

line, and has a large, V-shaped, shallow depression on the basal half of the disc. The elytra are rather short, rounded-subtriangular, finely striate, with the interstices flat and finely uniseriate-punctate. The tibiae are strongly sinuate and feebly ciliate within, and have a rather short apical claw. The anterior femora are clothed with short hairs beneath. The third tarsal joint is narrow. *S. caesifrons* is extremely like *S. oblitus*, Lec., but has the rostrum more deeply sulcate at the base, the prothorax less dilated at the sides, and the tibiae armed with a subtriangular subapical tooth and a much shorter claw at the apex.

12. *Sphenophorus lutulentus*, sp. n.

Oblong-oval, somewhat flattened above, opaque, nigro-piceous or black, the upper and under surfaces covered with a pale brownish incrustation. Rostrum very stout, curved, compressed, about two-thirds the length of the prothorax, sharply angulate at the apex beneath (as seen in profile), the broad basal portion closely punctate and deeply sulcate, the apical portion smooth at the sides. Prothorax a little longer than broad, somewhat rounded at the sides, abruptly constricted in front, feebly sinuate at the base, the apical margin also sinuate on each side; densely, coarsely, subconfluently punctate, except along the narrow, abbreviated, smooth, raised median line. Scutellum narrow, bare. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, rounded-subtriangular; narrowly striate, the striae with small, widely scattered, rounded punctures, the interstices flat, broad, each with one or two rows of minute punctures. Pygidium coarsely punctate, closely ciliate at the apex in the ♂, with a small tuft on each side at the tip in the ♀. Beneath and the legs somewhat closely punctate, the fifth ventral segment very coarsely punctured, unimpressed in the ♂, the ventral excavation in this sex long and rather deep. Anterior and intermediate femora and coxae each with a small tuft of hairs. Tibiae fringed with short hairs and sinuate within, the subapical tooth short, the apical spur long. Third tarsal joint narrow.

Length 10–10½, breadth 3¼–4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. N. MEXICO, Paso del Norte (*Höge*: ♀), Saltillo in Coahuila (*Wickham*: ♂).

One pair, the male with the head and prothorax abnormally formed, both so closely incrustate when captured that the sculpture could scarcely be made out*. The chief characters of this species are, the short, stout, compressed, apically angulate, basally sulcate rostrum; the coarsely, subconfluently punctured prothorax, with faintly indicated smooth median line and abrupt subapical constriction; and the finely striate, subcordate elytra. The Texan *S. oblitus*, Lec., is an allied form, with the sides of the prothorax straighter behind, the tibiae armed with a long subapical tooth, &c.

13. *Sphenophorus sulcifrons*.

Sphenophorus sulcifrons, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1885, p. 110¹.

Sphenophorus terreus, Jekel, in litt.².

♂. Ventral excavation broad, long, and deep, extending down the second segment, the fifth transversely depressed at the apex.

Length 6½–11½, breadth 2½–4⅔ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*, *Flohr*), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Cordova, Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Oaxaca (*Höge*).

* They have since been cleaned with caustic potash.