

5. *Abrentodes robustus*, sp. n.

Niger, prothorace ænescente, polito; elytris flavo-variegatis, multisulcatis, sulcis duobus ad suturam impunctatis, sulcis externis crenato-punctatis, interstitiis haud latis.

Long. 15 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Purula (*Champion*).

Head and metarostrum scarcely different in the two sexes, the metarostrum rather long, deeply impressed along the middle. Prorostrum of the male short, with a series of projections on each side, above, like those existing in *Rhaphirhynchus*; neck of the head very abrupt. Thorax highly polished, moderately broad. Elytra rather short, with very regular and deep striation; in the first two striæ punctures are scarcely evident, in the next they are obscure, but in those more external so distinct as to make the striæ very conspicuously crenate; the third interstice is yellow for nearly half the length posteriorly, the fourth is yellow from the base for three-fourths of the length, the fifth has a very short streak behind the middle, the seventh a longer streak behind the middle, while the eighth is yellow from behind the shoulder for the greater part of the length: there are also a few other more vague yellow marks. The under surface is polished and shining, the ventral segments depressed along the middle in the male. Both the sexes have deep foveoles on the under surface of the head and metarostrum.

Two specimens.

Although closely allied to *A. sulcipennis*, I have little doubt this is distinct; it may be distinguished by the deeper, broader striæ of the elytra, which, too, are more evidently punctured.

CLÆODERES.

Clæoderes, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. i. p. 362 (1833); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 440.

This genus includes only a single South-American species in addition to those found in our region.

1. *Clæoderes biserrirostris*.

Clæoderes biserrirostris, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. v. p. 526¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Jalapa (*Trujillo, Höge, Morrison*).

This insect is readily distinguished from the other species of the genus, so far as the male sex is concerned, by the front femora being definitely bidentate: the outer tooth is shorter than the inner, and is more widely separated from it than is the small tubercle that in some individuals of the other species might be accepted as a tooth. The outer yellow line is usually present in only an abbreviated form; this character, and the fact that the antennæ are more slender at the apex than they are in the other species, offer the only means, so far as I see, for distinguishing the females.

Although we have received *C. biserrirostris* from only one locality, yet, as there are about thirty specimens before me, it seems possible the species may be a good one.