

I. championi, with rows of large punctures, the basal tubercle of the other species represented by a broad but slightly elevate callosity. Sub-basal mesial tubercle of pygidium conspicuous.
Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Five specimens.

7. *Ischnocerus vittiger*, sp. n. (Tab. X. fig. 11.)

♀. Pubescence clay-colour above, grey below and in the alternate elytral interspaces, which are chequered with black; a mesial vitta on head and pronotum, the scutellum, apex of elytra, pygidium and eighth antennal segment, and base of first tarsal one, white or luteous-white; antennæ black, bases of segments 2-7 brown or rufous; bases of femora and basal two-thirds of tibiæ rufous, apex of tibiæ and the tarsi (except base of first segment) black, the two colours rather strongly contrasting.

Rostrum nearly half as long again as apically broad, more cylindrical than in the other species of the genus, less flattened laterally on the upperside, strongly dilated at apex, almost constricted behind the antennæ, very strongly punctured at the sides, which are naked, without carinæ here or longitudinal grooves. Eye almost round. Pronotum impressed on disc, the impression not deep, divided by a moderately elevate mesial ridge, which does not bear a distinct tubercle; carina curved from side to side, somewhat flexuose. Elytra deplanate at suture, strongly declivous at apex, with black-tufted tubercles—three in the third interspace, one in the fifth, with two small additional tufts in these interspaces and traces of subapical tubercles in the seventh and ninth interspaces. Pygidium depressed at apex. Mesosternal process slanting, not impressed.

Length 6 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Juquila (*Sallé*).

Two females.

IV. DISCOTENES.

Discotenes, Labram and Imhoff, Gen. Curc. i. no. 49 (1842) (type: *cælebs*); Lac. Gen. Col. vii. p. 502 (1866); Gemm. & Har. Cat. Col. ix. p. 2726 (1872).

Phanosolena, Schaeffer, Journ. N. York Ent. Soc. 1904, p. 234 (type: *nigrotuberculata*).

Range: South and Central America, Texas.

♂ ♀. Antennal groove open, large, lateral, subdorsal in ♂. Eye lateral. Antenna with the third segment as long as, or a little shorter than, the fourth; shaft slender, segments incrassate at the tip in ♂; club consisting of four segments, flat, segment 8 longer than the others, especially in ♂, 9, 10, and 11 short. Antebasal carina of pronotum almost evenly curved, not angulate laterally. False mentum separated from gula by a transverse depression.

Three species are known, two from South America and one from Texas. Five from Central America are now added:—

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| a. Pronotum with mesial tuft | e. |
| Pronotum without mesial tuft | b. |
| b. Pronotum with a longitudinal impression on disc divided by a mesial carina; | |
| rostrum carinate above | d. |
| Pronotum not impressed on disc; rostrum without conspicuous carina | c. |
| c. Lateral portion of antebasal carina of pronotum evenly curved | Species No. 3. |
- This portion curved forward and then again slightly downward; elytron with a large black median patch extending from near the suture to the side. Here