

The only specimen of this species was much covered with the grease and verdigris that are unfortunately of such common occurrence in pinned Brentidæ: possibly, therefore, the colour of the elytra is not quite natural.

NEMOCEPHALUS.

Nemocephalus, Latreille, Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat. xiv. p. 693 (1804); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 462.

Nematocephalus, Gemminger & Harold, Cat. Col. ix. p. 2718.

This genus includes ten or twelve species found in tropical America; it was formerly more extensive, but the next genus, *Acratus*, has been separated from it by Lacordaire; the line of division between the two is, however, at present rather arbitrary, depending as it does chiefly on the lengths of the antennæ and tarsi, which differ much from species to species.

1. *Nemocephalus femoratus*, sp. n. (Tab. III. fig. 12, ♂.)

Niger, nitidus; thorace polito, fere impunctato; elytris unisulcatis, seriatim sat fortiter punctatis. Long. 9-18 millim.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA (*Sallé*), El Reposo, Paraiso (*Champion*).

Male. Rostrum moderately long, its upper surface and that of the head polished and only sparingly punctate, the sides thick, coarsely punctate, opaque, with a few curved setæ; head beneath and the base of the metarostrum very coarsely punctate, the latter with a large, deep fovea in the middle, connected by a fine channel with the base of the head; anterior part of the metarostrum and pterygia longitudinally bi-impressed, carinate between the impressions. Abdomen deeply and broadly impressed, somewhat coarsely punctate. Base of the hind femur very broad at its trochanteral articulation, bearing above a compressed lamina. On the elytra the interval concealed in the groove near the suture is very indistinct in the middle part of the length; the serial punctures are distinct and regular.

The female has a few punctures on the upper surface of the head and metarostrum, the latter has also vague, elongate impressions along the middle; the hind femora are without any lamina.

The small males have both the head and rostrum short; in the large males the latter is a good deal expanded at the tip, but not in the small males. Both sexes vary much in size.

The late Mr. Neville Goodman found a *Nemocephalus* in the Amazons Valley that is very closely allied to *N. femoratus*, but apparently distinct; it is interesting as being a connecting-link between the species with one and those with two grooves on the elytra. In the collection at the British Museum there is a species from Bogota,