

in middle of apex and on the callosities, mesial callosity distinct. Tubercles of elytra less elevate than in all the preceding species; the basal tubercle the largest, the second and third of the third interspace not much longer than the fourth, lateral tubercles (in fifth and seventh interspaces) small, but distinct; basal edge of each elytron somewhat rounded, not emarginate; punctures large. End-segment of antenna hardly longer than broad.

Length 6 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panzos in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Two males.

8. *Gonioclæus laticeps*, sp. n.

♀. Close to *G. carbonarius*. Rostrum twice as broad as long, narrowed from antennæ forward, very densely punctured. Frons more than half the width of the rostrum. End-segment of antenna luteous, as long as broad. Prothorax nearly half as broad again as long, densely punctured except a narrow space along apical edge; mesial callosity not much elevate, bearing also some punctures; dorsal carina feebly angulate in middle, the angle pointing backwards. Tubercles of elytra not provided with clayish tufts, the second and third of the third interstice elongate, less elevate than the first, no fifth tubercle in third interstice. Legs black-brown, tibiæ with an indistinct grey ring near base.

Length 5 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Sinanja in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two females.

9. *Gonioclæus tarsalis*. (Tab. XII. figg. 1, 1 a.)

Gonioclæus tarsalis, Jordan, Nov. Zool. xi. p. 263. n. 43 (1904) ¹.

There is a ♂ in the Godman and Salvin collection which I believe is that of *G. tarsalis*, described from a ♀ from Costa Rica. It bears a conspicuous luteous-grey spot on the pronotum extending from the mesial tubercle to the base. As the specimen differs also somewhat in structure from the three females known to me, I append a description of it.

Rostrum not quite twice as broad as long, with shallow depressions, not densely punctured. Eye twice as long as broad. Frons one-third the width of the rostrum. Club of antenna slender, segment 10 half as long again as broad, 11 one-fourth longer than wide. Pronotum with three feebly elevate callosities, punctured from carina forward, except in these callosities and in middle of apex; carina feebly curved backwards in middle. Elytra emarginate together at base, coarsely punctured; four tubercles in third interspace, the second small, the third very large, the fourth minute; interspaces 5, 7, and 9 pustulated and tubercled, the last tubercles of the seventh interspace rather acute and prominent; sutural angle raised into a prominent tubercle. Underside somewhat villose in middle; prosternum punctured; mesosternal process slanting; abdomen minutely punctured in middle. Posterior trochanter not mucronate; mid tibia with spur at apex; claw of hind tarsus with tooth.

Length 10 millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA, San Carlos ¹ (*Mus. Tring*).

10. *Gonioclæus politus*, sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 2, 2 a.)

♂ ♀. Rufescent-brown, strongly glossy, clothed with an ochraceous pubescence, more or less variegated with grey beneath; base of antenna and the legs more or less rufous, tibiæ with a brown ring in middle; club of antenna blackish, the last segment not being luteous.

Rostrum twice as broad as long, with a short obtuse mesial carina which does not reach apex, coarsely punctured like head. Pronotum short, at least half as wide again as long, with three prominent tubercles of nearly equal height, disc punctured around these tubercles. Elytra nearly straight at base,