

One worn example, probably a male. Very like *O. bituberosus*, but with a short neck-like constriction to the elytra at the base (somewhat as in *Eupagoderes constrictus*), the frons and rostrum deeply trisulcate, and the inter-ocular portion of the head flattened. The sides of the prothorax are explanate and strongly bilobate. Fresh specimens would doubtless be more definitely albo-squamose.

4 (B). **Ophryastes collaris**, sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 2, 2, ♂; 3, 3 a, ♀.)

Moderately elongate, black; densely clothed with chalky-white or pale brownish scales, the head with a small patch on each side above the eyes, the prothorax with three spots at the apex, and the elytra with various irregular scattered patches, infusate, the intermediate and posterior femora also fusco-annulate in front; the surface also set with minute, short, scattered hairs. Rostrum very broad, without definite transverse depression at the base, deeply trisulcate, the lateral grooves converging posteriorly, the flattened inter-ocular portion of the head also shallowly trisulcate. Prothorax strongly transverse, laterally bilobato-dilatate (the posterior lobe prominent and the prothorax here nearly or quite as wide as the elytra), constricted just before the base, the groove in front of the basal ridge deeply impressed laterally and obsolete in the middle, the depressed narrow basal portion angularly produced backwards in the middle; the surface uneven, sparsely, coarsely punctate. Elytra convex, oblong-oval, with a short neck-like constriction at the base; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices convex.

Length 9–12 $\frac{4}{5}$ , breadth 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ –5 $\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Texas (*coll. Fry*).—MEXICO, Nuevo Laredo in Tamaulipas (*Höge*).

Two specimens, assumed to be male and female, the Texan example (♀) being much broader than the other. Near *O. tetralobus*, but with the median groove of the rostrum obsolete extending on to the inter-ocular portion of the head, the latero-anterior lobe of the prothorax less prominent, and the depressed basal portion of the prothorax more produced in the middle behind. The neck-like constriction to the base of the elytra separates *O. collaris* from *O. tuberosus*, *bituberosus*, and *basalis*, the last-mentioned insect, moreover, having the median sulcus of the rostrum extending upwards. The dark markings may be partly due to abrasion or discoloration. Both examples are figured.

TOSTASTES (p. 91).

Mr. Pierce [Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxxvii. pp. 344, 345 (1909)] has recently added two species to this genus, from Texas and New Mexico respectively, and another from Coahuila has recently been sent us by the U.S. Nat. Mus., to whom we are also indebted for co-types of the N.-American forms.

1 (A). **Tosastes coarctatus**, sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 4, 4 a, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate (♂), subovate (♀), black, densely clothed with small, imbricate, chalky-white scales, and also set with very short, curled, decumbent, scattered, setiform hairs. Rostrum very stout, transversely depressed at the base (arcuate above, as seen in profile), trisulcate, the sulci separated by two posteriorly converging ridges. Prothorax strongly transverse, uneven, sparsely, coarsely punctate; the sides dilated at about the middle, crenate, and deeply, abruptly constricted just before the base; the ocular lobes prominent, the vibrissæ short. Elytra oval, broader and less constricted at the base in the ♀ than in the ♂, with laterally prominent dentiform humeri; punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex.