

Twelve examples. This is a species with a closely varioloso-punctate prothorax, on which the ochreous setæ are clustered together in about twelve fascicles—a double series down the middle of the disc and one on each lateral margin. The rostrum is conspicuously thickened towards the base in the female, and slightly so in the male. The elytra are similar in shape and sculpture to those of *A. penicillatus* and other allied forms. The peculiar sculpture of the prothorax distinguishes it from many very similar species.

19. **Anchonus granulatus**, sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 22, 22 a, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ long and coarse, and arranged in fascicles on the more elevated portions of the prothorax and elytra. Rostrum (♂) stout, cylindrical, curved, coarsely seriate-punctate, not carinate, (♀) less coarsely punctate towards the tip, which is shining. Prothorax about as long as broad, somewhat rounded at the sides, narrowing and strongly constricted in front and narrowing behind; the surface, except along a narrow, flattened, smooth space down the middle and a narrow, irregular, sinuous space midway between it and the margin, closely set with small, smooth, shining tubercles, and more or less distinctly binodose and fasciculate at the apex, and sometimes on the middle of the disc also; the flanks very coarsely punctate. Elytra oblong-ovate, wider at the base than the prothorax, somewhat flattened on the disc and abruptly declivous at the apex; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–6 uneven, and here and there minutely granulate, each with a series of oblong, prominent, setigerous tubercles, these forming carinæ at the base of 3 and 5, the tubercle on 3 at the commencement of the apical declivity larger than the rest, this interstice being interruptedly raised thence to the apex. Beneath sparsely punctured. Femora coarsely punctate.

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

*Hab.* MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

Five specimens. This is one of several very closely allied Mexican forms, and amongst these it may be identified by the coarsely granulated prothorax (a character separating the species from all the other Central-American *Anchoni* known to me), the unusually large tubercle on the third interstice at the commencement of the apical declivity, and the long, coarse setosity. As in *A. elongatus*, the sexual difference in the form of the rostrum is not very pronounced.

20. **Anchonus salebrosus**, sp. n. (Tab. V. fig. 23, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent, the surface usually thickly covered with an earthy incrustation; the setæ short, erect, and rather coarse. Rostrum stout, curved, cylindrical, feebly constricted at the base, coarsely seriate-punctate, the interspaces longitudinally wrinkled, the apical portion in the ♀ shining, closely and more finely punctate. Prothorax about as long as broad, rounded at the sides, constricted and narrowed in front and narrowed behind; the surface, except down a narrow median space and along a narrow sinuous space midway between this and the margin, coarsely, irregularly punctate, with the interspaces here and there raised and granulate, more or less distinctly binodose at the apex. Elytra oblong-ovate, at the base slightly wider than the prothorax; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices uneven and sparsely, minutely granulate, 2–7 each with a series of conical setigerous tubercles, these here and there united, forming short carinæ at the base of 3 and 5 and elsewhere on the disc, the elevations on the apical declivity subequal in size. Beneath sparsely, coarsely punctate.

Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$ –6, breadth  $2$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*), Cordova (*Sallé*, *Höge*), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*).