

Sect. COSSONIDES.

Cossonides, Wollaston (part.).

Cossonini, Leconte (part.).

Under this section are placed most of the genera with a 7-jointed funiculus included in the *Cossonides* by Wollaston, less *Tomolips* and the other forms related to *Rhyncolus*; these latter have the rostrum not so abruptly separated from the comparatively broader head, and uninterruptedly continuous with the frons, and the anterior coxæ usually subcontiguous †.

Homaloxenus, Woll. (= *Nanus*, Schönh.), is here excluded from the *Cossonina*, and it has already been dealt with under the *Trypetina* (*anteà*, p. 5).

HEPTARTHURUM, gen. nov.

Head globose, almost smooth; rostrum stout, curved, short, subcylindrical, abruptly separated from the head, the eyes small, lateral, strongly transverse, and placed at its base, the scrobes obliquely descending; antennæ inserted at or just beyond the middle of the rostrum, the funiculus 7-jointed, slender, the club abrupt, stout, short-ovate, with the basal joint more sparsely pilose than the rest; prothorax long, oval or subconical, feebly constricted in front, subtruncate at the base; scutellum invisible or extremely minute; elytra less than twice the length of the prothorax, subtruncate at the base, produced at the apex, coarsely and closely seriate-punctate, the outer rows of punctures becoming coalescent anteriorly; anterior coxæ separated by at most their own width; metasternum rather short, the episterna almost covered by the inflexed margin of the elytra; ventral segments 3 and 4 very short, the sutures deep; legs short; tibiæ with a long claw at the outer apical angle, the anterior pair feebly sinuate within; tarsi slender, joint 3 simple, the claws minute, slender, free; body oblong-ovate, glabrous.

Type, *H. gibbipenne*.

This genus belongs to Wollaston's section "g" of his group *Cossonides*. The three species referred to it,—two from the highest part of the Guatemalan Cordillera and one from Mexico,—have the eyes placed, as it were, at the base of the rostrum, owing to the abrupt separation of the latter from the globose head, the prothorax longer than broad, and the scutellum extremely minute or invisible. No external sexual marks of distinction are apparent in any of them. The relatively shorter elytra and metasternum, the almost or quite obsolete scutellum, and the very coarsely and closely seriate-punctate elytra separate *Heptarthrum* from *Stenomimus*.

* *Scutellum not visible.*

1. *Heptarthrum gibbipenne*, sp. n. (Tab. I. figg. 23, 23 a.)

Rather convex, oblong-ovate, widening posteriorly, feebly shining above, black or piceous, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous. Rostrum sparsely punctate, slightly constricted towards the base, the apical portion parallel-sided; the antennæ inserted at the middle. Prothorax long, subconical, feebly rounded at the sides, densely, coarsely punctate, with an indication of a smooth, abbreviated, median line. Scutellum

† The N.-American species incorrectly referred by Leconte to *Macrorhyncolus*, Woll. (*Rhyncolus protractus*, Horn), and *Macrancylus*, Lec., seem to me to be better placed under the *Rhyncolides* than among the true *Cossonides*.