

Hab. GUATEMALA (*Salvin*), Totonicapam (*Champion*), Volcan de Acatenango (*Sarg*).

Found in numbers in the pine-forests, at an elevation of about 10,000 feet. A very elongate form belonging to the same group as *C. latus*, with a relatively smaller and more densely punctured prothorax, more prominent pterygia, and less coarsely seriate-punctate elytra. Larger than the N.-American *C. piniphilus*, Boh., the prothorax with a deep basal excavation, &c.

30. **Cossonus latus.** (Tab. III. figg. 3, 3 a, ♀.)

Cossonus latus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 1038 (♀)¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹ (*Mus. Brit.*), Orizaba (*Mus. Holm.*; *Sallé*), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Capetillo (*Champion*).

This species may be known by its short, sublinear, or very slightly widened, convex, sparsely, finely punctate rostrum; the head is coarsely punctate and deeply longitudinally foveate between the eyes, the globose basal portion being almost smooth; the prothorax is very coarsely punctate, and has a deep, rugose, subtriangular, basal fovea, the puncturing on the disc being sometimes rather sparse; the elytra vary greatly in length, and are very coarsely seriate-punctate, with narrow convex interstices; the ventral segments 1 and 2 are broadly, shallowly depressed down the middle in the male. The rostrum in fully-developed males is very slightly widened towards the apex, but in the smaller males it is linear, as in the female. The type (♀) is a very large elongate specimen from Orizaba. The length varies from $5\frac{4}{5}$ –9 mm.

31. **Cossonus affaber.** (Tab. III. figg. 4, 4 a, ♂.)

Cossonus affaber, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 2, p. 274¹.

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Sommer*¹; *Mus. Brit.*).

Of this species there is a single specimen (♂) in the British Museum. It is very like *C. latus* (the type of which is ♀); but differs from the male of that insect in having a more elongate excavation on the disc of the prothorax at the base, the seriate punctures on the elytra larger and foveiform, and the raised interstices narrower and more sinuous, and the rostrum a little more closely punctate. The apical portion of the rostrum is subquadrate, and very slightly wider than the basal portion, in the male. The ventral depression is shallow.

32. **Cossonus bicolor**, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 5, 5 a, ♂.)

Cossonus bicolor, Sallé, in litt.

Elongate, depressed, shining, black, usually with the basal half of the elytra (or an oblong patch on the disc of each of them at the base), the tips of the tarsi, and the abdomen rufescent, sometimes almost wholly black or piceous. Head (the smooth globose basal portion excepted) coarsely, confluent punctate, with an oblong fovea in the middle between the large, convex, very prominent eyes, the fovea often sulciform and extending forwards on to the rostrum; rostrum very short, broad, transversely dilated at the apex,