that the two insects belong to the same species. The Nicaraguan specimen is figured.

SANDALUS.

Sandalus, Knoch, Neue Beytr. p. 131 (1801); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. iv. p. 253; Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. ix. p. 86.

A genus containing fifteen described species—four from the United States of North