

of insertion of the antennæ; the prothorax oblong, with almost straight sides, flattened above, thickly punctate, the disc obsoletely carinate and feebly bi-impressed at the base; the elytra closely punctate-striate, with narrow, smooth, convex interstices."

7. *Cossonus multiforus*.

Cossonus multiforus, Say, Descr. Curc. N. Am. p. 30 (1831); Complete Writings, i. p. 298²; Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 1000³.

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2 3}.

Say's type of this insect is lost, and the species is not represented in the Stockholm Museum. It is described by Boheman³ as "rather convex, with the rostrum and frons shortly canaliculate; the rostrum short and strongly quadrangularly dilated at the apex; the prothorax oblong, obsoletely carinate, closely, profoundly punctate, and faintly bi-impressed at the base; the elytra deeply punctate-striate, with convex interstices." The rostrum appears to be more dilated at the apex than in *C. xylophilus* and most of the other species placed by Boheman in his Cent. II. sect. A.

8. *Cossonus latirostris*, sp. n. (Tab. II. fig. 18, ♀ *.)

Elongate, rather broad, flattened above, shining, black, the base of the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous. Head narrowly, longitudinally foveate and coarsely punctate between the eyes, without definite constriction behind them, the exposed basal portion sparsely punctured, the eyes large and moderately prominent; rostrum very short and broad, strongly, transversely, trapezoidally dilated at the apex, the two portions about equal in length, closely, coarsely punctate, and usually with indications of two short carinæ between the points of insertion of the antennæ. Prothorax oblong, nearly as long as broad, subquadrate, narrowed and constricted in front, and also considerably narrowed at the base, the latter feebly bisinuate; coarsely, closely punctate, except along the smooth, somewhat raised median line, the punctures becoming larger, more scattered, and irregularly distributed on the disc, and smaller and more crowded at the sides, the basal depression wanting. Scutellum transverse, small. Elytra moderately long, not or very little wider than the prothorax, subparallel, transversely depressed below the base; coarsely crenate-striate, the punctures rounded and closely packed, the interstices almost smooth, the outer ones raised and very narrow, those towards the suture flatter and broader. Beneath coarsely, rather sparsely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 slightly depressed down the middle in the ♂.

Length 5-6, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Joaquin and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Sixteen specimens, taken from beneath pine-bark. Larger and broader than *C. crenatus*, Horn †, and *C. corticola*, Say (= *minor*, Woll.), and easily recognizable by the very short, broad, trapezoidally dilated rostrum, with prominent oblique pterygia, the rather less elongate prothorax (which in some examples is considerably rounded at the sides), and the larger eyes.

* The figure 18 a, quoted at the bottom of the Plate, was accidentally omitted by our artist.

† Most of the specimens doing duty for this species in British collections appear to belong to *C. piniphilus*, Boh. (= *Borophloeus murrayi*, Woll., in litt.).