

first and second ventral segments connate at the middle; metasternum short; femora strongly clavate and acutely toothed; tibiae sinuous within, the claw arising near the inner apical angle in the ♂, and from about the middle of the apical margin in the ♀, in which sex the inner apical angle is more or less mucronate, and also furnished with two matted spine-like pencils of hair at the tip; penultimate tarsal joint bilobed.

The three species referred to this genus, which will also include at least one South-American form, are very like some of the members of the group *Anchonina*, from which they may be distinguished by the more exerted, strongly punctured, and less globose head. The very widely separated eyes, the partially connate first and second ventral segments, and the peculiar sculpture of the upper surface separate them from *Hilipus*, to which otherwise they are closely allied. The fusion of the first two ventral segments is a character common to most of the *Anchonina*.

1. *Anchonomorpha occulta*, sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 28, 28 a, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, dull above and shining beneath, black, the antennae and tarsi partly rufescent; clothed above with scattered, narrow, minute, brownish scales, these being coarser and more elongate on the elytral elevations, the entire upper surface often coated with an earthy incrustation; the under surface with very few scales; the legs thickly clothed with curved setiform scales. Head densely punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, slightly longer than the prothorax, moderately curved, rugosely punctured, 5-carinate; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, considerably narrowed in front, and slightly so behind, the base strongly bisinuate; the surface densely, rugosely punctured, somewhat uneven towards the apex, two feeble elevations being sometimes visible on the disc before the middle. Elytra fully one-half wider than the prothorax, moderately long, parallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex, the base feebly trisinate, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices 2-7 each with a scattered row of oblong or rounded elevations, those on the third and fifth being the most conspicuous. Metasternum foveolate at the sides. Ventral segments 1-4 very sparsely and finely, and 5 closely, punctate, the latter transversely depressed in the middle at the apex in the ♂.

Length 6-9, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Sinanja in Vera Paz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA, Tucurrique (*Mus. Dresden*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in plenty in Chiriqui. Differs from the following species in the absence of the prominences on the prothorax, though two of these are sometimes traceable on the disc.

2. *Anchonomorpha tuberculifera*, sp. n. (Tab. V. fig. 1.)

Oblong-ovate, broad, opaque above and slightly shining beneath, pitchy-black, the legs and antennae partly rufescent; clothed above with minute brown scales, these being coarser and more elongate on the elytral elevations, and also with scattered, short, erect setae, the inequalities of the surface more or less coated with an earthy incrustation; the under surface with a few scattered scales and erect setae; the legs with setiform scales. Head densely punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum moderately curved, stout, rugosely punctured, 5-carinate; joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax a little broader than long, the apex produced over the base of the head and emarginate in the centre, the sides rounded at the middle, rapidly converging in front, and sinuate behind, the base strongly bisinuate; the surface uneven, closely, irregularly punctate, with six prominent rounded tubercles—four in a transverse