

segment has a shallow arcuate groove between the coxæ; the fifth segment is sinuato-truncate at the apex in the male.

16. **Piazurus quadratus**, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 6, 6 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Broad, depressed, shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; sparsely clothed with narrow brownish and cinereous scales, the elytral tubercles each bearing a short, decumbent, pallid seta. Head rugosely punctate, the vertex granulate in front, depressed in the middle, the eyes contiguous; rostrum slightly widened towards the tip, lineato-punctate at the base, and very sparsely, finely punctate thence to the apex; joints 2 and 3 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax short, about one-half broader than long, abruptly narrowed and compressed at the sides anteriorly, the sides parallel from the middle to the base, the base itself deeply bisinuate; rather coarsely, irregularly punctate. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third, conjointly rounded at the apex, the disc strongly, transversely depressed below the base; coarsely punctate-striate, the punctures becoming smaller and oblong in shape on the apical declivity, the interstices (except on the apical portion of the disc) set with numerous small, smooth, conical, setigerous tubercles, 3 with a stout, oblong prominence at the middle and a small prominence below the base, and 5, 7, and 9 more or less raised. Ventral segments very sparsely punctate, 1 plicate on each side in a line with the inner edge of the posterior coxa, 2 along the middle nearly as long as 3-5 united, 5 with a rounded depression in the centre, which is limited in front by an arcuate ridge, the first suture strongly arcuate. Pygidium narrowly exposed. Legs rather short; anterior femora unarmed, intermediate femora with a small tooth, posterior femora very broadly clavate and armed with a large triangular tooth; posterior tibiæ broad, curved, mucronate at the inner apical angle.

Length 8, breadth  $4\frac{1}{5}$  millim. (♂.)

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. A peculiar form, easily recognizable by the very short, abruptly narrowed prothorax, the broad, subquadrate, transversely excavate, granulate elytra, and the greatly developed posterior femora. *P. quadratus* has the first ventral segment arcuato-sulcate, as in *P. centrali-americanus*, but the species seems to belong to Heller's subgenus *Pseudopinarus*. It has the mesosternum less transverse than in the genus *Pinarus*.

17. **Piazurus centrali-americanus**. (Tab. II. figg. 7; 7 *a*, hind leg.)

*Piazurus* (*Pseudopiazurus*) *centrali-americanus*, Heller, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1906, pp. 32, 34, 40<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, Mirandilla (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA, San Carlos (*Mus. Dresden*<sup>1</sup>); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*), Chiriqui (*Trötsch*).—ECUADOR (*Buckley, in coll. Fry*).

Thirteen specimens, agreeing with the Costa Rican type communicated by Dr. Heller. A large, robust form, with contiguous eyes, a narrow, conical prothorax, impressed with intermixed coarse and minute punctures, and broad, coarsely seriate-punctate elytra, the interstices of which are narrow, convex, and seriato-granulate. The anterior and intermediate femora are unarmed, the posterior pair with a large triangular tooth. The pygidium is rather broadly exposed. The first ventral segment is longitudinally