

9. **Cossonus hepburni**, sp. n. (Tab. II. fig. 19, head and rostrum, ♂.)

Moderately elongate, somewhat flattened above, shining, black, the base of the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous. Head longitudinally foveate and closely punctate between the eyes, the exposed basal portion sparsely punctate, the eyes prominent; rostrum short, transversely, quadrangularly dilated at the apex, the two portions subequal in length, closely, coarsely punctate, and with a small, smooth, tuberculiform prominence between the points of insertion of the stout antennæ. Prothorax a little broader than long, moderately rounded at the sides, slightly constricted in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; closely, coarsely punctate, except along the smooth median line, the latter subcariniform at the base and bordered on each side with a scattered irregular row of larger punctures, the disc flattened posteriorly and more sparsely punctured in the middle than at the sides. Scutellum very small. Elytra moderately long, very little wider than the prothorax, subparallel; coarsely crenate-striate, the striæ becoming broader and deeper and the punctures closely packed towards the base, the interstices narrow, raised, and faintly uniseriate-punctate. Ventral segments 1 and 2 deeply excavate down the middle.

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

Hab. MEXICO, Pinos Altos in Chihuahua (*Buchan-Hepburn*).

One male. Near *C. crenatus*, Horn, but relatively broader and with a less elongate prothorax, and the first two ventral segments of the male deeply excavate down the middle. A specimen from Capetillo, Guatemala, may be the female of the same species (or the male of an allied form): it differs from the type in having the globose portion of the head almost smooth, the smooth median line on the prothorax broader, and the ventral excavation faintly indicated. The rostrum is much less dilated anteriorly than in *C. latirostris*.

10. **Cossonus corticola**. (Tab. II. figg. 20, 20 a.)

Cossonus corticola, Say, Descr. N. Am. Curc. p. 24 (July 1831)¹; Complete Writings, i. p. 291²; Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 1005³; Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. pp. 437, 439⁴; Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 338⁵.

Borophlæus minor, Woll. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1873, p. 627⁶.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA^{3 6}, Missouri and Pennsylvania^{1 2}, Gulf States⁴.—MEXICO (*Truqui, Höge*); GUATEMALA, Balheu and San Joaquin in Alta Vera Paz (*Champion*).

The Mexican and Guatemalan examples (five in all) provisionally referred to this species are somewhat intermediate between the insects sent me as *C. corticola*, Say, and *C. crenatus*, Horn, by Mr. Barber, of the U.S. Nat. Museum, and a *Cossonus* from Florida given me by Mr. Wickham as *C. impressiformis*, Boh., seems to belong to the same form. These specimens are narrow, elongate, and rather convex, and have a very short, broad, almost undilated rostrum; a deeply foveate frons; large, prominent eyes; an oblong, parallel-sided, coarsely punctured prothorax, with the smooth median line more or less cariniform at the base; and rather narrow, moderately long, closely crenate-striate elytra. They vary from $3\frac{1}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm. in length. *B. minor* (the three types of which I have seen), as suggested by Leconte⁵, is inseparable from the present species: Wollaston does not appear to have observed that this insect has a relatively