

prominent; closely crenate-striate, the interstices raised, narrower than the striae, and minutely uniseriate-punctate.

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

Hab. GUATEMALA, Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. A small, depressed form, with a narrow, uneven, deeply bifoveate, carinate, closely punctured prothorax, broad, closely crenate-striate, rufo-maculate elytra, and an apically dilated rostrum. The colour of the elytra may prove to be variable. The *C. parvicollis* is an allied Mexican species.

28. *Cossonus latipennis*, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 1, 1 *a.*)

Very elongate, shining, black, the base of the antennae and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous. Head foveate and rugosely punctate between the eyes, the globose basal portion sparsely punctured, the eyes large and not very prominent; rostrum short, stout, closely punctate, the apical portion distinctly flattened, subquadrate, and slightly wider than the basal portion; antennal club stout, ovate. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides, feebly constricted and much narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; closely, moderately coarsely punctate, the disc with a deep, oblong, subquadrate, confluent punctured, interruptedly carinate excavation at the base. Scutellum subquadrate, smooth. Elytra very much wider than the prothorax, elongate, subparallel, transversely depressed below the base; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures along the anterior part of the suture strongly transverse, the interstices very narrow, convex or cariniform, here and there transversely or obliquely confluent, and each with a few widely scattered extremely minute punctures. Ventral segments closely punctate, 1 and 2 broadly flattened or hollowed down the middle. Tarsi long.

Var. The elytral interstices strongly and irregularly reticulate throughout, the interspaces elongate, oblong, or foveiform.

Length $7\frac{5}{8}$ –9, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3 millim. (*♂*.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Dueñas [type], San Gerónimo [var.] (*Champion*).

Four specimens from Dueñas and one from San Gerónimo. A large form, with unusually broad elytra, the narrow raised interstices of which are here and there transversely connected, an oblong, deep, subquadrate excavation at the base of the prothorax, a short, feebly constricted rostrum, &c. The San Gerónimo example (unfortunately injured after the above description was written) may prove to belong to a different species.

29. *Cossonus sargi*, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 2, 2 *a.*)

Very elongate, shining, black (or piceous, when not fully mature), the base of the antennae and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous. Head foveate and rugosely punctate between the eyes, the latter large and not prominent; rostrum short, stout, convex, somewhat flattened at the tip, the apical portion transversely subquadrate and a little wider than the parallel-sided basal portion, closely punctate, a narrow oblong space in the middle excepted; antennal club stout, ovate. Prothorax slightly broader than long, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; coarsely, closely punctate, the puncturing becoming more diffuse on the disc, the latter with a rather broad, deep, rugosely punctured, interruptedly carinate, subtriangular excavation at the base. Scutellum smooth, subquadrate. Elytra much wider than, and fully three times the length of, the prothorax, subparallel; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures becoming transverse towards the sides and base, the interstices very narrow, convex, and each with an irregular row of scattered extremely minute punctures. Ventral segments rather sparsely punctate 1 and 2 depressed down the middle in the *♂*. Tarsi long.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ –9, breadth 2 – $2\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (*♂* *♀*.)