

gibbous, cinereo-bifasciate elytra, the alternate interstices of which are raised and set with short, stout, clubbed, light and dark, setiform scales. The tibial claw is feebly developed, and the specimen therefore (its very stout legs notwithstanding) is probably a female. *P. cincta*, Fähr., from Brazil, must be an allied form.

8. *Promecops alternans*, sp. n. (Tab. XIV. fig. 28, ♂.)

Oblong, piceous or obscure ferruginous; variegated with a dense clothing of cinereous, brown, and blackish scales, the cinereous scales on the prothorax condensed into three vittæ (the median stripe sometimes wanting) and those on the elytra into two oblique fasciæ, which are sometimes broken up into spots; the elytra also set with scattered, rather long, curled, semierect setæ, which (except on the apical declivity) are mostly confined to the alternate interstices, the rest of the upper surface with short, curled, decumbent hairs, the scales on the under surface cinereous. Rostrum broad, hollowed and canaliculate; joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1; eyes large, transverse. Prothorax broader than long, obliquely narrowed in front and behind, closely punctate. Elytra convex, oblong-subtriangular in ♂, subparallel in their basal half in ♀; punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex. Mesosternum not protuberant. All the tibiæ unguiculate in both sexes, the anterior pair without teeth; tarsal claws small, free.

Length $4\frac{1}{8}$ – $5\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{8}$ – $2\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Teleman and San Juan in the Polochic Valley (*Champion*).

Eleven specimens, all but two from Guatemala. This insect differs from most of the similarly-coloured forms in having the long, scattered setæ on the basal half of the elytra confined to the alternate interstices. The male is robust and oblong, resembling *P. dentimanus* in shape.

9. *Promecops brevisetis*, sp. n. (Tab. XIV. fig. 29.)

Oblong, subovate, piceous or obscure ferruginous; variegated with a dense clothing of cinereous, brown, and blackish scales, the cinereous scales condensed on the prothorax into a sinuous vitta on each side (sometimes extending inwards and leaving only a narrow brown median stripe) and those on the elytra into two oblique fasciæ (the anterior one not reaching the suture) and various small scattered spots; the upper surface also somewhat closely set with short, curved, decumbent setæ, those on the elytra seriatly arranged down each interstice, the scales on the lower surface cinereous. Rostrum broad, hollowed and canaliculate; joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, somewhat angularly dilated at the sides just beyond the middle, about equal in width at the base and apex; closely, finely punctate, and finely carinate or obsoletely canaliculate down the middle of the posterior half. Elytra convex, punctate-striate, the interstices raised. Mesosternum simple. Anterior tibiæ without teeth. Tarsal claws free.

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

Hab. MEXICO, Tampico in Tamaulipas (*Schwarz, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*), San Rafael Jicaltepec (*Townsend, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*); GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Two specimens from Guatemala (taken as the types) and a series from each of the Mexican localities. This insect is so like *P. umbrata* that it can only be separated therefrom by the free tarsal claws; and the very short curved setæ along each elytral interstice distinguish *P. brevisetis* from *P. alternans*. The sexes are scarcely distinguishable by external characters.