

above, closely, confluent punctate to the tip, the apical portion as wide as the basal. Prothorax longer than broad, rounded at the sides, constricted in front, and sharply margined at the base; very coarsely, irregularly punctate. Scutellum rather large, oval. Elytra elongate, a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat, broad, each with a row of scattered, small, irregularly placed, vesiculiform prominences (those on the first becoming more numerous on the apical declivity) and with some fine uniseriately arranged punctures visible between them. Beneath sparsely punctate; metasternum and first ventral segment broadly and shallowly depressed down the middle. Legs moderately stout, the tibiae fringed with short hairs.

Length 14, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One male. This species is related to the S.-American *M. sphacelatus* (Boh.) (the type of which I have seen), but it has the vesiculiform prominences on the elytra smaller, more numerous (about 8–12 on each interstice), and somewhat regularly distributed, a less rugose prothorax, &c. The surface is coated with a natural incrustation* much as in *Sphenophorus æqualis*, Gyll.

5. *Mesocordylus bracteolatus*. (Tab. VIII. figg. 17, 17 a, ♀.)

Sipalus bracteolatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 809¹.

♂. Rostrum constricted at the base; the basal portion very coarsely punctate, somewhat flattened, more or less raised or subcarinate down the middle, and shallowly sulcate on each side of this; the apical portion closely punctured. Tibiæ sparsely fulvo-ciliate within. First ventral segment more or less depressed down the middle.

♀. Rostrum with the apical portion smoother and a little narrower.

Length $7\frac{1}{4}$ – $19\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{5}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*; *Truqui*), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Vera Cruz (*coll. Chevrolat*¹), Motzorongo, Amatan, Tumbalá (*Flohr*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); COSTA RICA, San José, La Uruca (*Biolley*).

Apparently not rare in Mexico. This species is chiefly recognizable by the shallowly bisulcate, subcarinate, basally constricted rostrum, the coarsely punctured prothorax, and the numerous minute griseous spots along each of the elytral interstices, these being uniseriately arranged on the outer part of the disc and often becoming more crowded and biseriate towards the suture. In one very small narrow example from Tumbalá the disc of the prothorax, and also the median portion of the under surface, is comparatively smooth.

6. *Mesocordylus dispersus*, sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 18, 18 a, ♂.)

Extremely like *M. bracteolatus*, but differing as follows:—Rostrum relatively broader, very coarsely, confluent punctate, without trace of sulci in either sex, more or less flattened or depressed behind the middle; elytra with the minute griseous spots not quite so numerous and more irregularly arranged over the whole surface, usually clustered into two rows along the first (sutural) interstice; tibiae more closely fringed with fulvous hairs within in the ♂.

Length $12\frac{1}{5}$ – $25\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 4–8 millim. (♂ ♀.)

* The specimen has been cleaned with caustic potash, which does not remove the incrustation.