

submentum with a dentiform prominence at the base and apex in the ♀, these prominences wanting in the ♂. Funiculus pruinose, stout, about as long as the scape, the outer joints strongly transverse. Prothorax broader than long, sparsely punctate. Scutellum oblong-subtriangular. Elytra comparatively short, obliquely narrowed posteriorly, finely punctate-striate, the interstices each with a row of scattered punctures, which are indicated by a larger or smaller spot. Pygidium subconical, sparsely punctate, setulose at the tip. Ventral excavation of the ♂ very broad and extending forwards. Legs stout; femora fringed with rather long, the tibiae with short, hairs.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

One pair. This is the Nicaraguan representative of *R. crassipes*, differing from that insect in its somewhat fusiform shape and the more mottled upper surface. The common v-shaped dark patch on the elytra is greatly developed in both species. A much larger unarmed allied form from Ecuador is contained in the Fry collection.

21. *Rhodobæus nigrosignatus*, sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 22, 22 a, ♀.)

Subfusiform, narrow, opaque above, ferruginous variegated with black, the black markings on the prothorax condensed into three narrow incomplete vittæ on the disc (the central one sometimes wider and lanciform), and those on the elytra to the spaces covered by the velvety patches; cinereo-pruinose, the punctures each surrounded by a larger or smaller, denser, cinereous dot, the elytra each with three sharply-defined, subtriangular, oblique, velvety-black patches—one at the shoulder, one on the disc before the middle (these two usually coalescent), and one on the outer part of the disc towards the apex,—the prothorax also with a more or less distinct, lanciform, velvety-black median streak. Rostrum very stout, feebly curved, abruptly bowed from the widened basal portion, shorter than the prothorax, closely punctate, smoother at the tip in the ♀, shallowly sulcate and setulose beneath, the peduncle of the submentum compressed and subangulate at the base in the ♀, rounded in the ♂. Antennal scape much widened towards the tip. Prothorax as long as broad, subcylindrical, constricted in front, feebly bisinuate at the base, transversely depressed on the disc posteriorly; sparsely, irregularly punctate. Scutellum long, narrow. Elytra oblong, transversely depressed at the base and beyond the middle, finely punctate-striate, the interstices each with a row of widely scattered punctures. Pygidium conical, sparsely punctate, setulose at the tip. Ventral excavation of the ♂ very shallow. Tibiæ somewhat curved, fringed with extremely short hairs, the femora with longer scattered hairs.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{3}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{9}{10}$ –3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Juan in Alta Vera Paz, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, Zapote (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Thirteen examples. A remarkably distinct form, varying greatly in size and to a certain extent in the development of the sharply-defined velvety-black markings on the elytra, those on the disc being sometimes united at the suture and forming a common, v-shaped patch as in *R. v-nigrum* and *R. crassipes*. The elytral surface is depressed on the disc before and between the black markings, the latter thus becoming very conspicuous.

22. *Rhodobæus cylindricollis*, sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 23, 23 a.)

Very like *R. nigrosignatus*. Piceous, brownish-cinereo-pruinose, the punctures on the elytral interstices each surrounded by a denser cinereous dot; the prothorax with a narrow lanciform median streak, and the