

We have received only two females of this species. It has quite the facies of *Hephebocerus*, but the antennæ are of the ordinary *Trachelizus*-type. This latter character distinguishes the species from *T. advena*, to which it is otherwise in appearance extremely similar. On the under surface of the head a series of coarse punctures extends from the back as far forwards on each side as the pterygia; on the metasternum there is a minute round fovea in the middle close to the hinder edge; the apices of the elytra are narrowly explanate. On the upper surface the eyes are convex and large; the interocular space is formed as in *Hephebocerus mexicanus*, that is to say, it is subcarinate in the middle, but has no angular depression on the vertex. The constriction of the thorax near the front is very vague; there is no thoracic channel. The elytra are very highly polished, but distant series of very fine punctures can be distinctly seen.

The species might be described as a *Hephebocerus* bearing the antennæ of a *Stereodermus*.

3. **Trachelizus dispar**, sp. n. (Tab. I. figg. 20, ♂; 20 a, under surface of head and rostrum; 20 b, profile of ditto.)

Rufus, nitidus, politus; elytris pone medium nigro-maculatis; capite subtus ad basin utrinque foveis duabus, ab intervallo nitido separatis, supra utrinque fovea ad marginem anteriorem oculi sita.
Long. 4-10 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

This species is readily enough distinguished from its allies, which on superficial examination resemble it extremely, by the pubescent or glandular foveæ close to the eye: on the under surface there are four of these, two on each side, viz. a round one placed just in front of the constriction separating the head from the neck, the second one being elongate and placed in front of the other, from which it is separated by a very distinct convex interstice; besides these inferior foveæ, there are two other foveæ on each side touching the margin of the eye, the upper of them being quite visible at the side of the upper surface.

The male is distinguished from the female by the structure of the anterior part of the rostrum, and by the abdomen being faintly impressed at the base, and furnished round the depression with a few erect setæ, its apical segment possessing a smooth space along the middle and some closely placed yellow setæ at the sides, the hind margin very densely punctate. The inner of the two small spurs seen at the apex of the hind tibia of the female is replaced in the male by a large mucro directed inwards.

The series procured amounts to about thirty individuals, the females being in the proportion of about three to two.