

Boh. (the type of Wollaston's genus *Phacegaster*), that of the female relatively shorter, more curved, and very little stouter than in the same sex of *C. longulus*; the intermediate tibiae of the male more strongly sinuate within. The numerous specimens of *C. fallax* before me vary greatly in size and colour, the female from Chontales having the elytra rufo-testaceous, while the example from St. Vincent is a small poorly-developed male. The male of *C. nasalis* has the posterior tibiae curved and furnished with a dense fascicle of long fulvous hairs on the inner side near the base, and the depression on the fifth ventral segment carinate down the middle; the female (*C. laeviusculus*, Woll.) has a longer and less curved rostrum than the same sex of *C. fallax*.

### PSEUDEUCOPTUS, sp. n.

Head strongly exserted, porrect, cylindrical, constricted on each side posteriorly, the eyes transverse, depressed, and distant from the base; rostrum stout, nearly twice as long as the exposed portion of the head, slightly widened at the tip, and with small tuberculiform pterygia, the scrobes extending backward to the eyes, the antennae inserted at about the middle, the funiculus 7-jointed, the club rather small, acuminate-ovate, abrupt; prothorax elongate, constricted and tubulate in front, truncate at the base, and with the disc very broadly depressed down its entire length; scutellum subtriangular, large, flat; elytra elongate, subparallel, not wider than the prothorax, broadly flattened; coxae widely separated, the anterior pair especially; prosternum much longer than the moderately elongate metasternum, and with a transverse sulcus between the coxae; ventral segments 1 and 2 connate, the suture between them almost obliterated; legs short and stout; femora strongly clavate and compressed, slender at the base; tibiae with a long claw at the outer apical angle, the anterior pair angularly dilated on the inner side at about the middle, the others triangular; tarsi with joints 1-3 equal in length, 3 simple, 4 comparatively stout, barely as long as 2 and 3 united, the claws minute, free; body strongly depressed, very elongate, narrow, almost glabrous.

Type, *P. macrocephalus*.

This genus is perhaps nearest allied to the Tropical-American *Eucoptus*, Woll., but the unique insect referred to it is more like a *Catolethrus*, with the body flattened as in the eastern *Isotrogus*. It is remarkable on account of its long, porrect head, unusually elongate prothorax, short, stout legs, and very depressed body. The type is probably a male, and the female may have a more slender rostrum. *Eucoptus* extends to Cuba, but it is not represented in the Central-American collections before me.

#### 1. *Pseudeucoptus macrocephalus*, sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 31.)

Moderately shining, black, the antennae, knees, tibiae, and tarsi piceous or fusco-ferruginous, the tip of the rostrum and the outer half of the disc of the elytra rufescent. Head very sparsely, minutely punctate, the rostrum closely, subrugosely punctured in its basal half, becoming much smoother at the tip. Prothorax nearly one-half longer than broad, arcuately narrowed anteriorly to the short, narrow, tubulate apical portion; very finely alutaceous and with minute scattered punctures, the depressed disc with a distinct narrow median groove anteriorly, which becomes obsolete towards the base. Elytra less than twice the length of the prothorax, conjointly rounded at the apex; shallowly striate, the striae feebly punctate, the interstices flat, alutaceous, and obsoletely uniseriate-punctate. Beneath sparsely, finely punctate; first ventral segment almost unimpressed, the fifth transversely depressed posteriorly.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  (with rostrum 4), breadth  $\frac{3}{4}$  millim. ( $\sigma$ ?)

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

One specimen.