

34. *Cossonus parvicollis*, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 7, 7 a.)

Moderately elongate, depressed, shining, nigro-piceous, the elytra with the humeri and lower margins indeterminately rufescent, the tarsi and the base of the antennæ ferruginous. Head small, foveate and punctured between the somewhat prominent eyes, the globose basal portion smooth; rostrum rather more than half the length of the prothorax, quadrangularly dilated at the apex, the basal portion a little longer than the apical, rather sparsely punctate. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, narrow, the sides subparallel at the base and arcuately converging anteriorly to the distinct subapical constriction, the base bisinuate; closely, coarsely punctate, the disc with a shallow excavation and a short longitudinal carina at the base, preceded by a long median sulcus. Scutellum very small. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri rounded and not prominent; closely, coarsely crenate-striate, the interstices narrow, raised, minutely uniseriate-punctate.

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

Hab. MEXICO, Guanajuato (*Sallé*).

One specimen. Separable from *C. rufonotatus* by the longer, mesially sulcate, basally carinate, more coarsely punctured prothorax, the minute scutellum, the less prominent humeri, and the less transverse apical portion of the rostrum. The relatively narrow prothorax, broad elytra, with rufous humeral spot, and comparatively small head, render *C. parvicollis* easily recognizable.

35. *Cossonus aterrimus*, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 8, 8 a, ♂.)

Moderately elongate, rather convex, shining, the elytra often alutaceous and subopaque, black, the base of the antennæ and the tarsi more or less ferruginous. Head longitudinally foveate, feebly transversely grooved, and punctate between the eyes, the globose basal portion obsoletely punctured, the eyes depressed; rostrum short, stout, transversely, subquadrangularly dilated at the apex, the basal portion longer than the apical, closely punctate, apparently somewhat smoother in the ♀. Prothorax a little broader than long, rather convex, moderately rounded at the sides, narrowed and very feebly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; coarsely, closely punctate, the punctuation becoming finer and more diffuse on the disc, the latter with a triangular, coarsely rugose, shortly carinate depression at the base, the depression preceded by a few biserially-arranged coarse punctures. Scutellum small. Elytra wider than the prothorax, moderately long, subparallel in their basal half; punctate-striate, the punctures becoming larger and transverse towards the base and fine towards the apex, the interstices faintly uniseriate-punctate, feebly convex, sinuous, narrower, and more raised anteriorly. Ventral segments 1 and 2 hollowed down the middle, and 5 transversely depressed at the apex, in the ♂, 1 and 2 also feebly depressed in the ♀.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –5, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ – $1\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam [type] (*Sallé*), Atoyac (*Dugès*), Motzorongo (*Flohr*), Yucatan (*Gaumer*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA, Irazu, Caché (*Rogers*).

A perplexing insect, with the puncturing of the prothorax and elytra finer than in *C. scrobiculatostratus* and *C. perfidiosus*, and the general facies of the smaller and less convex *C. exaratus*. The various Costa Rican specimens have a long frontal fovea, and the head almost without transverse groove between the eyes; the two from Motzorongo were sent with *C. exaratus*, but they cannot be included under that species, from which they differ in their more depressed eyes, &c. A male from Toxpam is figured.