

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Three males and one female, varying a little in the length of the prothorax and elytra. This is one of several very closely allied Guatemalan forms. From *A. cirratus*, of the Atlantic slope, it may be separated by the less dilated prothorax (especially noticeable in the males), the setæ on which form about four fascicles only, the more closely tuberculate elytra, and the rostrum in both sexes coarsely punctate to the tip, it also being more thickened towards the base in the female. From *A. coarctatus*, from the same district, the less constricted base of the prothorax and of the elytra, and the more closely punctured and less uneven surface of the former, will serve to distinguish it.

17. **Anchonus coarctatus**, sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 21, 21 a, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, narrow, black, the antennæ and tarsi rufescent; the setæ coarse, forming fascicles on the prothoracic and elytral elevations. Rostrum cylindrical, strongly curved, stout, coarsely seriate-punctate, distinctly carinate down the middle and obsoletely so towards the sides. Prothorax as long as broad, widest at the middle, sinuously narrowing thence to the base, and narrowing and constricted in front, the hind angles subrectangular: the surface very uneven, coarsely, closely punctate, except along a narrow depressed space down the middle, binodose at the apex and also on the middle of the disc, and nodose at the sides, the elevations conspicuously fasciculate, the interspaces between the punctures here and there raised and faintly granulate. Elytra convex, ovate, constricted at the base and there a little wider than the prothorax, the basal margin appearing raised and the humeri rather prominent; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 2-5 each with a scattered series of very prominent, oblong, setigerous tubercles. Femora somewhat finely punctate.

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

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Two males. Recognizable amongst its allies, *A. subcristatus*, &c., by the constricted base of the prothorax and of the elytra, the carinate rostrum, the uneven, rugose, and conspicuously fasciculate prothorax, and the prominent setigerous tubercles on the interstices 2-5 of the elytra.

18. **Anchonus cirratus**, sp. n.

Oblong, black or nigro-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi more or less rufescent; the setæ long, coarse, and semi-erect, forming numerous fascicles on the prothorax and elytra. Rostrum (♂) curved, slightly thickened towards the base, and there very feebly constricted, coarsely punctate, obsoletely 5-carinate, (♀) more thickened towards the base, finely punctured and shining at the tip. Prothorax broader than long, somewhat flattened on the disc, a little rounded at the sides, much narrowed behind, and narrowed and constricted in front; the surface rather uneven, closely varioloso-punctate, except along a narrow space down the middle, and more or less distinctly binodose in front, the setæ arranged in about twelve conspicuous fascicles—three down each side of the middle of the disc and three on each lateral margin. Elytra ovate, convex, about as wide at the base as the prothorax, coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 2-7 each with a widely scattered series of setigerous tubercles. Beneath sparsely punctate. Femora coarsely punctate.

Length 4-5 $\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

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