

and without definite subapical constriction; coarsely, densely punctate. Elytra at the base slightly wider than the prothorax, conjointly rounded and narrowly explanate at the apex, the humeri subangular in front; with rows of coarse, subquadrate, closely-placed punctures, separated by very narrow, raised, uniseriate-punctate, subasperate interstices. Beneath closely, moderately coarsely punctate; first ventral segment depressed down the middle in the ♂.

Length (includ. rostr.) $3\frac{1}{3}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1 millim.

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

Six specimens. Compared with *Calyciforus inæqualis*, this is a longer and less convex insect.

CALYCIFORUS.

Calyciforus, Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1873, pp. 440, 503, 592, 650.

Wollaston referred two species to *Calyciforus*, both from Brazil, one of which enters within our limits. He was in some doubt as to whether his *C. erosus* was not the female of *C. excavatus*, but this is not likely to be the case. The Mexican and Guatemalan form now added approaches *C. erosus*, but it has the elytral sulci differently sculptured. The antennæ in this genus have a closely articulated, 7-jointed funiculus, and a broad, strongly transverse, truncated club.

1. *Calyciforus excavatus*. (Tab. III. figg 34, 34 a, b.)

Calyciforus excavatus, Woll. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1873, p. 650¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*).—TRINIDAD (*Mus. Brit.*); BRAZIL, Santa Catharina and Bahia¹.

One specimen, agreeing with the numerous others from Brazil in the Fry collection.

2. *Calyciforus inæqualis*, sp. n. (Tab. III. fig. 35.)

Elongate, cylindrical, convex, moderately shining, black, the antennæ, tibial claws, and tarsi testaceous, clothed with a few minute, scattered hairs. Head and rostrum closely, finely punctate, the head shallowly foveate between the eyes. Prothorax very coarsely, closely punctate, sometimes with a smooth abbreviated median line, the base with or without a shallow depression in the middle. Elytra deeply sulcate, the sulci more or less distinctly crenate-punctate, the interstices raised, convex, each with a row of asperate punctures, the humeri in some specimens (♂?) angulate in front.

Length (includ. rostr.) $3\frac{1}{3}$ – $3\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ – $1\frac{1}{5}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*), Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA (*Sallé*), San Joaquin in Alta Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Four specimens, varying considerably in the sculpture of the elytra, those with angular humeri assumed (as in the genus *Tomolips*) to be males. Wollaston describes the elytral sulci as transversely strigose in the two species named by him, whereas in the present insect the sulci are distinctly crenate-punctate.