

so definite as in many of the other species of the genus, the intervals that bear them being less regular. The apex of the elytra bears a strong tooth on each side. There is no granulation on the prosternum.

The only individual I have seen has lost its locality-ticket; but I have no doubt, from other evidence, that it is one of the specimens found at Chontales by Janson.

Group **BELORHYNCHINA.**

TYCHÆUS.

Tychæus, Fischer, Mém. Mosc. vi. p. 266 (1823).

Belorhynchus, Latreille, Fam. nat. du Règne Anim. p. 390 (1825); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 437.

This very distinct genus consists of the following species:—

1. ***Tychæus curvidens*.**

Brentus curvidens, Lund, Skrivt. Naturhist. Selsk. v. 2, p. 59¹; Schönh. Gen. Curc. i. p. 341².

Var. *signatus*: elytris in interstitio secundo linea flava nulla; thorace medio plus minusve rufo-signato, in femina rufo-trivittato.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Brazil^{1 2}.

We have received a fine series of this remarkable Brenthid. The individuals from Nicaragua are smaller than those from Panama. Of the interesting variety we have eight individuals from the same localities in Nicaragua and Panama as the type form: they vary in length from 20 to 33 millim. Two of the examples are females and both have three red stripes on the thorax; in the males the red colour is very much diminished, but in both sexes the short yellow line behind the middle of the second interstice is entirely absent, and the basal mark on the same interstice is reduced to a mere dot. The species may be recognized by the recurved tooth at the apex of each elytron—the character, I presume, from which the trivial name is derived. The largest individual is 49, the smallest 18 millim. long.

Group **BRENTHINA.**

This group corresponds with the “Brenthides vrais” of Lacordaire after the removal of *Clæoderes*; this latter genus cannot, according to Lacordaire’s system, be included in the group satisfactorily, and I have placed it at the end of the Arrhenodina. It appears to be allied to some of the aberrant forms included in that group and to *Rhaphirhynchus*.