

## RHOSACES.

Last joint of the maxillary palpi broad and securiform, that of the labial palpi ovate; mentum transverse; mandibles bifid at the apex, the lower tooth the longest and very sharp; eyes rather small, convex, widely separated above and beneath, and placed very far from the base of the head, the latter obliquely narrowed behind them into a long neck; epistoma very short and separated from the front by a deeply impressed groove; antennæ short, extending to a little distance beyond the base of the prothorax, similar in both sexes, joints 1-3 moderately slender, 4-11 much stouter and becoming still stouter outwardly, 3 one and a half times the length of 2, 4-7 each longer than 3, 8 and 9 about as long as broad, 10 transverse, 11 short, ovate, and not longer than 8; prothorax cylindrical, completely immarginate and compressed at the sides, and with a groove behind extending completely across; elytra with prominent humeri, short and convex, nearly twice as broad as the prothorax at the base, gradually widening to about the middle and thence rounded and converging to the apex; anterior coxæ moderately exserted and not contiguous, the prosternum raised between them; metasternum short and convex, not longitudinally grooved in the middle, the episterna without groove; intercoxal process broad, rounded in front, the posterior coxæ widely separated; ventral segments with one or two fine setiferous punctures on each side; legs short and slender, the femora clavate outwardly; first joint of the posterior tarsi very long, longer than the other three joints united; tibial spurs indistinct.

The single species from the State of Panama referred to this genus somewhat resembles an *Anthicus*. *Rhosaces*, apart from its different facies, may be at once separated from *Statira* and the allied forms by the intercoxal process being broadly rounded in front, the posterior coxæ widely separated, the epistoma very short, and the antennæ widened outwardly and with very short apical joint. An undescribed genus, of which one or two species from Peru are contained in Mr. F. Bates's collection, is intermediate in some respects between *Rhosaces* and certain small Casnoniiform *Statiræ* inhabiting Tropical South America; the present genus, however, is abundantly distinct from all these.

1. *Rhosaces clavipes*. (Tab. III. fig. 25.)

Varying in colour from black to castaneous, the elytra often of a more castaneous tint than the head and prothorax (in one dark-coloured example with the apical two-thirds reddish-castaneous), shining. Head with a few very fine setiferous punctures at the sides and behind the eyes, for the rest smooth; antennæ black, the basal joints, and sometimes the apical one, reddish; prothorax about or not quite so long as broad, the sides rounded in front and constricted behind, the hind angles moderately prominent, the surface smooth; elytra finely punctate-striate, the punctures becoming finer behind and not quite reaching the apex, the interstices without setiferous impressions and smooth and flat throughout, the apices slightly pointed; beneath varying in colour from piceous to piceo-testaceous, smooth; legs varying in colour from piceous to testaceous, the femora smooth and glabrous.

Length 4-4½ millim.; breadth 1½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Many examples.

## STILPNONOTUS.

*Stilponotus*, Gray in Griffith's Anim. Kingd. ii. Ins. p. 22 (1832).

*Stilpnnotus*, Gemminger & Harold, Cat. vii. p. 1999.

*Calophthalmus*, Thomson, Musée Scientifique, p. 20 (1860).

*Eurypus*, Pascoe, Journ. Ent. i. p. 51 (1860) (nec Kirby, Spinola).

An examination of the fragmentary remains of the type of *Stilpnnotus*, *S. eurypi*  
BIOL. CENTR.-AMER., Coleopt., Vol. IV. Pt. 2, July 1889.