

considerably developed below the base beneath, so that in the narrow males they appear to be rapidly narrowed from about the basal fifth.

2. *Pseudhypoptus eurylobus*, sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 10, 10 a, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, rather convex, black; very sparsely clothed with small cinereous scales, the elytra with some denser patches or streaks of white scales along the flanks and towards the apex, the surface also set with short, decumbent, scattered setæ. Head and rostrum densely, confluent punctate, the rostrum shorter than the prothorax and finely carinate along the sides. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, the sides parallel at the base in ♂, the hind angles acute and extending outwards; the surface densely, uniformly impressed with small rounded punctures. Scutellum transverse. Elytra convex, a little wider than the prothorax in ♂, broader in ♀, acuminate at the apex, the humeri not prominent; coarsely punctate-striate, the striæ becoming deeper at the apex, the interstices feebly convex and rugulose punctate. Beneath finely punctate; ocular lobes of the prothorax continued round to the anterior coxæ, and sharply separated from the prosternum; first ventral segment deeply excavate down the middle behind in ♂. Tibiæ sharply unguiculate in ♂, unarmed in ♀, the anterior and intermediate pairs obsoletely denticulate.

Length $10\frac{1}{3}$ – $11\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{7}{8}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*ex coll. Solari*: ♂), Huetamo in Michoacan (*Höge*: ♀).

One male and two females. Separable from *P. parvus* by the still more extended inferior portion of the ocular lobes, the less rugose rostrum, the acute hind angles of the prothorax, and the less distinctly margined base of the prothorax and elytra, the elytra a little wider than the prothorax in the male. The posterior tibiæ are without definite teeth.

COLEOCERUS.

Colecerus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. v. 2, p. 927 (1840); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 385.

Coleocerus, Gemminger et Harold, Cat. Col. viii. p. 2374; Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 108.

This genus includes a few small forms from the Southern United States, Mexico, and Guatemala*. It may be known by the deep, inferiorly confluent scrobes, the widely separated eyes, the prominent ocular lobes of the prothorax, the transverse, rather large scutellum, the protuberant mesosternum, and the free tarsal claws†. The males have all the tibiæ more or less distinctly unguiculate (the uncus being usually shorter in the females and sometimes wanting on the posterior pair), and the fifth ventral segment slightly hollowed down the middle. The deciduous portion of the mandibles is broad, somewhat cultriform, and vertical (fig. 14 a).

a. Mesosternal protuberance long, blunt or truncate at tip; rostrum deeply sulcate.

a¹. Prothorax sharply margined on each side at base.

* Chevrolat (Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1881, p. xxxviii) states that *Coleocerus* occurs also in Costa Rica, probably in error; his *C. albidus*, from Bogota, may belong to a different genus.

† The N.-American genus *Aracanthus* is an apterous form placed by Horn near *Coleocerus*; it has a very minute scutellum and oval elytra.