

but also by the unidentate hind femora, and by the coarser sculpture of the elytra and their different markings. The male has the metarostrum cylindric, without any trace of the lateral sinuate carinæ so conspicuous in the commoner insect.

15. **Brenthus laticornis**, sp. n. (Tab. III. fig. 7, rostrum and base of antenna, ♀.)

♀. Angustus, parum elongatus, niger; elytris linea flava elongata, juxta suturam sulcatis, externe seriatim fortiter punctatis; antennis latis, articulo basali superne late impresso.
Long. 14–18 millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

We have received only two female examples of this species; though very similar to *B. sculptipennis*, it is undoubtedly distinct. The antennæ have the basal joints unusually thick, and the first one has a large depression on its upper face. The fourth interstice of the elytra appears to be yellow from the base to the apex; this colour does not, however, extend to the apex, for on the terminal portion of the elytron the third and fifth interstices join together behind the end of the fourth, and this double interstice is yellow; the colour is, however, not quite continuous with that of the fourth interstice. The first stria next the suture is impunctate; outside the striæ there are series of deep, moderately large punctures. The front tibiæ are not dentate internally. The tooth on each femur is distinct and sharp.

Group NEMOCEPHALINA.

NEMOBRENTHUS, gen. nov.

Caput elongatum, posterius haud truncatum, sed a thorace sat profunde divisum, oculis a thorace distantibus; antennæ crassiusculæ, articulis tribus ultimis clavam perparum discretam formantibus. Pedes crassi, tarsi brevibus.

I propose this genus for an insect that appears to be intermediate between the “*Brenthides vrais*” and the *Nemocephalides* of Lacordaire, the head being separated from the bulbiform neck by a moderately deep constriction, but only very feebly truncate behind; this would, perhaps, allow the genus to be placed in the *Brenthides vrais*, but the sculpture, general outline, and details of structure are so similar to some of the *Nemocephalides* that one is led to suppose the genus to be very near to the glabrous *Nemocephali*. Only the male is known. The antennæ are thick, the ninth and tenth joints equal, distinctly longer but not broader than those preceding; the terminal joint acuminate, nearly as long as the two preceding. The prorostrum is shorter than the metarostrum, and both parts are shaped as in *Nemocephalus*. The head is formed like that of *Nemocephalus*, but on the upperside is separated from the neck by a deeper constriction; this constriction does not exist on the under surface. The legs are broad, subcompressed; the femora compressed at the base, not pedunculate; the tarsi are broad and short, the third joint feebly lobed, the first joint a little