

being inserted beyond the middle; the head is abruptly constricted and smooth behind the eyes, which are depressed; the prothorax has a very deep, rugose, triangular excavation at the base, preceded by two irregular rows of coarse punctures, limited outwards by a broad impunctate space. The ventral segments 1 and 2 are narrowly sulcate down the middle in the male. The sides of the prothorax are reddish in some of the southern specimens with rufescent elytra. The length varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mm.

44. **Cossonus punctifrons.** (Tab. III. figg. 14, 14 a, ♂.)

Cossonus punctifrons, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 1027¹.

? *Cossonus mexicanus*, Dej. Cat.².

Hab. MEXICO², Orizaba¹ (*Mus. Holm.*).

This species (the unique type of which is here figured) has the prothorax sculptured and excavate much as in *C. foveatus*; but the rostrum is extremely short, closely punctate, and abruptly, transversely, subquadrangularly dilated at the tip, the eyes are more prominent, the elytral interstices are flat, and the ventral depression of the male is much broader. The prominent eyes and the very short rostrum also separate *C. punctifrons* from *C. bifoventus*; and the more depressed, broader form, the larger, polished, faintly punctured spaces on the disc of the prothorax, and the shorter abruptly dilated rostrum, distinguish it from *C. evanescens*.

45. **Cossonus irregularis**, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 15, 15 a, ♂.)

Moderately elongate, rather convex, shining, black, the antennæ (the club excepted) and tarsi obscure ferruginous. Head foveate and finely punctate between the eyes, the globose basal portion smooth, the eyes not prominent; rostrum short, gradually widening to the feebly, quadrangularly dilated apical portion, the two portions about equal in length, shining, sparsely, finely punctate, without trace of median ridge or depression. Prothorax almost as long as broad, moderately rounded at the sides, obliquely narrowing forwards, the subapical constriction almost obliterated, the base bisinuate; very coarsely punctate at the sides and down the middle, and with a polished, faintly punctate space on each side of the elongate, triangular, median depression, the latter terminating posteriorly in a deep, rugose, interruptedly carinate area, the punctures preceding this foveiform and arranged in an irregular double or treble series. Scutellum very small, transverse. Elytra moderately long, a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices about as wide as the striae, faintly uniseriate-punctate, the inner ones sinuous and somewhat raised towards the base.

Ventral segments 1 and 2 narrowly sulcate down the middle in the ♂.

Length $4\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo in Baja Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Two males. Very like *C. punctifrons*, Boh. (♂), but narrower and more convex, the rostrum much less widened at the apex and more finely punctured, the eyes less prominent, the prothorax not so deeply sinuate at the base, the ventral excavation narrower. Less elongate than *C. convexicollis* (specimens of which occur with small polished spaces on the prothorax), the punctuation of the upper surface not so coarse, the prothorax shorter, the rostrum less dilated at the tip. The rostrum is much shorter than in *C. foveatus* and *C. bifoventus*.