

coarsely punctate, the apical portion smoother; antennal club stout, ovate. Prothorax a little broader than long, somewhat oval, constricted and much narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; with an elongate, subtriangular, flattened or slightly depressed space on the middle of the disc posteriorly, the disc impressed with numerous, irregularly distributed, very coarse, rounded punctures, except along the smooth median line (which becomes cariniform at the base), the sides closely and more finely punctured, Scutellum rather large. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, rather convex, faintly uniseriate-punctate. Beneath closely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 slightly depressed down the middle in the ♂.

Length  $4\frac{2}{5}$ – $7\frac{4}{5}$ , breadth  $1\frac{1}{8}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*), Toxpam (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Zapote, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, La Palma, Tarbaca (*Biolley*).

This insect is not uncommon in Mexico and Guatemala, and it has long been known in collections under the MS. name *C. bicolor*. The three examples from Costa Rica are uniformly black or rufo-piceous (as are also two of those from Cerro Zunil), and have the frontal fovea less extended, but they seem to belong to the same species. An elongate depressed form, with a short, broad, apically dilated rostrum, very prominent eyes, an oblong frontal fovea, the disc of the prothorax very coarsely punctate, and the basal half of the elytra usually rufescent.

### 33. *Cossonus circumfusus*, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 6, 6 a, ♂.)

Elongate, narrow, depressed, shining, black, the elytra (except at the apex and along the sides posteriorly), abdomen, and tarsi rufescent, the antennæ fusco-ferruginous. Head foveate and punctate between the eyes, the globose basal portion almost smooth, the eyes large and prominent; rostrum rather convex, short, stout, broadly, transversely, subquadrangularly dilated at the apex, somewhat closely punctate, unimpressed; antennal club large, ovate. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, gradually and obliquely narrowing from near the base to the subapical constriction, the base moderately bisinuate; coarsely punctate, the punctuation diffuse on the disc, the larger impressions arranged in two or three irregular rows along each side of the subcariniform median line, the disc triangularly depressed posteriorly. Scutellum rather large, transverse. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, moderately long, subparallel, flattened on the disc; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, raised, obsoletely uniseriate-punctate. Ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly depressed down the middle in the ♂.

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

*Hab.* COSTA RICA, La Uruca 1100 metres (*Biolley*).

Three specimens, similarly coloured. This species resembles the smaller examples of *C. bicolor*, but it has the rufous coloration extending to the abdomen and to near the apex of the elytra; the rostrum narrower at the base and more dilated at the apex, not so coarsely punctate, and unimpressed; and the seriate punctures on the elytra smaller. The flattened upper surface, rufescent elytra, and apically dilated rostrum distinguish *C. circumfusus* from various other allied Central-American forms. *C. hamiltoni*, Slosson, from Florida and Cuba\*, is smaller and narrower than the present insect, and has the rostrum relatively narrower at the base, the upper surface less coarsely punctate, &c.

\* There is a specimen of this species from Cayamas, Cuba, in the U.S. Nat. Museum.