

the specimens before me, including one from south of our region, the elytra are much flattened on the disc, with the interstices narrowly and interruptedly carinate, the carinæ formed by smooth, oblong, coalescent tubercles; and the prothorax is transversely quadrate, not conspicuously carinate. In Lacordaire's figure of *O. scabricollis* (Gen. Col., Atlas, t. 69. fig. 1) the elytra are represented as uninterruptedly carinate from the base to the apex.

## 2. *Oncorrhinus latipennis*, sp. n. (Tab. V. fig. 5, ♂.)

Broad, moderately convex, black, the tarsi and antennæ piceous or rufo-piceous, sparsely setose. Rostrum seriate-punctate, shining at the apex, with a smooth median carina, the apical portion short in the ♂, and much longer and almost entirely smooth in the ♀; head deeply foveate in the middle in front. Prothorax flattened on the disc, transversely quadrate, strongly bisinuate at the base and apex, the anterior lobe considerably produced, the sides hollowed towards the base, the hind angles acute (as seen from above); the surface (except in the hollow space on each side of the anterior lobe) very coarsely, irregularly, foveolato-punctate, the punctures here and there confluent, and the interspaces sinuously raised and shining, the disc sometimes with indications of an irregular, abbreviated, median carina. Elytra moderately convex, somewhat heart-shaped, at the base strongly trisinuate and fully one-half broader than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the prominent and obliquely subtruncate humeral callosities; finely and shallowly seriate-punctate, the punctures becoming evanescent towards the apex, the interstices each with a scattered series of small, rounded, shining tubercles, each of these bearing a stout, decumbent, ochreous, piliform scale, the third subcarinate at the base. Femora coarsely punctate; tibiæ in both sexes angularly dilated on the inner side before the middle, the anterior pair acutely so. Venter depressed in the middle at the base in the ♂.

Length  $7\frac{1}{2}$ –9, breadth  $4\frac{1}{2}$ –4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in numbers in Chiriqui. Very like *A. nodulosus*, Fähr., from Caracas, &c., but with the prothorax wider at the base, and the smooth, setigerous, elytral tubercles rounded, instead of oblong\*. The more convex, differently sculptured, and somewhat heart-shaped elytra separate it at a glance from *O. scabricollis*.

## ANCHONUS.

*Anchonus*, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. méth. p. 257 (1826); Gen. Curc. iii. p. 507 (part.) (1836);

Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 362 (part.); Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, p. 20.

Nearly one hundred species of *Anchonus* have been described, mostly from the Antilles† or the mainland of Tropical America, the genus extending from Florida to Chile, and also occurring in the Galapagos and Cocos Islands; it is extremely well represented within our limits. The chief characters of the genus are the 8-jointed funiculus and the contiguous anterior coxæ, *Cestophorus* differing from it in having a

\* There are specimens of another closely allied form, labelled as from Mexico and Brazil, in the British Museum; but this insect has the prothorax longer and more parallel-sided, with a less pronounced anterior lobe, and the entire surface foveolato-punctate, the rostrum smoother, and the head trifoveate. The habitat "Mexico" requires corroboration.

† Twenty-one are enumerated by Chevrolat from Guadeloupe.