

1. **Apterocolus gravidus**, sp. n. (Tab. II. fig. 17, ♂.)

Latissimus, chalybeo-niger, fortiter sculpturatus, antennis articulis 2^o ad 5^m piceis.

Long. cum rostro subporrecto $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Cuernavaca (*Sallé, Höge*).

Antennæ short, with large broad three-jointed club, the eighth joint transverse, the first two joints of the club each strongly transverse. Rostrum moderately long, much longer than the head. Thorax elongate, much narrowed in front, coarsely and closely punctured. Elytra with broad, deep grooves, which are coarsely sculptured; interstices narrow and shining. Exposed parts of the dorsal segments coarsely punctured, the terminal segment so much deflexed as to be not visible from above. Legs thick; the spurs of the hind tibiæ conspicuous.

Only two examples have been received of this remarkable Curculionid. The male has the ventral plates deplanate on the middle and covered with long white pubescence. In the female the apical portion of the rostrum is slightly longer than it is in the male. Our figure represents this latter sex.

Subfam. nov. *ALLOCORYNINÆ*.

The rostrum is very slender, quite cylindrical, a little curved, somewhat longer in one sex than in the other. The antennæ are inserted close to the eyes on the underside of the rostrum; they are not in the least geniculate, and bear a very laxly articulated three-jointed club; the basal joint is as long as the following three together. The parts of the mouth are very small, but there is a very elongate peduncle to the mentum, the palpi are extremely minute, and the very small mandibles exhibit no trace of any angles or projections on their outer surface. The pronotum is flat, but has not lateral margins; the prosternum is very short, nearly all its length being occupied by the anterior coxæ; these latter are subglobose, but extend somewhat in the lateral direction, and project very little perpendicularly. The sutures of the prosternum behind the coxæ are minute, much consolidated, and very difficult to see; but I think there is a very small centrosternal piece, and that the apices of the epimera very nearly but not quite meet behind it. The middle coxæ are round, rather large, not at all exserted, distinctly but not widely separated. Metasternum of moderate length. Hind coxæ contiguous, transverse, rather large. Abdominal ventral segments five in number, subequal in length; in addition there is a very minute, frequently retracted, terminal segment. The sides of the ventral plates do not form any edge in apposition with the elytra, but are much infolded on the dorsal surface, and the side-margins of the elytra are free. The epipleuræ become gradually narrower from the shoulders to one half of the length of the elytra and there disappear altogether. The apices of the elytra are separately rounded and leave the pygidial segment exposed. The tarsi are broad, and