

be recognized by its elongate form, the opaque, setulose upper surface, the line of rather large yellowish-white scales along the sides of the prothorax, the oblong or elongate similarly-coloured spots on the elytra (at the base and beyond the middle), and the serrate inner edge of the tibiae.

5. ***Calandra mexicana***, sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 11, 11 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

- ♂. Elongate, flattened, rather narrow, subopaque, almost bare; black, the antennae and tarsi obscure ferruginous. Head closely punctate, separated from the rostrum by a transverse groove, which is foveate in the middle; rostrum very feebly curved, rather slender, nearly as long as the prothorax, cylindrical, sparsely, obsolete lineato-punctate, the short, dilated basal portion coarsely punctured; antennal club conico-cylindrical, a little longer than joints 4-6 of the funiculus united. Prothorax longer than broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, truncate at the base; coarsely, densely, uniformly punctate. Scutellum prominent, transversely cordate, rather large, smooth. Elytra about one-fourth longer, but not wider, than the prothorax, very gradually narrowing from the rounded humeri, subtruncate at the apex; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices flat, not wider than the striae, and each with a regular row of closely-placed, coarse, deep, oval or rounded punctures (fig. 11 *b*). Pygidium about as long as broad, rounded at the tip, coarsely, closely punctate. Beneath very coarsely, closely punctate; first ventral segment hollowed down the middle. Legs rather short; femora and tibiae coarsely punctured, the tibiae feebly sinuate within, toothed at the inner apical angle, and with the apical claw rather short; third tarsal joint broad, with a densely pilose space along the apical margin beneath.

Length  $6\frac{3}{5}$ , breadth  $2\frac{1}{5}$  millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Zacualtipan in Hidalgo (*Höge*).

One male. This species agrees with *C. setulosa* in having largely developed, angularly ascending mesothoracic epimera and broad metathoracic episterna; but the antennal club is elongate, the scutellum is larger and transversely cordate, the pygidium is shorter, and all the tibiae are toothed at the inner apical angle. The large, ascending mesothoracic epimera, the less developed metathoracic episterna, the transverse scutellum, the long antennal club, &c., separate *C. mexicana* from *Metamasius submaculatus* and its allies.

Group LITOSOMINA.

TOXORRHINUS.

*Toxorhinus*, Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 304 (1866).

The type of this genus is *Sitophilus banonii*, Guér., from Cayenne, a species ranging to as far north as the Isthmus of Panama, whence I have recently seen an example captured by Mr. Busck in 1907.

1. ***Toxorrhinus banoni***.

*Sitophilus banonii*, Guér. in Icon. Règne Anim. p. 172<sup>1</sup>.

*Toxorhinus banonii*, Lacord. Gen. Col. vii. p. 305, Atlas, p. 27, t. 76. figg. 5, 5 *a*<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Tabernilla, Canal Zone (*Busck*, in *U.S. Nat. Mus.*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Ecuador, Cayenne<sup>1 2</sup>, Brazil.