

broader scutellum, and the rufo-fulvous elytra, with a broad sharply-defined black sutural stripe. From the Venezuelan *C. interstitialis*, Faust, the type (♀) of which I have seen, the present species may be known by its narrower less depressed form, the smooth median line on the prothorax, the less elongate elytra, the darker legs, &c.

3. *Catolethrus ebeninus*, sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 29, ♂.)

Elongate, shining, black, the antennæ at the base or entirely, and sometimes the tarsi also, ferruginous. Head with a few minute scattered punctures, transversely grooved between the eyes; rostrum (♂) stout, subcylindrical, feebly curved, distinctly widened at the apex and behind the middle, sparsely, finely punctate, (♀) shorter, arcuate, much more slender, and almost smooth. Prothorax (♂) longer than broad, suboval, about equally narrowed in front and behind, abruptly constricted and tubulate at the apex, sparsely, finely punctate, except along a narrow space down the middle, (♀) less elongate and not so abruptly constricted in front. Scutellum small, transverse. Elytra very little wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the base, the apices each rather broadly and bluntly rounded; finely seriate-punctate, the punctures placed in fine shallow striæ, the two inner striæ divergent at the apex, the interstices flat, minutely uniseriate-punctate, the first (sutural) and third raised and convex on the apical declivity, the third and ninth confluent just before the tip. Beneath sparsely, somewhat coarsely punctate, the first ventral segment very slightly depressed down the middle in the ♂. Legs short and stout, the femora so abruptly excavate near the tip as to appear subdentate, glabrous in the ♂; tibiæ sinuate within in both sexes.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 1 – $1\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Motzorongo in Vera Cruz (*Flohr*: ♀); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Blancaneaux*: ♂).

Two males and one female. A smaller, less elongate female (length 3 mm.) from Las Vigas, Mexico (*Höge*), piceous in colour, with more slender antennæ and more deeply punctate-striate elytra, doubtless belongs to the same species. This insect is relatively less elongate and distinctly broader than *C. longulus*, the rostrum is shorter, the prothorax is more rounded at the sides, the legs are shorter and stouter, the elytra are uniformly coloured, and the abdomen is neither foveate nor excavate in the male. *C. basalis*, Woll., is another allied form.

4. *Catolethrus fallax*. (Tab. I. figg. 30, 30 a, ♂.)

Catolethrus fallax, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 2, p. 285 (♂)¹.

♂. Rostrum moderately curved, very stout, broad, slightly widened at the apex and at the basal third, depressed (and sometimes slightly hollowed down the middle) at the base, closely, finely punctate; femora almost glabrous beneath; ventral segments 1 and 2 excavate and bifoveate as in *C. longulus*, the foveæ on 2 sometimes coalescent, 5 also with a large deep foveiform depression (fig. 30 a).

♀. Rostrum arcuate, much more slender, cylindrical, widened towards the base, very sparsely, finely punctate.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*: ♂ ♀); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*: ♂).—COLOMBIA (*Mus. Brit.*: ♂); VENEZUELA, Caracas¹; BRAZIL, Pará (*coll. Fry*: ♂ ♀); ANTILLES, St. Vincent, Leeward side (*H. H. Smith*: ♂).

Broader and more robust than *C. longulus*, the elytra subtruncate at the apex, the femora more strongly clavate, the posterior pair sometimes armed with a small tooth, the tarsi stouter; the rostrum of the male almost as broad as in the Brazilian *C. nasalis*,