

PHILEAS, gen. nov.

Antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, 3-7 shorter, decreasing in length, the club ovate, with joint 1 about as long as the others united; rostrum stout, arcuate, short, not longer than the prothorax as seen in profile; eyes oval, somewhat pointed beneath, distant, the intra-ocular space widening upwards; prothorax short, deeply bisinuate at the base, truncate at the apex, without definite ocular lobes, the basal lobe subtruncate; scutellum exposed; elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, sinuate at the base, blunt at the apex; pygidium not visible; mesosternum vertical, flat, the metasternum extending forwards between the coxæ to meet it; ventral segments ascending, 1 and 2 convex, 2 at the sides about as long as 3 and 4 united; legs short and stout; femora unidentate, the intermediate and posterior pairs compressed, the posterior pair carinate on their outer edge, tibial claw long and stout, third tarsal joint short, broadly bilobed, tarsal claws small; body robust, sparsely squamose.

Type, *P. granulatus*.

A single species from the mountains of Western Mexico—the unique example of which has been injured in an attempt to pin it, owing to its very hard integument—is referred to this genus. The short rostrum, prothorax, and legs, the broad elytra, the widely separated eyes, the shorter first joint of the antennal club, &c., separate it from *Timorus*.

1. *Phileas granulatus*, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 2, 2 a, b.)

Subovate, broad, robust, black; the vestiture rather sparse and fine, denser and almost entirely ochreous on the head, rufo-ferruginous on the prothorax and rostrum, and rufo-ferruginous intermixed with cinereous on the other portions of the body, as well as upon the legs, the elytra each with an oblique velvety-black patch on the suture below the base (the two patches united forming a Λ -shaped mark) and a small black spot in a line with the lower part of it near the margin, the latter preceded by an indefinite transverse ochreous patch; the intermixed cinereous scales on the elytra and under surface minute and hair-like, the red scales small, oval, those on the prothorax elongate. Head densely punctate, depressed between the eyes; rostrum densely, rugulosely punctate to the tip, finely carinate down the middle. Prothorax rather convex, strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front, densely, rugulosely punctate, the anterior portion tubulate, the posterior portion sharply carinate. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, somewhat dilated at the sides below the base, and gradually narrowing thence to the apex, flattened on the disc; with sinuous rows of small punctures, the interstices rugulose, more or less raised, and subseriato-granulate (except near the anterior part of the suture), 3, 5, 7, and 9 rather more prominent than the rest. Beneath and the legs densely, rugulosely punctate.

Length $6\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $3\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

LARIDES, gen. nov.

Antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, 3-7 short, the club stout, ovate, with joint 1 as long as the others united; rostrum stout, arcuate, short, barely longer than the prothorax as seen in profile; eyes elliptic, distant, the intra-ocular space concave, subtriangular, rapidly widening upwards; prothorax short, feebly sinuate at the base and apex, with broadly rounded, feeble, ocular lobes; elytra short, subtruncate at the base, blunt at the apex; pygidium not visible; mesosternum declivous, unimpressed; intermediate coxæ widely separated; ventral segments ascending, 2 about as long as 3 and 4 united; legs short and moderately stout, femora unidentate, the intermediate