

more elongate prothorax than his *B. puncticollis* (= *xylophilus*, Boh.). Both live under the bark of pines. One of Wollaston's types of *B. minor* is figured.

### 11. *Cossonus xylophilus*. (Tab. II. figg. 21, 21 a.)

*Cossonus xylophilus*, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 999<sup>1</sup>.

*Borophlæus puncticollis*, Woll. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1873, p. 627<sup>2</sup>.

*Cossonus puncticollis*, Sturm, in litt. (nec Boh.).

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1 2</sup> (*Sallé*, ex coll. Sturm; *Truqui*, Mus. Brit.), Ciudad in Durango, Las Vigas, Amecameca, Jalapa, Oaxaca (*Höge*), San Andres Chalchicomula, Orizaba (*Sallé*), Tenango del Valle (*Richardson*), Cuernavaca (*Flohr*), Michoacan (*Herrera*, in U.S. Nat. Mus.), Uruapan (*Deam*, in U.S. Nat. Mus.); GUATEMALA, Quiché Mts. (*Champion*).

Sent in numbers from Las Vigas. An elongate, somewhat depressed form, with prominent eyes, a subquadrate, faintly impressed prothorax, and long, parallel, closely crenate-striate elytra, the prothorax moderately bisinuate at the base and in some specimens (as in the type of *C. xylophilus*) considerably narrower than the elytra. The first ventral segment of the male is broadly flattened down the middle. The Tenango examples are marked as having been found under pine-bark. Boheman's type is figured.

### 12. *Cossonus guatemaltecus*, sp. n.

Moderately elongate, flattened above, shining, black or piceous, the base of the antennæ and the tarsi ferruginous. Head longitudinally foveate and closely punctate between the eyes, the globose basal portion almost smooth, the eyes prominent; rostrum very short, transversely, quadrangularly dilated at the apex (in one of the Zapote specimens faintly canaliculate between the points of insertions of the antennæ), the two portions about equal in length, closely, finely punctate. Prothorax slightly broader than long, very gradually or arcuately narrowing from a little before the base to the transverse subapical constriction, the base feebly bisinuate; somewhat finely and not very closely punctate, except along the smooth median line, the latter subcariniform at the base and sometimes bordered with a few coarser punctures, the disc flattened, but without definite basal excavation. Scutellum small. Elytra moderately long, subparallel, very little wider than the prothorax; somewhat finely punctate-striate, the interstices almost flat. Beneath sparsely, finely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 rather broadly excavate down the middle in the ♂.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{5}{8}$ , breadth  $\frac{3}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{10}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Zapote and San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Five examples. Smaller and less elongate than *C. xylophilus*, the puncturing of the prothorax and elytra not so coarse, the dorsal interstices of the latter flat, the rostrum a little narrower at the base, the ventral excavation of the male long and deep. The non-excavate base of the prothorax, &c., separate the present species from *C. exaratus*, *C. impressus*, and various other small forms. More depressed than *C. depressicollis*, the disc of the prothorax somewhat finely, subequally punctate.