

14. *Nosoderma anceps*.

Closely allied to *N. exsculptum*, but comparatively shorter and broader; the thorax shorter, less narrowed towards the base, and the elevations stronger; the margins of the elytra more closely denticulate. Length 15–22 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa, Mexico city (*Höge*).

Probably not distinct from *N. exsculptum*, and taken by Höge at the same locality.

15. *Nosoderma impressum*.

Allied to *N. exsculptum*, but broader; the thorax wider in front, more narrowed and sinuous behind, the elevations stronger, the hind angles a little more prominent, the granules coarser, more scattered, and less regularly arranged; the elytra strongly and broadly impressed on each side before the middle, the elevations more interrupted and irregular, those towards the apex stouter and stronger, those towards the base curving inwardly and interrupted by the impressions, the shoulders are slightly truncated obliquely, the apices a little divergent at the suture and separately rounded, the margins towards the apex somewhat coarsely denticulate, the granules a little coarser and more scattered. Antennæ with the intermediate joints longer than the rest and obconic.

Length 17–20 millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*coll. F. Bates*), Jacale (*Sallé*).

Five examples. Sometimes labelled *N. denticulatum*, Sol., in collections; it does not agree, however, with the description or figure of that species; it is perhaps a form of *N. exsculptum*.

16. *Nosoderma sparsum*. (Tab. II. fig. 12.)

Elongate, narrow and rather depressed, dull black, sparsely clothed with dark brown scales, the surface (except the head) with scattered, shining, rather coarse granules. Head smooth; prothorax much longer than broad, a little narrowed towards the base, the anterior angles broadly rounded and produced, hind angles slightly prominent and obtuse, base a little produced and subtruncate, the disc with a long sinuous ridge on each side, between which and the lateral margins there is a large shallow impression, the granules on the disc larger, coarser, and more scattered than on the ridges and at the sides, with a smooth central line distinct from the middle to the base, obsolete in front; elytra broadly flattened, the suture raised and with interrupted ridges, only one of which is at all distinct, this starting from the middle of the base ends some distance before the apex in a rounded but not very prominent elevation, the margins a little raised and with a short rounded elevation a little beyond the termination of the dorsal ridge, between the elevations are irregular rows of smooth, shallow impressions, the elevations with fine shining granules closer and more crowded along the suture than towards the sides, shoulders rounded and not prominent, base broadly and feebly emarginate, apices not divergent at the suture, but equally rounded. Antennæ with the ninth joint much broader than the eighth, last joints very broad and rounded at the apex. The thorax beneath coarsely, the meso- and metasternum and ventral segments more finely and closely, granulate; fifth ventral segment smooth, and with a few fine raised points towards the hind margin.

Length 16–19 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Desconsuelo, Pachoc, Totonicapam (*Champion*).

This species is pretty common under loose bark of fallen pines at elevations of from 8000 to 11,000 feet.

Proportionately longer and narrower than any of the allied species, and the elevations of the elytra less prominent.