

series across the middle and one on each side immediately in front of the outer one,—the disc also longitudinally raised on either side of the middle in a line with the two median tubercles, forming two conspicuous ridges in front. Elytra moderately long, rather more than one-half wider than the prothorax, conjointly rounded at the apex, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri prominent, rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices 2-7 each with scattered, large, subconical tubercles. Beneath very coarsely sparsely punctate.

Length $8\frac{1}{3}$ –10, breadth $3\frac{7}{8}$ – $4\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Five specimens. Broader than *A. occulta*, and with stouter tubercles on the elytra, the pronotum also conspicuously tuberculate and produced in front over the base of the head, the under surface coarsely punctate and sparsely setose.

3. *Anchonomorpha debilis*, sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, black or piceous, the antennæ and legs partly rufescent; clothed above with minute brownish scales and short setæ, which are partly hidden by an earthy incrustation; the under surface with a few scattered scales; the legs setose. Head and rostrum densely rugulosely punctate, the latter moderately stout and about as long as the prothorax, not carinate; joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter and much more slender than 1. Prothorax broader than long, somewhat produced in front over the base of the head, constricted before the apex, the sides rounded at the middle, rapidly converging in front, and slightly sinuate behind, the base bisinuate; the surface uneven, densely rugulosely punctate, with four conical tubercles placed in an irregular transverse series across the middle and two prominences at the apex. Elytra fully one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 2-7 with scattered oblong elevations. Beneath sparsely punctate; the first ventral segment broadly depressed in the middle, and the fifth emarginate at the apex and also slightly depressed down the centre, in the ♂.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$ – $1\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Five specimens. This species is allied to *A. tuberculifera*, but it is very much smaller and has fewer tubercles on the prothorax, and the rostrum is not carinate.

RHECAS, gen. nov.

Mandibles with a tridentate, downwardly curved, acute edge; rostrum very stout, curved, the scrobes deep, descending to the lower anterior margin of the eye and commencing on the upperside; mentum transverse, placed at the apex of a long peduncle, the palpi visible; antennæ inserted near the apex of the rostrum in both sexes, the funiculus 7-jointed, joint 7 larger than 6; eyes lateral, transverse, not prominent, separated by a space equalling the width of the rostrum; prothorax and elytra closely articulated and truncate at the base, the prothorax deeply arcuate-emarginate at the apex beneath, the elytra connate; scutellum absent; anterior coxæ contiguous; metasternum short; ventral sutures very deep, the segments 2-4 convex, and 2 scarcely as long as 3 and 4 united; legs stout; femora clavate, concave at the apex beneath, almost unarmed; tibiæ sinuous within, armed with a short claw at the inner apical angle, the apex oblique, ciliate on the inner and outer edges; tarsi short, not half the length of the anterior or posterior tibiæ, spongy-pubescent beneath, the third joint bilobed; body apterous.

The single species referred to this genus has very much the appearance of an Otiorrhynchid, but the mandibles are formed as in the Hylobiina and the other characters are as in that group, with the exception of the deep ventral sutures. It is perhaps nearest allied to *Laccoproctus*, which also has the prothorax and elytra