

CARPHONOTUS.

Carphonotus, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 694 (1892).

This genus is based upon a single N.-American species, *C. testaceus*, Casey, and one from the Guatemalan Cordillera is now provisionally added. It is recognizable by its ochreo-pilose body, narrow prothorax, short, subcylindrical rostrum, and transverse, rather prominent eyes, which are placed immediately in front of the globose portion of the head. It approaches *Stenomimus*, Woll.

1. *Carphonotus ochreipilis*, sp. n. (Tab. II. fig. 7.)

Elongate, narrow, somewhat fusiform, shining, ferruginous or obscure ferruginous, thickly clothed with rather long, decumbent, ochreous hairs. Head feebly punctate behind the eyes, the latter moderately prominent and separated above by a little less than their own width; rostrum short, stout, subcylindrical, closely punctate; antennal club stout, acuminate, its basal joint shining. Prothorax as long as broad, subconical, gradually narrowing to the subapical constriction, densely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, moderately elongate, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex, the apical margin somewhat dilated laterally; coarsely, deeply punctate-striate, the outer striæ entire, the interstices narrow, feebly convex, transversely rugose, and closely uniseriate-punctate. Anterior coxæ separated by a little less than their own width. Beneath closely, rather coarsely punctate; metasternum and first ventral segment depressed down the middle in the ♂. Femora clavate. Third tarsal joint slightly widened.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $\frac{5}{8}$ –1 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Quiché Mts. and Totonicapam, 7000–10,500 feet (*Champion*).

Three specimens. Differs from the *C. testaceus* in its more approximate eyes, the larger antennal club, the densely punctured, subconical prothorax, the deeply punctate-striate elytra, the more widely separated anterior coxæ, the almost simple third tarsal joint, and the closer vestiture.

CAULOPHILUS.

Caulophilus, Wollaston, Ins. Mader. p. 315 (1854); Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. new ser. v. p. 368 (1861), and 1873, pp. 439, 499, 586; Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. pp. 337, 340 (1876).

The type of this genus was from Madeira, but the insect proved to be an introduced American insect (as suspected by Leconte), which extends from the Southern States into Mexico and Guatemala, whence three other species are now added. The larger forms bear a superficial resemblance to the Palæarctic *Rhyncolus lignarius*, Marsh. (*cylindrirostris*, Oliv.). Wollaston in his first description stated that the wings were obsolete, but this must have been an error of observation. The four species may be tabulated thus:—

Elytra more than twice the length of the prothorax: species larger (length over 3 mm.).

Elytral interstices simply convex at the apex, closely punctate *latinasus*, Say.

Elytral interstices strongly costate at the apex, sparsely punctate *costatus*, sp. n.