

Canal Zone (*Busck, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*).—COLOMBIA (*coll. Janson*); ECUADOR; BRAZIL; ANTILLES, St. Vincent (*H. H. Smith*).

A rather small, moderately elongate, depressed form, with the rostrum broad, very short, apically dilated, finely punctate; the eyes somewhat prominent; the head exserted, with the basal portion continuous with the front and constricted at the sides only at some little distance behind the eyes, sometimes feebly foveate between them; the prothorax broader than long, bisinuate at the base, abruptly constricted anteriorly, triangularly, longitudinally depressed on the disc, the depression large and with an oblique irregular double series of coarse punctures on each side extending forwards to the transverse, sinuous, subapical groove and there confluent (the intervening space sometimes with a few additional impressions), the rest of the surface to near the outer margin very sparsely minutely punctured; the scutellum rather large, flat; the elytra flat on the disc, coarsely crenate-striate. A variety occurs at Chimbo, Ecuador, with the disc of each elytron rufescent. The length varies from  $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{4}{5}$  mm.

55. **Cossonus marcidus**, sp. n. (Tab. III. fig. 25.)

Moderately elongate, depressed, shining, black or piceous (immature). Head exserted, feebly constricted at the sides behind the rather prominent eyes, the front continuous with the vertex, closely punctate, without trace of fovea; rostrum very short, about as broad as long, transversely dilated at the apex, closely punctate. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded-subquadrate, constricted and much narrowed in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; the disc broadly, subtriangularly flattened or depressed from the transverse, sinuous subapical groove to the base, the flattened space (except along the smooth median line) closely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, the rest of the surface exterior to it very finely and sparsely punctured, the punctuation becoming coarser and closer again along the outer margin and flanks. Scutellum rather large, flat, smooth. Elytra moderately long, slightly wider than the prothorax, subparallel, flattened; punctate-striate, the interstices flat, those on the disc broader than the striæ, minutely uniseriate-punctate.

Length  $3$ – $3\frac{4}{5}$ , breadth  $1$ – $1\frac{1}{8}$  millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Five specimens. This is a form of *C. thoracicus* with the larger punctures on the flattened central portion of the prothorax reduced in size, confusedly arranged, and somewhat closely placed; the elytra more finely punctate-striate, with the dorsal interstices broader than the striæ; the rostrum very short and closely punctate. Amongst the long series of *C. thoracicus* before me from Central and South America and the Antilles there is nothing intermediate between these two forms.

56. **Cossonus catolethroides**, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 26, 26 a.)

Elongate, depressed, shining, nigro-piceous, the sides of the elytra indeterminately, the apical half of the rostrum, the antennæ (the club excepted), and tarsi rufescent. Head very sparsely punctate, foveate between the prominent eyes, the globose basal portion separated from the rest by a transverse groove; rostrum feebly curved, cylindrical, about two-thirds the length of the prothorax, very sparsely, finely punctate; antennal club large. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, gradually narrowing from a little before the base to the short tubulate apical portion, the base feebly bisinuate; rather sparsely, irregularly