

and a few short marks at the base and behind the middle; the sculpture at the apex very coarse, the apices obtuse, almost rounded; the third interstice is raised throughout, more strongly near the apex. Anterior femora strongly toothed, the others unarmed. Anterior tibia with a strong tooth on the middle of the inner margin; underside of head and metarostrum with very coarse foveoles.

We have received only one example from each locality, and amongst them there is but one male; it has the metarostrum and posterior part of the prorostrum obsoletely sulcate; the two teeth on the front legs are longer than they are in the female, and the apices of the elytra are less rounded, almost straightly truncate; the posterior femora are compressed and laminate at the base.

ESTENORHINUS.

Estenorhinus, Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 431 (1866).

This genus comes excessively close to *Arrhenodes*, but may be distinguished by the fact that the back of the head on the upper surface is not separated from the neck by any depression. This character is common to both sexes, whereas those mentioned by Lacordaire will distinguish only the large males of the two genera, but not the small males or the females.

The genus consists of four or five species found in equatorial America and Cuba.

1. *Estenorhinus guttatus*, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 11, ♂; 11 a, profile of head.)

Rufus, thorace nigro-bisignato, elytris guttis flavis elevatis ornatis.

Long. 17–27 millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

This insect is of shorter form than *E. designatus*, Boh., is of a brighter red colour, and has the yellow marks on the elytra differently disposed, they being distributed in a more irregular manner. Antennæ moderately long, red. Metarostrum slightly sulcate along the middle. Thorax pale red, with a broad black mark on each side, which reaches neither the base nor the front margin. Elytra red, rather short; surface slightly uneven, obsoletely punctate-striate, with numerous conspicuous, yellow, slightly raised spots, disposed as follows: on the third interstice two at the base, nearly united to form a line, one behind the middle, and an apical short line; on the fourth interstice a spot on the middle and one behind the middle; on each of the fifth and sixth interstices a spot before the middle and one behind the middle; on the seventh interstice a spot behind the middle, on the eighth a large spot behind the shoulder, and on the ninth one near the apex. Apices of the elytra distinctly bidentate. Under surface red.

Seventeen examples.