

oblique in position, the head therefore narrowing strongly anteriorly. Antenna with white hairs beneath; third segment nearly twice the length of fourth. Pronotum broader than long, longitudinally plicate on disc, with large, very shallow punctures laterally, subreticulate; angle of carina 90° , basal longitudinal carina at practically equal angles with lateral and dorsal carinae. Elytra short, hardly at all depressed at suture. Pygidium twice and one-half as long as basally broad.

Length 3 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen, apparently a female. *D. championi* stands intermediate between *Gymnognathus* and *Domoptolis*, Jord. (1904). As the latter is based on a single species, I abstain from proposing a new genus for the present insect. The antennal cavity is as large as in *Gymnognathus erna*, Jord. (1904). There is no mesial carina on the underside of the rostrum.

XX. NEANTHRIBUS, gen. nov.

♂ ♀. Rostrum short, with a more or less distinct mesial carina, which is continued on to frons, but is interrupted at base of rostrum by a punctiform groove. Eye lateral, close to antennal groove, truncate in front or very feebly emarginate. Antenna longer in ♂ than in ♀; a club of three segments, which are hairy underneath in the males. Carina of pronotum basal, being vertically above the true basal edge, angle 90° or more, with the tip more or less rounded off, lateral carina extended a little beyond middle; a transverse row of three tufts in middle of pronotum. Elytra as broad as prothorax, cylindrical, not depressed, with tufts or pustules, lateral edge often with long hairs. Prosternum very short; fore coxae well separate, as are mid and hind coxae. Legs short, often villose.

Type: *N. championi*, sp. n.

Range: America.

The American insects allied to the European *Anthribus albinus* form a group generically distinct from the Old World representatives of *Anthribus*. When describing in 1904 a number of species of *Neanthribus* under the generic name *Anthribus* (Nov. Zool. xi. pp. 296–300) I abstained from proposing a new genus for their reception, as at that time I had no evidence that these insects could be distinguished generically in both sexes from *Toxonotus*, Lacord., a genus also closely allied to *Anthribus* and based upon a Cuban species, of which I had only two males. As Lacordaire states in the diagnosis of *Toxonotus*—and no subsequent author appears to have corrected the statement—that the female is devoid of the peculiar spine into which the first tarsal segment of the male is produced, I thought it possible that *Toxonotus* might prove not to be generically distinct from *Anthribus*. On receipt of more material of *Toxonotus*, among which there is an undoubted female, as the sexual organs prove, I find that the female has the same tarsal spine as the male, at least in the only species so far described, *T. fascicularis*, Schoenh. (1833), occurring in Cuba and Florida. Probably Lacordaire mistook some species of *Neanthribus* for the female of *T. fascicularis*, *Neanthribus* being also represented in Cuba, according to a specimen in the Tring Museum bearing the label “Cuba.”