

11. **Rhodobænus auriculatus.** (Tab. VI. figg. 11, 11 *a*, *b*, ♂; 12, ♀.)

♂. *Cactophagus auriculatus*, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1882, p. 580¹.

♂. Prothorax quadrate, the anterior angles rectangularly dilated or (as in the type) with a stout, ear-like, concave prominence; rostrum lamellate on each side inferiorly for some distance beyond the points of insertion of the antennæ, closely punctate laterally, the peduncle of the submentum with a compressed angulate prominence at the base.

♀. Prothorax rounded at the sides anteriorly; rostrum longer and smoother, not lamellate laterally, the peduncle of the submentum with a stout, blunt tooth at the base.

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam and Cosamaloapan in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*: ♂ ♀), Chiapas¹ (*Chevrolat*: ♂); GUATEMALA, Coban in Alta Vera Paz (*Conradt*: ♀); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*: ♀); COSTA RICA, Turrialba (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*: ♀).

I have seen nine examples of this species, two only of which (including the type) are of the male sex. *R. auriculatus* is very like *R. nawradi*, but may be separated from it by the relatively broader unimpressed prothorax, with less sinuate base, the small scutellum, the much longer and more compressed rostrum of the female, and the peculiar rostral and prothoracic characters of the male. The upper surface is bluish-grey-pruinose, and sprinkled with whitish dots (which indicate the position of the rather coarse scattered punctures, those of the elytral interstices being much larger than those of the striæ), the elytra with two broad, suturally interrupted, velvety-black fasciæ, one median, the other subapical. The rostrum is gradually widened towards the base, and the femora and tibiæ are closely fimbriate with short hairs, in both sexes; the prominent, subconical pygidium is also closely set with long bristly hairs at the tip; and the ventral depression of the male is very shallow. The length varies from 16½–23 mm.

12. **Rhodobænus fortirostris**, sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 13, 13 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-elliptic, rather broad, opaque, black, brownish- or plumbeo-pruinose, the scattered punctures each surrounded by a rounded, pale brown spot, the elytra with two more or less distinct, common, velvety-black, transverse fasciæ—one median, widened towards the suture, the other subapical. Rostrum (♂) barely as long as the prothorax, stout, compressed, and (as seen in profile) greatly thickened towards the base and strongly arcuate above, coarsely closely punctate to near the tip, (♀) straighter, smoother, and less thickened basally, the peduncle of the submentum with a short tooth at the base in this sex. Antennæ stout, the funiculus pruinose. Prothorax about as long as broad, rounded at the sides anteriorly and feebly constricted in front (in one ♂ from Toxpam with a small angular prominence on each side just behind the subapical constriction), feebly bisinuate at the base; rather coarsely, somewhat closely punctate. Scutellum triangular. Elytra finely punctate-striate, the interstices rather coarsely uniseriate-punctate. Pygidium sparsely punctured, clothed with bristly hairs at the tip. Ventral excavation of the ♂ shallow. Femora and tibiæ fringed with short hairs.

Length 10–16, breadth 3½–6½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*: ♂ ♀); GUATEMALA, Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*: ♂).

Six males and one female, varying greatly in size, one only of the males (fig. 13) with a small angular prominence at the sides of the prothorax near the apex, the