

5. *Sphenophorus multipunctatus*, sp. n. (Tab. VII. figg. 34, 34 a, ♂.)

♂. Elongate, subfusiform, rather broad, flattened above, opaque, black, the tarsi piceous, the coarse punctures on the upper and under surfaces and legs filled with a pale brownish incrustation. Rostrum a little shorter than the prothorax, moderately stout, subcylindrical, depressed in front of the broad, flattened, sulcate, coarsely punctate basal portion, the apical portion more sparsely punctured, the peduncle of the submentum rounded in front. Prothorax much longer than broad, subcylindrical, abruptly constricted in front, and narrowed at the base, the base and sides feebly sinuate; sparsely punctate, the punctures becoming coarser and more crowded along the sides and down the slightly depressed oblong space at the base. Scutellum rather small, oblong-subtriangular. Elytra a little longer and wider than the prothorax, subcordate, somewhat uneven; with rows of subcontiguous, rounded, foveiform punctures placed along the fine striæ, the interstices flat, similarly punctured, 1, 3, and 5 becoming irregularly biseriate-punctate anteriorly. Pygidium and under surface very coarsely, closely punctate; metasternum and first two ventral segments broadly and shallowly sulcate down the middle, the punctures each bearing a fine hair, the fifth segment with a very large, deep, pyriform excavation, bordered on each side by a crenate ridge. Femora and tibiæ sparsely fringed with long hairs, the tibiæ curved and with a very long apical claw, the subapical tooth at the inner apical angle almost obsolete. Third tarsal joint widened and with a narrow spongy-pubescent space on each side beneath.

Length $12\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Tepenistlahuaca in Oaxaca (*Sallé*).

One specimen. A remarkable form, with the coarse punctures of the elytral interstices of about the same size as those of the striæ, the elytra themselves heart-shaped, the prothorax unusually long and subcylindrical, the tibiæ curved, and the deep pyriform excavation of the fifth ventral segment of the male bordered on each side by a crenate ridge.

6. *Sphenophorus cariosus*. (Tab. VIII. figg. 2, 2 a, ♂.)

Calandra cariosa, Oliv. Ent. v. no. 83, p. 91, t. 28. fig. 415¹.

Sphenophorus cariosus, Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. p. 420²; Chittend. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. vii. p. 177³.

Calandra larvalis, Germ. Ins. Spec. nov. p. 301⁴.

Rhynchophorus cicatricosus, Say, Descr. N. Am. Curc. p. 22⁵; Complete Writings, i. p. 289⁶.

Sphenophorus flexuosus, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 940⁷.

Sphenophorus sculptilis, Uhler, Proc. Ac. Phil. 1855, p. 416⁸.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA^{1 3-8}, Middle and Gulf States².—MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*), Cordova and Jalapa (*Höge*).

Höge has sent us four specimens of this conspicuous N.-American species from definite localities in Mexico, thus extending its distribution to as far south as the State of Vera Cruz. *S. cariosus* may be known by three more or less polished longitudinal flattened ridges on the prothorax (the median one diamond-shaped and abbreviated posteriorly, the others long, sinuous, and complete), and the basally raised third elytral interstice, the fifth also somewhat prominent. The male has the pygidium hairy on each side at the apex, the ventral excavation long and deep, and the third joint of the anterior tarsi slightly widened. A specimen from Cordova is figured.