

13. *Cossonus subcarinatus*, sp. n.

Moderately elongate, flattened above, shining, black or nigro-piceous, the tarsi and the base of the antennæ ferruginous. Head foveate and closely punctate between the eyes, the exposed basal portion faintly punctured, the eyes prominent; rostrum short, feebly, transversely, quadrangularly dilated at the apex, the two portions about equal in length, closely punctate. Prothorax a little broader than long, moderately rounded at the sides (or subobliquely narrowing forwards) to the distinct transverse subapical constriction, feebly bisinuate at the base; closely, rather coarsely punctate, the disc triangularly flattened posteriorly, and with an irregular row of coarser punctures along each side of the smooth, narrow, incomplete median line. Scutellum very small. Elytra moderately long, subparallel, flattened anteriorly; closely crenate-striate, the interstices obsoletely uniseriate-punctate, narrow, and feebly convex. Beneath rather closely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 depressed down the middle in the ♂.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ – $1\frac{1}{8}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*Solari*, ex Höge).

Five specimens. This is a form of *C. guatemaltecus* with the prothorax and elytra more strongly, and the under surface more closely, punctate, and the rostrum a little less dilated at the tip. It is less elongate and more depressed, and has a narrower rostrum, than *C. xylophilus*. The less elongate prothorax, more depressed form, and narrower rostrum also separate *C. subcarinatus* from *C. crenatus* and *C. corticola*. The specimens are labelled as from "Sierra de Durango," but no reliance can be placed on that locality.

14. *Cossonus carinifer*, sp. n.

Elongate, somewhat convex, shining, black, the base of the antennæ and the tarsi ferruginous. Head rather small, deeply foveate and closely punctate between the eyes, the globose basal portion almost smooth, the eyes feebly convex; rostrum short, quadrangularly dilated at the apex, the basal portion slightly longer than the apical, finely punctate. Prothorax oblong, somewhat obliquely narrowed from near the base to the faint subapical constriction, the base feebly bisinuate; coarsely, closely, unequally punctate, the disc slightly depressed and subcarinate down the middle, the carina becoming sharply defined posteriorly and the depression widening out into a shallow, triangular, punctured area. Scutellum very small. Elytra not or very little wider than the prothorax, parallel, flattened on the disc anteriorly; closely crenate-striate, the striæ becoming broader and deeper and the punctures larger towards the base, the interstices faintly uniseriate-punctate, narrow, and more or less convex. Ventral segments 1 and 2 narrowly depressed down the middle in the ♂.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ –5, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*).

Five specimens; a sixth from the same locality seems to belong to the same species, but it has the prothorax more convex and unimpressed and the eyes somewhat depressed. This insect is related to *C. xylophilus*, *C. crenatus*, and other pine-bark forms, differing from most of the allied Central-American species in its distinctly longer rostrum, the basal portion of which is considerably narrower than in *C. xylophilus*. The short longitudinal carina at the base of the prothorax is sharply defined, as in the N.-American *C. impressifrons*, Boh., a species unknown to me, but apparently different from *C. carinifer*.