

these forming carinæ at the base of 3 and 5, and all finely granulate. Beneath and the femora coarsely punctate. Third tarsal joint moderately dilated, not very deeply excised at the apex.

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

Hab. MEXICO, Mexico city (*Höge*).

Three specimens. Allied to the Guatemalan *A. mirus*, but less elongate, with the rostrum shorter and slightly constricted at the base, the antennæ not quite so stout, the prothorax less rugose, with much more definite punctuation, the elytra with less prominent, finely granulate elevations. The distinctly constricted rostrum and the form of the antennæ, &c. separate it from *A. elongatus* and various other Mexican forms. In dirty specimens the small, smooth, granular elevations are conspicuous on both the prothorax and the elytra.

6. *Anchonus gibbirostris*, sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 11, 11 a, b, σ .)

Elongate, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ rather long and coarse, and arranged into fascicles on the prothorax and elytra. Rostrum (σ) stout, cylindrical, strongly curved, gibbous above near the base, densely, rugosely punctate and minutely granulate to the tip, (φ) coarsely, closely punctate, smoother at the tip. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, narrowed behind and constricted in front, flattened on the disc, the sides rounded at the middle; the surface irregularly granulate, except along the depressed median space and a sinuous space midway between this and the margin, which are smooth, and with two more or less distinct setigerous elevations at the apex and two more on the disc; the flanks coarsely punctate. Elytra ovate, convex, wider than the prothorax, but of about the same width at the base, interruptedly seriate-punctate, the interstices 2-7 each with a scattered series of oblong or rounded, prominent, setigerous, faintly granulate tubercles, the basal margin raised. Beneath very coarsely, sparsely punctate. Femora coarsely punctate and minutely granulate.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}-6\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}-3$ millim. (σ φ .)

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

Twelve specimens, from a limited district in the forest-clad mountains to the north of the Polochic Valley. Distinguishable from all the other Central-American species of the genus by the gibbous rostrum. The elevations on the prothorax are partly formed by the fasciculate arrangement of the setæ, those on the elytra being more prominent. The rostrum is not constricted at the base.

7. *Anchonus nodosus*, sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 12, 12 a, σ .)

Anchonus nodosus, Chevr. in litt.

Elongate, very convex, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ very short and scattered. Rostrum (σ) stout, cylindrical, strongly curved, coarsely punctate to the tip, feebly constricted at the base, (φ) slightly thickened towards the base, and smoother and more shining at the apex; joint 2 of the funiculus twice as long as 1. Prothorax about as broad as long, nearly or quite as wide as the elytra, strongly constricted behind and also before the apex, the sides rounded; the surface very uneven, coarsely nodose and granulate laterally and also along either side of the depressed median space, for the rest smooth; the flanks coarsely punctate. Elytra at the base very little wider than the prothorax, convex, ovate; each with about twelve very prominent, large, rounded or oblong, granulate elevations on the disc and scattered smaller tubercles towards the sides, between which seriate punctures are visible. Beneath shining, very coarsely punctate. Femora granulate.

Length 7-10, breadth $3\frac{1}{4}-4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (σ φ .)