

setæ. Rostrum not sulcate, depressed down the middle towards the apex, and with a small fovea between the points of insertion of the antennæ; head convex; joint 2 of the funiculus a little longer than 3. Prothorax slightly broader than long, widest before the middle, narrower at the base than at the apex, the sides rounded anteriorly and obliquely converging behind, the basal groove very shallow, the vibrissæ long; the surface impressed with scattered coarse and finer punctures. Elytra convex, widened to beyond the middle, the base truncate and about as wide as the base of the prothorax; finely striate, the striæ with scattered punctures, the interstices broad and almost flat. Tibiæ without denticles on their inner edge. Tarsal joints 1-3 with a patch of adhesive pubescence on each side beneath, joint 3 of the anterior pair much wider than 2.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ -9, breadth $3\frac{1}{10}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Lampazos in Nuevo Leon (*C. C. Deam, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*).

Two specimens, one (the type) labelled as having been captured at Lampazos in 1890, the other (numbered 93) presumably from the same locality, the latter being retained for the British Museum. In Mr. Fall's Table of the N.-American species [Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxxvi. pp. 193, 194 (1910)], *E. turbinatus* comes near *E. dunnianus*, Casey, and *E. decipiens*, Lec., from both of which, and from the allied *E. durangoensis*, Sharp, also, it may be distinguished by the anteriorly widened prothorax. The elytra are maculate as in the last-mentioned insects.

Eupagoderes cretaceus (p. 96).

Two specimens of a *Eupagoderes* have been sent us under the name *E. sordidus*, Lec. (det. Pierce), by the U.S. Nat. Museum: one of these, from Arizona, does not differ from *E. cretaceus*, Sharp; the other, from San Bernardino, California, is probably a form of *E. aridus*, Fall. If the Arizona insect is correctly named, the name *E. cretaceus*, Sharp (the types of which are from Villa Lerdo in Durango), will fall as a synonym of *E. sordidus*.

12. **Eupagoderes depressirostris**, sp. n.

Obovate, black, clothed with intermixed brownish-cinereous and white scales, and also set with fine scattered setæ, which become longer, suberect, and more crowded on the apical declivity. Rostrum flattened and somewhat abruptly separated from the head, without trace of median groove, the oblique lateral sulci faintly indicated; joint 2 of the funiculus about half the length of 3. Prothorax strongly transverse, comparatively small, somewhat rounded at the sides, feebly constricted just before the base, the basal groove almost obsolete on the disc, the vibrissæ extremely short; sparsely, coarsely punctate and obsoletely canaliculate. Elytra convex, rotundate-ovate, abruptly declivous behind, the apices obtuse; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices broad and almost flat. Legs not very stout; third tarsal joint with a small patch of adhesive pubescence on each side beneath.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Villa Lerdo in Durango (*Höge*).

One specimen, somewhat abraded, and for that reason left unnamed by Dr. Sharp. This species approaches *E. gracilis**, but it has the elytra almost as globose as in

* Additional specimens of *E. gracilis* have been received from Matamoros Izucar and Tlaltizapan (*Flohr*), some of these showing a distinct narrow median sulcus on the rostrum.