

not visible. Elytra broader than the prothorax, widened to the middle and rapidly narrowed thence to the apex, transversely gibbous before the abrupt apical declivity, the humeri angular; with rows of closely packed, extremely coarse, subtransverse punctures, the interstices very narrow, raised, irregularly uniseriate-punctate. Beneath coarsely punctate. Anterior coxæ separated by a little less than their own width.

Length $2\frac{1}{8}$ – $2\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $\frac{7}{8}$ –1 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Totonicapam 8500–10,500 feet (*Champion*).

Six specimens, probably from beneath pine-bark.

**** *Scutellum visible, minute.***

2. *Heptarthrum costatipenne*, sp. n. (Tab. I. figg. 24, 24 a.)

Moderately convex, oblong, shining, fusco-castaneous, the legs and antennæ ferruginous. Rostrum finely and somewhat closely punctate, the punctures becoming coarse and crowded at the base, the antennæ inserted at a little beyond the middle. Prothorax longer than broad, subconical, rounded at the sides posteriorly, densely, coarsely punctate. Scutellum minute, transverse. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, oblong-oval, the humeri distinct; with rows of closely packed, coarse, subtransverse punctures, the interstices very narrow, raised, and obsoletely uniseriate-punctate.

Length $2\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*).

One specimen. Smaller, narrower, and more shining than *H. gibbipenne*, the rostrum rugosely punctate at the base, the short scutellum just visible, the elytra not widened posteriorly.

3. *Heptarthrum cordilleræ*, sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 25.)

Oblong-ovate, narrow, shining, black, the antennæ, tarsi, base of the femora, and coxæ ferruginous. Rostrum very sparsely, finely punctate, the punctures becoming coarser and closer towards the base, the antennæ inserted at the middle. Prothorax long, gradually narrowing from near the base, constricted in front; closely, coarsely punctate, with indications of a smooth median line. Scutellum just visible. Elytra scarcely wider than the prothorax, attenuate at the apex, the humeri distinct; with rows of coarse, closely placed, subtransverse punctures, the interstices very narrow, feebly raised, and faintly uniseriate-punctate. Beneath coarsely punctate. Anterior coxæ separated by nearly their own width.

Length $1\frac{3}{5}$ –2, breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{5}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Totonicapam 8500–10,500 feet (*Champion*).

Six specimens, found with *H. gibbipenne*. Smaller, narrower, and more shining than *H. costatipenne*, the elytra subparallel at the base and with the interstices less raised, &c.

HIMATIUM.

Himatium, Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1873, pp. 436, 461, 542, 607; Leconte and Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 426 (1876); Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 690.

The type of this genus is *H. pubescens*, Woll., from Malabar, and three others from N. America and one from S. Africa have since been recorded, one at least of these