

#### 42. *Cossonus bifoveatus*, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 11, 11 a.)

Elongate, depressed above, shining, black, the base of the antennæ and the tarsi in part ferruginous, the rest of the legs and the elytra sometimes piceous. Head longitudinally foveate, transversely grooved, and punctate between the eyes, the globose basal portion almost smooth, the eyes large and not prominent; rostrum feebly curved, rather short, narrow at the base, broadly, abruptly, subquadrangularly dilated at the apex, densely punctate; antennal club large, ovate. Prothorax broader than long, moderately rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; with a deep, rugose, subtriangular excavation at the base (in the centre of which is a short basal carina) preceded by a small, shallow, oval, coarsely punctured depression, the two depressions more or less connected and limited exteriorly by a large, oblique, polished, faintly punctate space, the sides very coarsely, closely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel, flattened on the disc; moderately coarsely crenate-striate, the punctures closely placed, the interstices feebly convex, narrow, sinuate at the base, and minutely uniseriate-punctate. Beneath closely punctate; ventral segment 1 depressed down the middle in the ♂.

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

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Cahabon in Alta Vera Paz [type] (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA, Santa Marta (*coll. Fry*).

Six specimens. A somewhat depressed form related to *C. foveatus*, with the rostrum narrow at the base, abruptly dilated at the apex, and densely punctate, the polished spaces on the disc of the prothorax well-defined, the seriate punctures of the elytra closely packed. Less convex than *C. scrobiculatostratus* and *C. perfidiosus*, the prothorax with more distinct polished spaces on the disc.

#### 43. *Cossonus foveatus*. (Tab. III. figg. 12, 12 a, ♀; 13, var. *lebasii*, ♂.)

*Cossonus foveatus*, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 1026<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*), Orizaba<sup>1</sup> (*Mus. Holm.*), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Cordova (*Höge*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Capetillo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA, Valle de Barú (*Pittier*), Monte Retondo (*Underwood*), La Palma, Tablazo, Surubres (*Biolley*), Irazu (*Rogers*).—ECUADOR (*coll. Fry*).

*Var.* Smaller, the rostrum a little shorter; the elytra (the suture and margins, and sometimes a space across the middle, excepted) often rufescent or rufo-piceous, or with a reddish spot near the apex, sometimes wholly black.

*Cossonus lebasii*, Boh. loc. cit. p. 1029<sup>2</sup>; viii. 2, p. 272<sup>3</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Tehuantepec (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Trece Aguas (*Schwarz & Barber*), Puerto Barrios (*C. C. Deam, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*); NICARAGUA, Grenada (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Belt*).—COLOMBIA<sup>3</sup>, Carthagená<sup>2</sup>; VENEZUELA, Caracas<sup>3</sup>; TRINIDAD.

The long series of specimens from Nicaragua and Costa Rica connect the Mexican *C. foveatus* with the Colombian *C. lebasii* (the types of both of which I have seen), and they cannot be maintained as distinct. The rostrum in this insect is comparatively smooth, rather long, and abruptly, quadrangularly dilated at the tip, the antennæ