

RHATHYMOSCELIS.

Rhathymoscelis, Thomson, Class. Long. p. 161.

The following is the only species described of this genus, and is unknown to me:—

1. ***Rhathymoscelis haldemani*.**

Rhathymoscelis Haldemanii, Thoms. Class. Long. p. 9.

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*).

OXYCOLEUS.

Oxycoleus, Lacordaire, Gen. Col. viii. p. 484.

A curious genus of the *Molorchina* group, with abbreviated triangular elytra. It is allied to the European and North-American *Callimoxys*, and is scarcely distinguishable from *Merioneda* (Pascoe) of the Malay Archipelago and Malacca. *Stenoptrellus* (Bates) from the Amazons, published a year after *Oxycoleus*, is evidently congeneric.

1. ***Oxycoleus clavipes*.**

Oxycoleus clavipes, Lacordaire, Gen. Col. viii. p. 485, note; Atlas, pl. 90. f. 5.

Hab. MEXICO, Oaxaca.

RHINOTRAGUS.

Rhinotragus, Germar, Ins. Spec. Nov. p. 513.

Three or four species of true *Rhinotrangi* have been described, all from Tropical South America. The following is the first made known from Central America; and it is curious that it resembles closely a South-Brazilian species.

1. ***Rhinotragus longicollis*.**

Rhinotragus apicalis, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1872, p. 183 (nec Guérin).

Modice elongatus, glaber, flavus, partibus oris, antennis, lineolis duabus discoidalibus thoracis, apiceque elytrorum nigris; antennis pedibusque nigris, femoribus annulo fulvo; corpore subtus flavo, metasterno postice abdominisque segmentis tribus medianis nigro-fasciatis; thorace subelongato, medio vix rotundato, antice angustato posticeque vix strangulato, supra grosse punctato, callis tribus lævibus; elytris parallelis, planis, apice truncatis angulisque acutis, grosse crebre punctatis.

Long. 6 lin.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Although agreeing with Guérin's description of his *R. apicalis*, from Bolivia, as far as it goes, I doubt the probability of this being the same as his species, as Guérin makes no allusion to the distinguishing character afforded by the elongated and rather narrow thorax. The above description will suffice to distinguish *R. longicollis* from *R. dorsiger*, and probably from *R. apicalis*, if, as I suspect, the thorax is of similar form in these two southern species.