

from "Mexico," obtained from the Janson collection, may be wrongly labelled as to locality. This insect superficially resembles *Megalocorynus depressus*, Boh. It is nearly related to *C. semirufus*, which has a very extended distribution, differing from the black form of that species in the much less rugose, carinate depression on the prothorax and the strongly transverse punctures of the elytral striæ.

19. **Cossonus semirufus.** (Tab. II. figg. 26, 26 a.)

Cossonus semirufus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 1009¹.

Var. The elytra wholly black; the disc of the prothorax with a narrow space exterior to the long, rugose, median depression densely, moderately coarsely punctate; the elytral interstices very narrow, closely punctured, the seriate punctures large, transverse, and closely packed.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba¹ (*Mus. Holm.*); GUATEMALA, Senahu in Vera Paz, Cerro Zunil, Zapote (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA, Santa Marta (*Mus. Brit.*); ECUADOR, Macas (*Buckley*); BRAZIL, Pará.

Not uncommon in Chiriqui. The type of this insect (♀) has rather more than the basal half of the elytra rufescent, but this colour sometimes extends over the whole of their surface, or may be entirely wanting, as in the two examples from Zapote and one from Pará. The head is somewhat exserted and the exposed portion is densely punctate. The rostrum is short, rather narrow at the base, abruptly dilated at the tip, and so densely punctured as to appear opaque. The prothorax has the coarsely rugose depressed area extending forwards to the short tubulate apical portion, and the base very deeply bisinuate. The elytra are rather broad and flattened, the seriate punctures being usually crowded and strongly transverse, but they are more rounded and less closely placed in the type and in some of the other specimens before me. The anterior tibiæ are sinuate within. The ventral segments 1 and 2 are depressed down the middle in the male. The single example seen from Santa Marta has less than the basal half of the elytra, and the greater part of the ventral surface, rufo-testaceous; the wholly black one from Pará represents *C. fossatus*, Boh.*, in the British Museum. The sculpture of the prothorax, like that of the elytra, is variable, but the long, depressed, rugose area on the disc of the former is always very conspicuous.

20. **Cossonus planirostris**, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 27, 27 a, ♀.)

Elongate, somewhat convex, shining, black, the basal half of the antennæ and the tarsi more or less ferruginous. Head somewhat exserted, rather small, foveate between the eyes, the interocular space and the exposed large basal portion closely punctate, the eyes somewhat prominent; rostrum (♀) almost straight, short, flattened, gradually widened outwards, closely punctate, and with the subquadrate apical portion as long as broad, (♂) somewhat convex and with the apical portion transverse; antennal club stout, ovate. Prothorax slightly broader than long, moderately rounded at the sides, feebly constricted and much narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; coarsely, closely punctate, the punctuation

* Boheman's *C. fossatus* is said to have the elytra "supra parum convexa."