

rostrum. The eyes in the typical genera (*Anchonus*, &c.) are depressed and finely faceted, and placed low down on the globular portion of the head, whereas in *Dioptraphorus*, *Ithaura*, and *Theognete* they are more or less coarsely faceted and placed at the sides of the rostrum behind. The funiculus of the antennæ is 8-jointed in *Anchonus*, *Rhyparonotus*, *Cestophorus*, and *Leprosomus* (the two last-mentioned genera have not yet been detected in Central America), 7-jointed in *Oncorrhinus*, *Dioptraphorus*, &c., and 6-jointed in *Geobyrsa* (*Anephilus*). All are apterous, except *Oncorrhinus*, which has a scutellum and fully-developed wings. The apterous species, as might be expected, are extremely local, and each confined to a limited district, the winged forms, on the other hand, being somewhat widely distributed.

These insects are chiefly found under the bark of decaying trees, or by beating dead branches, and some of them are often thickly coated with an earthy incrustation, which hides most of the surface-sculpture. I have found it impossible in many cases to identify specimens till they were cleaned by immersion in caustic potash, which removes the dirt without loosening the scales. In *Anchonus* and its allies the scales on the upper surface of the body are more or less setiform, and sometimes clubbed at the tip; they vary in length according to the species, and are often arranged in fascicles on the prothorax and on the more elevated portions of the elytra. *Typhloglymma*, Dury, including a blind form from Ohio, belongs to this group, near *Ithaura*.

Sect. I. *Eyes placed low down on the globular portion of the head.*

ONCORRHINUS.

Oncorrhinus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iii. p. 593 (1836); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 361; Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, p. 21.

A genus including a few Tropical-American forms, two occurring within our limits. It differs from the other genera of the group in having a scutellum and fully-developed wings. The eyes are large, but not prominent, and nearly contiguous beneath, and they are more coarsely faceted than in *Anchonus* and its allies.

1. *Oncorrhinus scabricollis*. (Tab. V. fig. 4, ♂.)

Oncorrhinus scabricollis, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 594¹.

Onchorhinus scabricollis, Fähr. op. cit. vii. 2, p. 338².

Onchorhinus quadricollis, Chevr. in litt.³

Hab. MEXICO, Sierra de Durango (*Flohr*), Toxpam, Tehuantepec (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Sarstoon, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Chacoj in Vera Paz, El Reposo, Zapote (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA²; ECUADOR; GUIANA, Cayenne^{1 2 3}.

A common insect in Central America, and generally known in collections under the name of *O. scabricollis*, but I am not quite sure that this identification is correct. In