

### 15. *Trachelizus turgidirostris*.

*Trachelizus turgidirostris*, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. v. p. 493<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup>, Toxpam, Catemaco (*Sallé*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Telemán and San Juan in Vera Paz, Zapote, El Tumbador (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Though so widely distributed in our region, this appears to be a rare insect, as we have received only twenty-three examples. It exhibits considerable variety in size and punctuation. Usually it may be known by the existence of some large but not deep punctures on the flanks of the prothorax near the base. The depression on the vertex is very elongate, angular in front, but more or less regularly prolonged as a channel on the metarostrum. The apices of the elytra of the male, seen beneath, are not explanate. The punctures of the elytra are distinct but remote, so that the interstices are not at all elevated.

Boheman's description<sup>1</sup> accords better with this species than with any of the others, and *Sallé*'s collection contained specimens labelled with this name. The description of the Swedish naturalist was apparently made from a single female in *Chevrolat*'s collection, and is far from characteristic.

### 16. *Trachelizus fracticornis*, sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 24, ♂.)

Rufo-niger, nitidus; rostro basi profunde argute sulcato; prothorace sulcato, anterie obsolete transversim impresso; elytris seriatim fortiter punctatis.

Long. 9-14 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Cordova (*Sallé*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

This is one of the most distinct species of the group, with the elytra more or less indistinctly striped with red and black; the club of the antennæ is not so well marked as usual, the ninth and tenth joints being short and bead-like, and the terminal joint not long; the basal joint, on the other hand, is remarkably elongate, especially in the male, and the antennæ are geniculate, somewhat as in the Curculionidæ proper. The very broad thoracic groove is limited in front by an obsolete transverse impression, placed a considerable distance from the front margin. The elytra have a broad groove next the suture; the first series of punctures is placed in this groove, and therefore concealed; the second series consists of very large punctures, but near the apical portion the punctures of this series are small; the third series consists of quite small punctures, and so forms a remarkable contrast to those adjoining it. On the under surface the whole of the head and prorostrum are dull, so that the serial punctures can only be detected by the position of their setæ. In the male the last ventral plate is furnished with two contiguous tufts of yellow long pubescence; the apex of each elytron is a