

rather coarse, deep, oval punctures, the third tarsal joint less dilated. *S. mundus* would, perhaps, be almost equally well placed in *Rhodobænus*.

3. *Sphenophorus octocostatus*, sp. n. (Tab. VII. figg. 33, 33 a, ♀.)

Oblong-oval, black, the coarse punctures on the prothorax and pygidium, and the depressed spaces between the elytral costæ, with a reddish-brown incrustation, the rest of the surface more or less shining, the punctures on the under surface and legs each bearing a minute hair-like scale. Rostrum a little shorter than the prothorax, curved, moderately stout, cylindrical, closely punctate, the widened basal portion faintly sulcate up to the frontal fovea, the peduncle of the submentum with a small, compressed, rounded prominence in the ♀. Prothorax about as long as broad, gradually and arcuately narrowing from near the base, feebly constricted in front, bisinuate at the base; very coarsely, irregularly punctate, except along the rather broad, smooth median ridge, the punctures here and there confluent, or separated by smooth flattened spaces. Scutellum triangular, smooth. Elytra moderately long, subtriangular, much wider than the prothorax; each with the four broad costæ and the sutural interstice bare, the finely punctured narrow striæ almost hidden by the dense incrustation, the flattened interstices rather coarsely uniseriate-punctate, the others with an irregular double row of fine punctures. Pygidium coarsely punctate. Beneath very coarsely punctate; ventral excavation of the ♂ long, broad, and shallow. Femora fringed with long, the tibiæ with short, hairs, the tibiæ nearly straight on their outer edge and feebly sinuate and almost unarmed within. Third tarsal joint very large, spongy-pubescent beneath.

Length $12\frac{2}{5}$ –13, breadth 5 – $5\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme and Xucumanatlan in Guerrero, 7000–8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

Two males and one female. This species may be readily recognized by the single broad smooth median ridge on the prothorax, which for the rest is very coarsely, confluent punctured, and the four broad glabrous costæ on each elytron. The elytra are very similar to those of *S. costipennis*, Horn*, and *S. striatipennis*, Chittend., and the third tarsal joint is as broad as in *S. aterrimus*.

4. *Sphenophorus ochreus*. (Tab. VIII. figg. 1, 1 a, b, ♂.)

Sphenophorus ochreus, Lec. Proc. Acad. Phil. 1858, p. 80¹; Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1885, p. 107²; Chittend. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. vii. p. 182 (1905) (nec Horn)³.

Sphenophorus pictus, Lec. loc. cit. p. 80⁴; Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. p. 417⁵.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Utah³, Vallecito in California^{4 5}.—MEXICO³, Sonora¹.

This is one of those species of *Sphenophorus* (Group III. of Horn) with a dense, glabrous, subopaque or shining, natural, surface-incrustation, and a rather broad third tarsal joint. I have recently seen Gyllenhal's type of *S. æqualis*, and Horn's description of *S. ochreus* must have been taken from specimens of that insect. *S. æqualis* is apparently confined to the Atlantic States and S. Dakota; it may be separated from *S. ochreus* (examples of both of which I have examined) by the coarser, rounded (not oval) punctures of the elytral striæ (fig. 1 b), the villose ventral excavation of the male, &c. We figure a specimen of the true *S. ochreus* kindly sent by Prof. Chittenden.

* There is a specimen of this species in the Sallé collection labelled as from "Costa Rica," but the locality requires confirmation.