

24. **Cossonus perfidiosus.** (Tab. II. figg. 31, 31 a.)

Cossonus perfidiosus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 1016¹; Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, p. 133².

Cossonus curvatus, Chevr. in Mus. Brit.³.

Hab. MEXICO³ (*Höge*, in coll. *Solari*), Toxpam (*Sallé*); BRITISH HONDURAS (*Blancaneaux*); NICARAGUA (*Mus. Brit.*, *Sallé*), Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA, Valle de Baru (*Pittier*), Machuca and Surubres, Pacific slope (*Biolley*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—VENEZUELA, Caracas, La Guayra¹, San Esteban².

The thirty-five specimens from our region here referred to *C. perfidiosus* (including about a dozen from Machuca), the Venezuelan type of which I have not seen, are extremely like the smaller examples of *C. scrobiculatostratus*, differing from them in having a slightly shorter, more rugose, obsoletely carinate rostrum, and the seriate punctures on the elytra not so large (except at the base, where they are often subquadrate) and more crowded, the interstices becoming very narrow, sinuous, and sharply costate anteriorly. The absence of definite polished spaces on the disc of the prothorax and the shorter and more rugose rostrum separate *C. perfidiosus* from *C. foveatus* and *C. lebasi*; and the comparatively broader, more convex form, the subcarinate rostrum, and the smaller and more closely placed punctures on the elytra distinguish it from *C. guildingi*. A large female from Toxpam (length 7 mm.) with somewhat depressed, castaneous elytra, and two distinct almost impunctate spaces on the disc of the prothorax, may belong here. The other examples vary from $3\frac{4}{5}$ – $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm. in length. A Machuca specimen is figured, but it is not so broad as represented by our artist.

25. **Cossonus euryaspis**, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 32, 32 a.)

Elongate, somewhat convex, shining, black or piceous (immature), the tarsi partly or entirely ferruginous. Head deeply foveate and coarsely punctured between the eyes, the globose basal portion almost smooth, the eyes not prominent; rostrum short, broadly, transversely, subquadrangularly dilated at the apex, narrowed towards the base, closely, rather coarsely punctate. Prothorax a little broader than long, deeply bisinuate at the base, narrowed and constricted in front, the sides moderately or strongly rounded; coarsely, closely, unequally punctate, the punctuation becoming more diffuse on the disc, the latter with a large, deep, rugose, shortly-carinate, triangular excavation at the base which is continued shallowly forwards to near the apex. Scutellum strongly transverse, smooth. Elytra elongate, usually wider than the prothorax, subparallel; coarsely and closely crenate-striate, the interstices narrow, more or less convex (especially towards the base), almost straight, obsoletely uniseriate-punctate. Beneath rather sparsely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 somewhat deeply (♂) or shallowly (♀) excavate down the middle. Anterior coxæ separated by less than their own width.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ –9, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$ –3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Rogers*), La Palma, Tarbaca, Tablazo, Volcan de Barba, 1500–1700 metres (*Biolley*), Irazu (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*).

Sixteen specimens, varying greatly in the development of the prothorax (as is the case in many Cossonids), the sides being sometimes strongly rounded and the disc tumid on each side of the median depression. More elongate and less convex than