

tarsi (fig. 25 *a*) with a stout dentiform process on the upper surface of the inner portion of the bilobed third joint in ♂; tarsal claws free.

Length  $4\frac{1}{3}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $1\frac{2}{3}$ – $2\frac{1}{4}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* PANAMA, Caldera and David in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two males and two females, the single example from David being a very large female with the rostrum concave above. The toothed inner lobe of the third joint of the anterior tarsi of the male is a remarkable character. The female is very like that of *P. unidentata*, from which it may be known by its shorter antennæ, the broader rostrum, the less convex, more finely punctured prothorax, which is as wide at the apex as at the base, the suberect long elytral setæ, and the non-protuberant mesosternum.

## 6. *Promecops tridentata*, sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 26, 26 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong, robust, piceous; variegated with a dense clothing of cinereous, brown, and blackish scales, the cinereous scales condensed into a curved stripe on each side of the prothorax, a spot on the scutellum, and two curved transverse fasciæ on each elytron (one, before the middle, sometimes interrupted, not reaching the suture, widening outwards, and connected exteriorly with a transverse humeral patch, the other subapical); the elytra also set with long, suberect, rigid setæ down each interstice, and the rest of the upper surface with short, curled, decumbent, bristly hairs; the legs annulate, the scales on the under surface of the body uniformly cinereous. Rostrum broad, depressed, and canaliculate down the middle; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, slightly constricted in front, finely carinate or obsoletely canaliculate down the middle from near the apex to the base, the surface finely, closely punctate. Elytra oblong-subtriangular in ♂, subparallel in their basal half in ♀, punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex. Mesosternum simple. Legs stout; all the tibiæ strongly unguiculate, the anterior pair in ♂ (fig. 26 *a*) armed on the inner edge with three long, projecting, truncated or slightly hooked teeth, and usually with a smaller additional tooth near the tip, in ♀ with three small teeth only; tarsal claws free.

Length  $3\frac{3}{4}$ –6, breadth  $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{3}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* GUATEMALA (*Mus. Brit.*), Capetillo, Zapote (*Champion*).

Numerous examples, the sexes about equal in number. The three long, projecting, more or less hooked teeth on the anterior tibiæ of the male characterize this species, a female of which was acquired by the British Museum in 1855.

## 7. *Promecops clavisetis*, sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 27, 27 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong, convex, robust, piceous; variegated with a dense clothing of blackish, brown, and cinereous scales, the darker scales on the elytra condensed into a broad post-median fascia, and the cinereous scales into an irregular fascia below the base and a narrower and straighter one towards the apex; the alternate elytral interstices also set with scattered, stout, clubbed, setiform, light and dark scales, and the rest of the surface with short, curled, decumbent setæ. Rostrum broad, canaliculate; joint 2 of the funiculus longer than 1. Prothorax convex, transverse, rounded at the sides, closely punctate. Elytra subparallel in their basal half, somewhat gibbous, transversely depressed below the base; punctate-striate, the alternate interstices raised, the others feebly convex. Mesosternum not protuberant. Legs very stout; the tibiæ feebly unguiculate; tarsal claws free.

Length  $5\frac{1}{4}$ , breadth  $2\frac{1}{4}$  millim. (♀ ?)

*Hab.* MEXICO, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

One example, somewhat injured by pinning. A robust, convex form, with somewhat