

side; prothorax strongly transverse, broadest at the base, feebly rounded at the sides, narrowed from the base to the obtuse front angles, closely and finely punctured; elytra rather long, a little wider than the thorax at the base, with nine rows of shallow rounded punctures distinct to the apex, the outer row almost obsolete, the interstices very finely, closely, and almost imperceptibly punctate; antennæ stout.

Length 8 millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*coll. F. Bates*).

One example. Closely allied to a nondescript species from St. Domingo.

MESABATES.

Mentum transverse, subangular at the sides, narrowly emarginate in front, and closely fitting to the toothed broad side pieces of the submentum; mandibles not toothed on the upperside, bifid at the apex, prominent and clasping the projecting labrum; ligula completely hidden; maxillary palpi stout, the last joint narrowly triangular; head very broad, the central lobe of the epistoma almost truncate and slightly deflexed in front, the lateral lobes rounded, very prominent and projecting in front as far as the central lobe; eyes transversely oval, partly divided by the lateral lobes, sharply carinated within; prothorax transverse, about twice as broad as long, rounded at the sides, as wide as and fitting closely to the elytra; elytra convex, smooth, with rows of fine punctures; antennæ long and stout, second and fourth joints subequal, third half as long again as the second, fifth to tenth about equal in length, but widening outwardly, ninth and tenth almost transverse, eleventh smaller, rounded; legs rather short and stout; intercoxal process pointed in front; the tarsi with short stout, spiny, hairs beneath, not sulcate; prosternum narrow, declivous behind; epipleuræ narrowing from the shoulders, distinct almost to the apex; scutellum very small, transverse; metasternum short, impressed in the middle; middle coxal cavities closed externally.

One species from Mexico. I know of no very near ally to this; the general form is not unlike a small *Pachychila*. It may be known from its allies in the *Thinobatini* and *Gnathosiini*, Horn, by its very broad head; it is perhaps best placed in the latter group, the epistoma being trilobed.

1. *Mesabates latifrons*. (Tab. I. fig. 3.)

Oval, rather broad, dull black, rarely reddish brown. Head closely but not very finely punctured (a little more closely along the anterior margin), broadly impressed transversely in front, the vertex with two small rounded tubercles; prothorax transverse, the angles obtuse and almost rounded, narrowing from the broadest part a little before the base to the front, slightly narrowed behind, base very feebly bisinuate and almost straight, anterior margin broadly but feebly emarginate, closely and finely punctured, the disc with a short impressed line in front extending to the anterior margin; elytra as wide as the thorax at the base, the base almost straight, two and a half times as long as the thorax, slightly rounded at the sides, scarcely widening from the base, with regular rows of very fine shallow punctures distinct to the apex. Beneath slightly shining, closely and rather coarsely punctured, the ventral segments with longitudinal scratches and finer punctures.

Length 7-7½ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Tehuacan (*Höge*), Puebla (*Sallé*).

Sent in some numbers by Höge.

PESCENNIUS.

Mentum small, transverse, angular at the sides, truncate in front, fitting closely to the short triangular side pieces of the submentum; mandibles sharply toothed on the upperside, bifid at the apex; labrum almost