

belong the two South-American species, *D. caelebs*, L. & I. (1842), from Brazil, and *D. consors*, Jord. (1904), from Peru.

- d. Pubescence clay-colour; tibiae with brownish postmedian ring or spot . . . Species No. 1.
 Pubescence whitish-grey; tibiae without brownish ring Species No. 2.
 e. A large tubercle before apical declivity of elytron Species No. 4.
 This tubercle absent or vestigial Species No. 5.

1. *Discotenes lutosus*, sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 12, 12 a.)

♂ ♀. Black; antenna (except club) and legs more or less rufous; pubescence clay-colour, slightly variegated with greyish-white; alternate interspaces of elytra tessellated with grey-white and brown-black, especially the suture; pygidium and apex of elytra densely pubescent, rather conspicuously spotted with white; sides of head and prothorax nearly naked, the latter irregularly spotted and streaked with clay-coloured pubescence; a black dot in the third interspace of the elytra, situated in the middle, and another in the fifth, standing a little behind the former, somewhat enlarged, forming a rather conspicuous patch, behind them several other conspicuous dots; a ring beyond the middle of each tibia and another near the base, as well as the tips of the tarsal segments, brownish.

Rostrum half as long again as apically broad in ♂, a little longer than broad in ♀, with a distinct mesial carina situated in a very shallow longitudinal depression; between this carina and antennal groove a thin longitudinal wrinkle visible under the dense pubescence. Antennal groove large, but not close to the eye, the distance, which is larger in the ♂ than in the ♀, being about one-third the greatest width of the eye. The latter somewhat oblong, faintly oblique, the direction of the longest diameter crossing rostrum. Eighth antennal segment of ♀ little over twice as long as broad; club in this sex very broad; eleventh segment of ♂ longer than broad, apex truncate.

Pronotum deeply impressed from carina to near apex, the impression divided by a mesial ridge; sides of impression elevated behind middle. Elytra depressed at suture, alternate interspaces somewhat elevate, especially before apex, where the third and fifth interspaces form a double tubercle; each elytron slightly tubercled at the apical sutural angle, the declivous apex therefore appearing somewhat impressed transversely; basal callosity rounded, not crested with a tuft, black median spot elevate.

Length 5-8 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Juquila, Toxpam (*Sallé*).

Four males, two females.

2. *Discotenes imitans*, sp. n. (Tab. X. fig. 13.)

♂ ♀. In colour closely resembling *Ischnocerus griseatus* (p. 307). Black; shaft of antenna and legs rufescent; pubescence grey or clay-colour, not dense, the specimens appearing speckled; elytra somewhat variegated with brown, a spot in the middle of each black, extending from the fifth row of punctures to the second or to the suture; tibiae not ringed.

Rostrum shorter than in *D. lutosus*, especially in the ♀, in which it is rather broader at the apex than long; a conspicuous mesial carina and two thin wrinkles as in *D. lutosus*. Eye a little shorter than in the preceding species, faintly truncate anteriorly, the direction of the longest axis across the rostrum. Eighth antennal segment of ♀ about twice as long as apically broad, shorter than the seventh, club broad; eleventh segment of ♂ apically truncate-sinuate, with the angles more or less produced.

Prothorax with a divided impression on disc as in *D. lutosus*, but the impression more shallow. Elytra depressed at suture, the alternate interspace very little more convex than the others, except the third, which forms a slight tubercle before the apex; basal callosity very low.

Length 7 millim.

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

Two males, four females.