

characters to distinguish the large from the small individuals. The metasternal depression of the male seems to vary in its development.

T. aureopilosus, Senna, from Fonteboa, is no doubt allied to *T. hirtellus*, but apparently has a different sculpture on the elytra.

8. *Trachelizus seriatus*, sp. n.

Testaceo-castaneus, politus; elytris parce subtiliter punctatis, setis erectis seriatis; vertice fovea ovali minus profunda, posterius haud aperta.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

Rostrum without any channel. Vertex with a rather elongate depression, which has no appearance of being open behind and is not prolonged as a channel in front. Thorax elongate, polished, quite impunctate above, with a broad sulcus prolonged to very near the front margin. Elytra with series of small, subobsolete punctures, from each of which proceeds a fine erect seta. Underside of rostrum with a series of punctures on each side separated by a shining carina; at the base there is a narrow, angular, velvety space. Male with the metasternum sulcate, the base of the venter with a large impression; the terminal plate very densely, scabrously punctate, the extreme apices of the elytral margins distinctly dilated and flat.

We have received only one example of this distinct species; it is probably an individual of unusually small size, as the nearest allies are much larger insects.

9. *Trachelizus serratus*, sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 23, underside of head and rostrum, ♀.)

Castaneus, thoracis lateribus elytrisque setis erectis; his punctis seriatis sat distinctis, sutura subcrenata, apice communiter emarginato.

Long. 11 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*).

Of this species we have received three examples. Although they are all of the female sex, and are allied to *T. seriatus* (of which we know only the male sex), it is clear that they belong to a distinct species. The vertex has a deep and broad impression; this is not open behind, but is triangular in shape and does not form a channel in front. The thorax has a broad groove, which is continued to very near the front margin; the sides are very distinctly punctured and setose, the disc quite shining. The elytra are less polished and shining than in the allied species; the basal parts are indeed somewhat rugulose, though only very obsoletely so; the series of punctures that bear the erect rather long setæ are moderately distinct; the suture is somewhat irregular or crenate along the line of its summit. On the underside of the head there is an elongate velvety surface, angular in form; the middle is strongly carinate; on each side of the carina there is a series of coarse setigerous punctures extending as far as the front of