

## XENAMBYX.

*Prionidis* (gen. *Macrotoma*, *Aplagiognathus*) quoad formam similis, sed generibus *Diploschemati* et affinibus certe affinis. Elongatus, robustus, fere cylindricus. Caput antice breve; frons lata, concava; labrum exsertum; mandibulæ breves latæ, edentatæ; palpi breves, articulis terminalibus majoribus, cupuliformibus; oculi distantes, magni, grosse granulati, fortiter emarginati; tubera antennifera magna, obliqua; antennæ (♀?) breves, thoracis basin paullo superantes, scapo gradatim incrassato, articulis 3<sup>o</sup>–10<sup>m</sup> serratis, 11<sup>o</sup> appendiculato, 4<sup>o</sup>–11<sup>m</sup> intus fovea elongata porifera; thorax fere orbiculatus inermis; elytra paralella, apice lata, subtruncata, ad suturam spinosa; prosternum absque processu inter coxas, his contiguis oblique exsertis, acetabulis extus paullo elongatis; mesosternum inter coxas angustissimum, acetabulis extus late apertis; metasternum elongatum; episternum latum, postice sensim angustatum apice acuto; abdomen segmentis æqualibus, ultimo (dorsali et ventrali) latissimo; pedes minus elongati, simplices, tibiis apice extus haud spinosis; tarsi articulo primo triangulari, haud elongato, tertio bilobo, plantis dense æqualiter velutinis.

In general form the insect for which this genus is proposed resembles so strongly a Prionid of the genera allied to *Macrotoma* that it would be certainly placed among them if attention were not given to its essential characters; the most decisive of which are the simple rounded sides of the thorax and the relative shortness of the sockets of the haunches of the anterior legs. The distinctly articulated labrum is a further point of distinction from the Prionidæ. From the genera to which it is nearest allied (*Spathopygus*, *Diploschema*, &c.) it is distinguished by the absence of prosternal process and the exserted fore coxæ.

1. *Xenambyx laticauda*.

Fusco-castaneus, capite, antennis thoraceque supra nigris, pedibus rufescentibus; capite, mandibulis basi antennarumque scapo crebre punctatis, breviter sparsim fulvo-pilosis; thorace disco discrete, lateribus subrugose, grosse punctato, parte discoidali a lateribus linea abbreviata indistincta separata, linea autem abbreviata dorsali prope basin impressa; elytris passim haud crebre punctatis vage longitudinaliter sulcatis.

Long. 1 poll. 7 lin. ♀?

*Hab.* GUATEMALA (from W. W. Saunders's collection).

The unique specimen is probably a female, judging from the shortness of the antennæ and the slenderness of the legs; the apical segment of the abdomen, however, is of the form we usually find distinctive of the male, the plates, both ventral and dorsal, being sinuated in the middle. The pubescence of the head, thorax, and antennæ is erect and not so close as to obscure the slight gloss of the integument. The antennæ are punctured throughout, the scape only densely. The elytra are of a light tawny-brown colour, darker and castaneous towards the base.

## SPONDYLIS.

*Spondylis*, Fabr. Syst. Entom. i. 2, p. 358.

Three species of this aberrant genus of Cerambycidæ have been described from north temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and North America. They live in the wood of pine trees.