

Ten specimens, most of them encrusted with dirt, and varying greatly in size. In this species, as in the allied *A. articulatus*, the first two ventral segments are separated by a deep suture (instead of being fused together at the middle, as usual in this genus). The setosity is short and scattered, not forming fascicles on the prothorax. The prothorax is coarsely, closely punctate, with the raised interspaces smooth, shining, and subgranulate. The elytral tubercles are small.

4. **Anchonus mirus.** (Tab. V. fig. 9, 9 *a*, ♂; 9 *b*, antenna.)

Anchonus mirus, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, pp. 28, 48 (♂)¹.

Elongate, moderately convex, deep black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ short, coarse, and very scattered, but forming four small fascicles on the prothorax. Rostrum stout, cylindrical, curved, coarsely punctate to the tip, the widened apical portion rather long in both sexes, but a little longer and narrower in the ♂ than in the ♀; antennæ stout, the funiculus short, joint 2 barely twice as long as 1, 7 and 8 transverse, 8 nearly as wide as the club. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, widest a little before the middle, broader and more rounded at the sides in the ♂ than in the ♀, deeply constricted before the apex and much narrowed behind; the surface trisulcate, extremely coarsely rugose, with the rugæ sinuous or transverse and shining at the summit, binodose and fasciculate at the apex and on the middle of the disc; the flanks very coarsely punctate. Elytra oblong-ovate, at the base wider than the prothorax; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices transversely rugose, conspicuously tuberculate, and granulate, the elevations tending to coalesce and form interrupted carinæ, especially at the base of the third and fifth interstices. Beneath very coarsely punctate. Femora shallowly, somewhat finely punctate. Third tarsal joint moderately dilated, not very deeply excised at the apex.

Length $6\frac{1}{10}$ –7, breadth $2\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA¹, Totonicapam (*Champion*), Tecpam (*Conradt*).

We possess seven specimens of this species, all from a high elevation in the Los Altos region. The stout and comparatively short antennæ, with strongly transverse eighth funicular joint, and the somewhat feebly dilated third tarsal joint, separate *A. mirus** from the other Central-American forms, the following excepted.

The antennæ in the male are inserted further from the apex than usual in this genus, so that there is very little difference observable in the form of the rostrum in the two sexes.

5. **Anchonus mexicanus**, sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 10, 10 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi partly rufescent; the setæ extremely short, scattered, and inconspicuous. Rostrum stout, curved, shorter than the prothorax, feebly constricted at the base, rugosely punctured and longitudinally wrinkled, the scrobes extending along the underside; antennæ stout, the funiculus short, joints 7 and 8 transverse, 8 nearly as wide as the club, and much wider than 7. Prothorax longer than broad, rounded at the sides, narrowing and strongly constricted in front and narrowing behind; the surface, except along a narrow smooth space down the middle, very coarsely, irregularly punctate, the interspaces here and there sinuously raised and shining on the disc and granulate at the sides. Elytra oblong-ovate, at the base slightly wider than the prothorax; seriate-punctate, the interstices transversely wrinkled and finely granulate, 2–7 each with a series of oblong or rounded, not very prominent, tubercles,

* Dr. Heller has been kind enough to compare one of our specimens with the type.