

- b'*. Sides of prothorax sulcate beneath the lateral carina Genus No. XXXIX.
 Sides of prothorax not sulcate beneath the lateral carina Genus No. XL.
c'. Carina of prothorax distant from base Genus No. XXXV.
 Carina of prothorax basal *d'*.
d'. Globular, glossy black Genus No. XXXVIII.
 Not globular and glossy black; carina of prothorax extending to
 apex Genus No. XXXVI.
 As before; carina of prothorax not extending to apex Genus No. XXXVII.

A. Subfam. *PLEUROCERINÆ*.

I. *PTYCHODERES*.

Macrocephalus, Olivier (*nec* Swederus, 1787), Enc. Méth. iv. Ins. p. 36 (1789) (partim).

Anthribus, subgen. *Ptychoderes*, Schoenherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 34 (1826) (type: *elongatus*).

Ptychoderes, Schoenherr, Gen. Spec. Curc. i. p. 120 (1833); Jekel, Ins. Saund. i. p. 41 (1855);
 Lac. Gen. Col. vii. p. 488 (1866) (partim).

Range: South and Central America, Cuba.

♂ ♀. The rostrum bears three heavy carinæ on the upperside, the mesial one being prolonged over the frons. There are two deep longitudinal grooves laterally between the eye and antenna. The frons bears, besides the mesial carina, on each side a short but thin carina. The first segment of the fore tarsus is very little longer than the second.

The antennæ are generally longer in the males than in the females, reaching often beyond the apex of the elytra, but the difference is sometimes not very great, small males having often short antennæ. Such small specimens are recognizable as males by the fifth abdominal segment, which is shorter than the fourth in the males and longer than the fourth in the females. In some species there is, moreover, a sex-mark on the abdomen situated on the first segment. This mark is an elliptical or nearly circular shallow groove bordered by a slightly raised rim and filled in with a short velvety pubescence. The mark does not occur in American forms outside the genus, but reappears in the Oriental Fauna, being found in *Phlæopemon orientalis*, Lac. (1866), a species originally described as a *Ptychoderes*, but representing a distinct genus.

The species of *Ptychoderes* can be conveniently separated into two groups:—

- I. Pronotum not rugate outside the central depression; prosternum finely punctured in middle, the groove in front of each anterior coxa shallow and narrow, often only vestigial, the two grooves not connected with one another across the intercoxal process.—Here belong *P. tricotifrons*, Fähr. (1839), from Central America, and the South-American *nebulosus*, Oliv. (1795), *elongatus*, Germ. (1824), *columbianus*, Jek. (1855), *antiquus*, Jek. (1855), and *affinis*, Jord. (1894). The last two species have the elytra strongly convex behind, the elytra being devoid of the subapical tubercle found in the other members of this group. I doubt very much that those species with elytral tubercles are really specifically distinct from one another.
- II. Pronotum rugate also outside the central depression; prosternum coarsely punctured; antecoxal grooves deep and connected with one another, often merged together into one large transverse groove.—Here fall all the other species of the genus, viz., *viridanus*, Boh. (1833), *brevis*, Jord. (1894), *longicollis*, Jord. (1894), *obsoletus*, Jek. (1855), *virgatus*, Fähr. (1839), *mixtus*, Jek. (1855), *bivittatus*, Jord. (1894), *rugicollis*, Jord. (1895), *callosus*, Jek.