

1. **Essodius unicolor**, sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 24.)

Fulvus, prothorace leviter inaurato, parce pilosus, crebre punctato; elytris seriatim subtiliter punctatis, interstitiis parce subtilissime seriatim punctatis.

Long. cum rostro 5 millim..

Hab. MEXICO, Zacualtipan in Hidalgo (*Höge*).

Rostrum rather longer than the head and thorax, slender, almost without sculpture, the antennæ inserted near, but not at, the base, elongate, with slender club, consisting of three joints of about equal length, and each quite twice as long as broad; eyes widely separated, rather small but very prominent, the space between them finely punctate. Thorax narrow, but not cylindric, a little rounded at the sides, moderately closely and deeply punctate. Scutellum very small. Elytra with very regular serial punctuation, which becomes quite obsolete at the apex, the serial interstitial punctuation very fine, except that at the base there are a few larger punctures interposed between the first and second series; the erect pilosity is rather scanty and of the same colour as the surface. The legs are slender, the basal joint of the hind foot about as long as the second and third joints together.

We have received seven examples of this species. I do not detect any sexual distinctions.

EUGNAMPTUS.

Eugnamptus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. v. p. 339 (1839); Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1889, p. 69.

This genus has comprised hitherto some half-dozen North-American species, and three or four others from Eastern Asia. It is evidently destined to prove very numerous in species from tropical America, and it is doubtful whether the Old-World forms will be retained in the genus. The species are very difficult to describe and some exhibit much variation in colour, this being sometimes in part sexual. The prosternal structure is somewhat variable, but the apices of the epimera are always free; though I think I have observed in one species that one minutely overlaps the other, the apices in this case not being united but separated by a small space. A readily observed character for the recognition of the genus exists in the extremely peculiar club of the antennæ, which is always very long and fragile, but varies much in the form and proportion of the joints.

In addition to the series of species here described, I have evidence of the existence of eight or ten other species in our region, each of which is represented by a single example in too decayed condition for examination.