

## EMMENASTUS.

*Emmenastus*, Motschulsky, Bull. Mosc. i. p. 75 (1845); Lac. Gen. Col. v. p. 59 (1859); Lec. Class. Col. N. A. p. 214 (1862); Horn, Rev. Ten. N. A. p. 268 (1870); Lec. & Horn, Class. Col. N. A. p. 362 (1883).

*Eurymetopon*, Eschsch., Lec. Ann. Lyc. New York, v. p. 138 (1852).

*Hylocurus*, Chev. MS.

Some nine or ten species of this genus have been described from the Southern States of North America; many others are found in Central America, but none apparently have been described from that country till now. The southern range of the genus is probably in Colombia. Some closely allied smaller forms occur in Chili. *Emmenastus*, as recognized here, will include only the New-World species; it is not unlikely that the genus will have to be divided eventually. Some of the winged species with long metasternum have the mandibles toothed above; several have the anterior margin of the thorax slightly emarginate on each side near the angles, immediately behind the eyes, thus allowing the head to be withdrawn still deeper into the thorax; while others from Guatemala, southwards, are very convex, and have a distinct deep fovea on each side of the base of the thorax. The apterous species have the base of the thorax almost straight. The head quarters of the genus will be in Central America. The winged species are very numerous, and apparently not of wide distribution; of apterous forms we only know as yet of some few Mexican species allied to those of North America. While in North America the apterous species are more numerous than those with wings, the reverse is the case in our territory.

The winged species are found by beating herbage and the leaves of fallen trees, they also frequently come to light; the others beneath stones. The different species are very closely allied and form a difficult study. Two winged species are recorded from North America, one of which (*E. longulus*, Lec.) occurs in our country, the other (*E. texanus*, Lec.) is unknown to me; besides these and those from Central America, there are in Mr. F. Bates's collection two undescribed winged species\* labelled respectively as from "California" and "Pensacola;" both, I suspect, are of Mexican origin.

\* *Emmenastus ellipticus*.—Of a different form from any other species of the genus known to me. The thorax and elytra taken together are of a regular elliptic, oval, convex form, equally narrowed in front and behind; reddish brown in colour, winged; the head coarsely and closely punctured; the prothorax, though broader than long, is comparatively longer than in the allied species, strongly rounded at the sides, widest behind, narrowed in front, anterior angles subacute and a little prominent, the base strongly bisinuate and the margin a little raised in the middle, sparingly and rather finely punctured on the disc, the punctuation closer and coarser at the sides, within the basal margin on each side about the middle is a short transverse impression; the elytra about the width of the thorax, convex, with regular rows of coarsish punctures, distinct to the apex, the interstices finely and rather closely punctured. Length 6 millim. One specimen in Mr. F. Bates's collection, labelled coll. Laferte, Pensacola, Mex. (*Guérin*). As far as I am aware, there is no place of this name in Mexico, though there is in Florida.

*E. vicinus*.—A small, convex, winged species near *E. tenebrosus* in form, but much smoother and smaller;