

quadrangularly dilated at the apex, the basal portion longer than the apical, rather closely punctate. Prothorax a little broader than long, somewhat feebly bisinuate at the base, the sides subparallel behind and feebly rounded and subobliquely converging forwards to the shallow subapical constriction; coarsely, somewhat closely punctate, except along the smooth median line, which becomes cariniform posteriorly, and is limited on each side by a shallow transverse depression. Scutellum small, subquadrate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, moderately long, parallel; closely crenate-striate, the interstices about as wide as the striæ, almost flat, minutely uniseriate-punctate. Beneath rather sparsely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 excavate down the middle.

Length $4\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (σ .)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Volcan de Agua 8500–10,500 feet (*Champion*).

Two males, probably found under bark of deciduous trees, which cease at about an elevation of 8000 feet, and are there replaced by pines. This insect has the elytra flavo-vittate, as in *C. bivittatus*, but the prothorax is rufescent, faintly impressed at the base, and wants the large polished spaces on the disc, the rostrum is closely punctate, and the elytra are not so coarsely crenate-striate. The Colombian *C. vittatus*, Kirsch, is a more elongate form.

41. *Cossonus segnis*. (Tab. III. figg. 10, 10 a, σ .)

Cossonus segnis, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, p. 134¹.

Cossonus antiquus, Dej. in litt.².

Cossonus curvatostratus, Chevr. in litt.³.

Elongate, rather convex, shining, black, the tips of the tarsi ferruginous. Head deeply foveate and transversely grooved between the eyes, the globose basal portion smooth, the eyes depressed; rostrum curved, stout, abruptly, quadrangularly dilated at the apex, with the narrow basal portion compressed and longer than the apical, shining or opaque, closely, finely punctate, and smoother or obsoletely carinate down the middle. Prothorax a little broader than long, arcuately narrowing anteriorly, feebly constricted in front, and deeply bisinuate at the base; the disc with a transverse, subtriangular, very coarsely punctured, depressed space at the base (which sometimes has a short carina behind), preceded by a broad, outwardly-widened, almost smooth or faintly punctate area, the rest of the surface coarsely punctured. Scutellum small. Elytra long, parallel, considerably wider than the prothorax, transversely depressed below the base; coarsely, subsinuate, seriate-punctate, the punctures becoming much coarser towards the base and fine towards the apex, the interstices smooth, almost flat, sometimes raised anteriorly. Beneath rather closely punctate; ventral segment 1 unimpressed, and 5 with a deep transverse fovea, in the σ .

Length $5\frac{1}{3}$ – $7\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$ – $2\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (σ η .)

Hab. COSTA RICA, Irazu (*Rogers*), La Palma and Tarbaca 1600–1700 metres (*Biolley*: σ η).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA, Colonia Tovar¹; ECUADOR; BRAZIL, Rio Janeiro; PERU¹.

This species seems to be known in collections under the above-quoted MS. names. Amongst the eight specimens seen from Costa Rica, several have a deep fovea on the fifth ventral segment, and these are assumed to be males. The present insect has an almost smooth space extending across the middle of the prothorax, and the very coarsely punctured transverse depression at its base is somewhat rounded anteriorly. The Costa Rican examples differ from the type, and from others before me from South America, in having the rostrum opaque or subopaque and obsoletely carinate.