

(illis interdum extrorsum nigris); femoribus posterioribus dente gracili denticulisque duobus armatis; coxis anterioribus a processu gracili separatis.

Long. 4 millim.

*Hab.* BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Blancaneaux*).

Although closely allied to *B. obscuriceps*, this species is undoubtedly quite distinct, being smaller and not quite so convex, with more scanty and less pallid clothing, with less transverse thorax, the punctuation of which is coarser, and with the laminae separating the front coxæ more slender. Of the three examples found, one is a male, and has the apical ventral ring not quite so elongate in the middle as it is in the female.

Three examples.

#### 54. *Bruchus muricatus*.

Fusco-rufus, abdomine rufo, antennis pedibusque testaceis; pube griseo-flavescente minus dense vestitus; prothorace conico, fortiter denseque punctato; elytris brevibus, ad basin muricatis; pygidio valde elongato; femoribus posterioribus dente elongato armatis.

Long.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Antennæ short, the penultimate joints transverse. Eyes very little prominent, finely faceted, very widely separated. Thorax regularly narrowed from the base to the front, with unusually coarse sculpture. Elytra rather deeply striate, each of the striæ 3–6 terminated in front by a small angular elevation. Hind tibiæ with a long spur at the apex.

This species, with many points in common with *B. obscuriceps*, differs in very important characters, and will be readily recognized by the unusually coarse thoracic sculpture and the asperities at the base of the wing-cases; the front coxæ are separated by a lamina so fine that it can be only detected when looked at directly from behind. Only one pair was found of the species; the male has the intermediate ventral rings considerably shorter than they are in the female, and the apical ring greatly abbreviated in the middle owing to the inflection of the apex of the pygidium.

#### 55. *Bruchus inanis*.

Brevis, latior, convexus, fusco-testaceus, supra fuscus, griseo-vestitus, in elytris submaculatus; antennis, pedibus abdomineque, testaceis; prothorace fortiter transversim conico; femoribus posterioribus dente parvo armatis.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Blancaneaux*).

Antennæ short, the joints 6–10 transverse. Head small; eyes but little prominent, rather widely separated. Thorax strongly transverse, greatly narrowed towards the front, the surface rather closely clothed with griseous pubescence, which is not distinctly spotted, and with rather numerous coarse punctures. Elytra short, very finely striate, clothed with griseous pubescence, allowing two transverse series of