

*Hab.* MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*), Sierra de Durango (*Flohr*), Orizaba, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

This is the largest and most distinct of the Central-American *Anchoni*; it is not rare in the State of Vera Cruz, whence we have received a long series. The tubercles on the elytra are large and very prominent, though variable in size, and there are also six on the disc of the prothorax and two oblong prominences at the apex in the middle. The prothorax appears to be transversely gibbous and trisulcate in the specimens with very prominent elevations on the disc. In one of those from Durango the tubercles of the elytra are smaller than usual.

### 8. *Anchonus silvicola*, sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 13, 13 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ rather long and coarse and arranged in fascicles on the prothorax and elytra. Rostrum (♂) stout, curved, cylindrical, rugosely punctate to the tip and obsoletely carinate, (♀) smoother and shining at the tip. Prothorax about as long as broad, a little flattened on the disc, rounded at the sides, much narrowed in front and behind, and moderately constricted before the apex; the surface sparsely granulate, except along the broad depressed median space and a sinuous space midway between this and the margin, which are smooth, with two feeble setigerous prominences at the apex and two or more on the disc; the flanks sparsely punctate. Elytra a little broader than the prothorax, and of about the same width at the base, convex, ovate, coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 2-6 each with a scattered series of oblong, prominent, setigerous, finely granulate tubercles, the basal margin raised. Beneath coarsely, sparsely punctate. Femora coarsely punctate and obsoletely granulate.

Length  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{3}$ , breadth  $2-2\frac{2}{3}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Sinanja, Sabo, and Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Seven specimens, from the mountains to the south of the Polochic Valley. Very like *A. gibbistrois*, but easily separable therefrom by the non-gibbose rostrum, which is also less densely punctate and obsoletely carinate, with the widened apical portion relatively shorter in the male. Two females from Cerro Zunil, on the Pacific slope, may belong here; but they have the granular elevations on the prothorax more numerous and tending to form transverse or sinuous rugæ, and the rostrum very slightly thickened towards the base. The less rugose surface, and the prominent, scattered, fasciculate tubercles on the elytra, the elytra themselves being less widened at the base, distinguish this species at once from *A. elongatus*.

### 9. *Anchonus carinirostris*, sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 14, 14 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong, black or piceous, the antennæ and tarsi more or less rufescent; the setæ coarse, scattered, semierect, and arranged in fascicles on the prothorax and elytra. Rostrum (♂) curved, distinctly thickened towards the base and there very feebly constricted, coarsely seriate-punctate, with the interspaces finely carinate, (♀) shining and sparsely, finely punctate at the tip. Prothorax broader than long, somewhat flattened on the disc, nearly as wide as the elytra, the sides much dilated at the middle and abruptly constricted before the apex; the surface sparsely punctate and minutely granulate laterally and along each side of the broad flattened median space, and binodose at the apex and on the disc, for the rest smooth. Elytra slightly wider at the base than the prothorax, convex, ovate, with interrupted rows of shallow, somewhat widely separated punctures, the interstices 2-7 each with a scattered series of setigerous tubercles, those