

more elevated behind, and the interval itself set with the peculiar white substance I have called glandular pubescence. The two basal ventral segments are more prominent than they are in the allied species. The structure of the terminal ventral plate of the male is much like that of *T. dispar*, but the area of dense punctuation at the hind margin is broader. The mucro at the apex of the hind tibia is long and conspicuous.

Thirteen specimens. The variation in size is even greater than it is in the allied species.

The characters I have given to distinguish the preceding four species are drawn chiefly from the under surface of the body. These species, however, may be distinguished from above by attention to the superior orbital fovea: this is large in *T. dispar*, and is entirely absent in *T. elevatus*; in *T. lineatus* and *T. cognatus* the fovea is present though small. The males of *T. lineatus* and *T. cognatus* may be readily distinguished by the difference in their rostrums, but the females appear to me scarcely distinguishable. Each of the four species varies enormously in the size of the individual, hence no attention must be paid to this in determining them.

§ 2. *Thorax deeply sulcate along the middle, either on the basal part or for nearly all the length.* (Species 7-23.)

A. *Prosternum of male without fovea in the middle.* (Species 7-20.)

7. *Trachelizus hirtellus*, sp. n.

Rufo-castaneus, nitidus, haud deplanatus, setis tenuibus erectis parce armatus; prothorace dorso distanter subtiliusque punctulato, basi canalicula arguta, angusta, per dimidiam longitudinis ducta; elytris seriatim remote punctatis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ -12 millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

This species has the general form of *T. dispar* and its allies. The eyes are very prominent, the angular depression between them very distinct. The thorax is rounded at the sides and greatly narrowed in front; it is very shining, but bears at the sides some rather large setigerous punctures. The elytra bear distant series of rather large but indefinite punctures, from each of which there rises a fine erect hair; the interstices at the apical declivity are distinctly convex. There is a great difference in the form of the rostrum in the two sexes, that of the male being very broad in front. Beneath there are two series of punctures extending as far as the pterygia; the basal punctures of these series are not deep. The male has an impression on the basal ventral segment; both sexes have the metasternum impressed, but the impression in the male is more or less vague and broad.

Fifteen specimens. The variation in size is very great, but I cannot find any specific