

1. *Dynamis germari*.

Calandra germari, Perty, Del. Anim. art. Bras. p. 82, t. 16. fig. 12¹.

Dynamis germari, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1882, p. 563².

Rhynchophorus noxius, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 821³; viii. 2, p. 216⁴.

Black, subopaque or feebly shining, alutaceous. Rostrum a little shorter than the prothorax, feebly curved, strongly compressed and of almost equal thickness (as seen in profile) to the tip, in both sexes dilated at the apex (as seen from above) and very finely punctate. Prothorax gradually narrowing from the base, the median lobe strongly, arcuately produced; the surface impressed with scattered very minute punctures, the interspaces excessively minutely punctate, the disc with indications of a smoother median line. Scutellum small, the long apical portion very narrow and lanciform. Elytra each with five deep sulci, the fourth and fifth confluent at the apex, the outer striae almost obsolete and represented by four sinuous lines of fine punctures, which are scarcely coarser than those scattered along the interstices, the dorsal interstices convex, the others flat. Ventral depression of the ♂ very shallow. Femora and tibiae densely fringed with long matted blackish-brown hairs in the ♂, in the ♀ with shorter and fewer hairs. Length 29–32, breadth 11½–12½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Cayenne², Brazil^{2 3 4}.

A single female specimen from Bugaba is referred to this species, originally described from an introduced example of the same sex found at Boston¹. There is a short series of the same species, including both sexes, from Brazil, in the Fry collection at the British Museum, and the above description is supplemented from these insects.

2. *Dynamis peropacus*, sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 1, ♂; 2, ♀.)

Black, opaque and strongly pruinose above, shining beneath. Rostrum a little shorter than the prothorax, feebly curved, strongly compressed and of almost equal thickness (as seen in profile) to the tip, in both sexes dilated at the apex (as seen from above), and very finely, sparsely punctate. Prothorax gradually narrowing from the base, the median lobe broadly, arcuately produced, the surface with minute scattered punctures. Scutellum small, oblong-triangular, and with a smooth lanciform median ridge. Elytra each with five narrow, moderately deep sulci, the fourth and fifth not confluent at the apex, the outer striae almost obsolete and represented by four sinuous lines of very fine punctures, the dorsal interstices flat at the base and becoming feebly convex towards the apex. First ventral segment hollowed down the middle anteriorly in both sexes. Femora and tibiae densely fringed with long matted blackish-brown hairs in the ♂, the hairs shorter in the ♀.

Length 32–36, breadth 13½–15 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Richardson*).

Two males and one female. Extremely like *Rhynchophorus palmarum*, but with a very much stouter, compressed, apically dilated rostrum, which is not cristate in the male, a longer median lobe to the prothorax, and a much smaller scutellum. The velvety-black opaque upper surface, the broader scutellum, and the narrower elytral sulci (the fourth and fifth of which are not coalescent at the apex) separated by flatter interstices, sufficiently distinguish *D. peropacus* from *D. germari*. It seems curious that this species was not obtained by either Belt or Janson at Chontales.