

3. *Auletobius affinis*, sp. n.

Niger, pube depressa tenuiter vestitus; capite prothoraceque dense fortiterque punctatis; elytris fortiter minus dense punctatis; tibiis tarsisque piceis.

Long. cum rostro $3\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Rio Maria Linda (*Champion*).

Rostrum rather long, moderately stout; antennæ inserted a little behind its middle, their club rather slender; eyes contiguous with the thorax, the space between them very densely and coarsely punctured. Thorax slender, very elongate, a little rounded at the sides, deeply and very densely and coarsely punctured. Elytra rather long, of a leaden-black colour, much more sparingly and a little less coarsely punctured than the thorax. Legs rather short and stout.

This insect has quite the facies of our European species. Only one example has been procured.

4. *Auletobius optatus*, sp. n. (Tab. II. fig. 15.)

Pubescens, dense punctatus, opacus, fusco-rufus, capite subænescent, elytris basin versus rufescentibus; antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis, harum clava fusca.

Long. cum rostro 3 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 8000 feet (*Champion*).

Antennæ short, rather stout, the basal two joints of the club strongly transverse. Rostrum stout, rugose-punctate, opaque; eyes very convex, well separated from the thorax, the space between them faintly ænescent, flavo-pubescent, closely punctate. Thorax slightly longer than broad, rounded at the sides, densely punctate, quite dull. Elytra sparingly punctate, obscurely variegate, the colour being more red near the base, fuscous towards the extremity; the pubescence is closer and denser on the basal region. Legs yellow. Under surface clothed with pale griseous hairs. Three specimens; in the female the rostrum is a little longer and less rugose.

Subfam. *PTEROCOLINÆ*.

This subfamily has hitherto consisted of a single species found in North America. Its position has been much disputed, Schönherr placing it with the Attelabidæ, Lacordaire treating it as a separate tribe placed next Ceuthorhynchides, while Leconte placed it as a subdivision of Rhynchitidæ. In reality it is a very isolated form, linking the Attelabidæ satisfactorily with the Baridiidæ. The prosternum has the apices of the epimera widely separated by a broad process as in Baridiidæ and Attelabidæ. From the former group it differs by its straight antennæ, but is connected with it by a peculiar undescribed genus from our region; from Attelabidæ the subfamily differs by the small coxæ and the large mesosternum with extraordinarily developed side-pieces.