

quadrate, abruptly constricted in front, bisinuate at the base, the sides more or less compressed at the middle and rounded anteriorly; the disc broadly, subtriangularly depressed down the centre from the transverse subapical groove to the base, and with an irregular, double, longitudinal row of coarse punctures on each side of the smooth median line, the rest of the surface with minute, widely scattered punctures, which become coarser and closer along the outer margin. Scutellum smooth, flat, rather large. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, flattened, subparallel; closely and regularly crenate-striate, the interstices narrow, feebly convex, and obsoletely uniseriate-punctate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ – $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Cahabon and Panima in Vera Paz, Zapote (*Champion*).

Six specimens. A flattened form approaching the widely-distributed *C. thoracicus*, Boh., with the globose portion of the head abruptly separated from the anterior portion, the rostrum longer and more constricted at the base, the two double rows of coarse punctures on the disc of the prothorax less oblique, the scutellum a little smaller, and the elytra (except along the sides and suture) more or less rufescent.

53. *Cossonus bivittatus*, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 23, 23 a.)

Moderately elongate, depressed, very shining, black, the elytra each with an extremely broad brownish-yellow vitta extending from the base to near the apex (leaving the suture and outer margins black), the base of the antennæ and the tarsi ferruginous. Head narrowly foveate and obsoletely punctate between the eyes, the globose basal portion smooth; rostrum more than half the length of the prothorax, rather convex, transversely, subquadrangularly, and abruptly dilated at the apex, the narrow basal portion a little longer than the apical, sparsely, obsoletely punctate. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and constricted in front, moderately bisinuate at the base; the disc with an elongate, triangular depression extending from the base to the shallow, transverse, subapical groove, the depression divided down the middle by a rather broad, smooth, uninterrupted, cariniform ridge, which is limited on each side anteriorly by a few irregularly-distributed coarse punctures, and posteriorly by an oblong, deep, rugose area, the rest of the surface almost smooth to near the coarsely punctured outer margins. Scutellum strongly transverse, smooth. Elytra moderately long, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel; coarsely crenate-striate, the punctures well separated one from another, the interstices somewhat convex, almost smooth, rather broad on the disc, narrow at the sides.

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

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 8000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. A remarkably distinct species, with broadly ochreo-vittate elytra and a relatively narrow prothorax, the latter with a median ridge and a broad longitudinal space on the outer part of the disc almost smooth, and two deep, oblong, rugose foveæ at the base. *C. vittatus*, Kirsch, from Bogota, the type of which I have seen, is somewhat similarly marked.

54. *Cossonus thoracicus*. (Tab. III. figg. 24, 24 a.)

Cossonus thoracicus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 1032 (nec Pasc. *)¹.

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*; Höge, in coll. Solari), Orizaba¹ (*Mus. Holm.*), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Tuxtla (*Barrett*, in *U.S. Nat. Mus.*); GUATEMALA, Sabo, Chacoj, and Cahabon in Vera Paz, Zapote (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*), Tabernilla,

* *C. thoracicus*, Pasc. Ann. Mus. Genova, (2) p. 313 (1885), from New Guinea, requires a new name.