

1 and 2 separated by a deep sinuous suture. Legs stout, the femora coarsely punctate and very finely granulate.

Length $8-8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (σ ♀.)

Hab. COSTA RICA, San José 1135 metres, La Palma 1600 metres (*Biolley*).

Five specimens. More robust than *A. articulatus*, the prothorax less dilated at the sides and more sparsely granulate, the tubercles of the elytra rounded, larger, and fewer in number, the humeri angular and projecting. The elytral elevations are nearly as large as in the Mexican *A. nodosus*.

2. *Anchonus articulatus*, sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 7, 7 a, b, ♀.)

Oblong, rather broad, black, the funiculus and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ very short, fine, and scattered. Rostrum (σ) stout, curved, cylindrical, coarsely, closely punctate, (♀) thickened towards the base, shining, and more finely punctate at the tip; antennæ stout, joints 7 and 8 of the funiculus transverse, 8 much broader than 7. Prothorax about as broad as long, arcuately dilated at the sides, sinuously narrowing behind and abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, the hind angles rectangular; the surface closely, somewhat coarsely granulate, except along a narrow smooth space down the middle, the flanks and base punctate. Elytra ovate, convex, at the middle broader than the prothorax, but at the base of nearly the same width; seriate-punctate, the interstices 2-7 each with a row of oblong or rounded, scattered, setigerous, moderately prominent tubercles, the humeri obtuse. Beneath very coarsely punctate, the ventral segments 1 and 2 separated by a deep suture. Femora coarsely punctate and very finely granulate.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}-8$, breadth $3\frac{1}{8}-3\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (σ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA (*Mus. Brit.*), Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Three males and two females. Differs from *A. biolleyi*, with which it agrees, in having the first and second ventral segments separated by a deep suture, by the obtuse humeri, &c. The prothorax is sinuously narrowed behind, so that the hind angles are rectangular, as viewed from above; the disc is closely granulate, except along the middle.

3. *Anchonus brevisetis*, sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 8, 8 a, ♀.)

Oblong, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent, the surface usually coated with an earthy incrustation; the setæ very short, fine, and scattered, not forming fascicles on the prothorax or elytra. Rostrum (σ) stout, curved, cylindrical, closely and rugosely punctured to the tip, not carinate, (♀) thickened towards the base, shining and more finely punctate at the tip; antennæ stout, joint 2 of the funiculus nearly twice as long as 1, 7 and 8 transverse, 8 much broader than 7. Prothorax broader than long, somewhat flattened on the disc, strongly constricted and narrowed in front and much narrowed behind, the sides rounded at the middle; the entire surface closely varioloso-punctate, the very narrow raised interspaces smooth, shining, and sinuous (appearing more or less granulate through the earthy incrustation), the disc sometimes with indications of an abbreviated median carina. Elytra ovate, convex, at the middle considerably wider than the prothorax, but very little broader than it at the base, the basal margin raised and sinuous; seriate-punctate, the interstices 2-7 each with a series of small setigerous tubercles, those at the base of 3 and 5 sometimes forming a short ridge. Beneath very sparsely punctate. Ventral segments 1 and 2 separated by a rather deep suture. Femora coarsely punctate.

Length $5\frac{1}{3}-7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (σ ♀.)

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