

subtruncate at the base and the scutellum absent, but in that genus the anterior coxæ are separated, the mandibles are not toothed, the second ventral segment is longer, &c.

1. **Rhecas spurcus**, sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 2, 2 a, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, rather convex, opaque, the rostrum and under surface shining, black, the tarsi and antennæ sometimes partly rufescent; the prothorax and elytra somewhat thickly clothed with coarse, piliform, brown scales, which are partly hidden by an earthy incrustation, the under surface very sparsely squamose, the legs with clubbed setiform scales and an earthy coating. Head densely rugulose punctate above, transversely strigose beneath; rostrum (♂) nearly as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctured to near the tip, and 5-carinate, (♀) slightly longer, smoother, and faintly carinate at the sides only; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, 7 as long as broad, stouter than 6. Prothorax about as long as broad, rounded at the sides anteriorly, much narrowed in front, and slightly so behind, the hind angles subrectangular; the surface somewhat uneven, minutely punctate, and with four rounded prominences on the disc. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, and a little less than twice its length, somewhat rounded at the sides, the apices produced and conjointly rounded; seriato-foveate, and with scattered irregular rounded prominences, which are most evident on the apical half. Venter smooth, with a few fine scattered punctures only. Femora usually with a very short tooth beneath.

Length 6–8½, breadth 2½–3½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Juan, Senahu and Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Seven specimens. The only sexual difference observable is in the sculpture of the rostrum.

LACCOPROCTUS.

Laccoproctus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 154 (1843); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 460.

A monotypic genus peculiar to Mexico and Guatemala. Neither Lacordaire nor Schönherr noted that the mandibles in *Laccoproctus* are narrow and quite simple at the edge, whereas in *Hilipus* and its allies they are broad and tridentate.

1. **Laccoproctus acalloides**. (Tab. V. fig. 3, ♂.)

Laccoproctus acalloides, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 155¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*), Orizaba (*Chevrolat*¹), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Varies greatly in size and colour. The males differ from the females in having the rostrum a little shorter and more rugose, and also faintly carinate.

Group ANCHONINA*.

Anchoninae, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, p. 19.

The species of this group, which are nearly all Tropical American, are recognizable by their globose, deeply inserted, almost smooth head, and the stout, curved, deflexed

* We are indebted to Dr. K. M. Heller, of the Dresden Museum, for the loan of cotypes of various species of this group described by Faust.