

♂. Antennæ with the sixth joint strongly thickened and elongate.

Var. The breast and the legs more or less piceous.

Length 2 lines.

Hab. MEXICO (*Flohr*).

Of comparatively small size; the head longitudinally strigose on the vertex; the antennæ (♂) formed as in the males of several of the allied species; the elytra with a black sutural stripe which is widened anteriorly, gradually narrowed behind, and does not extend to the apex. The elytra have a distinct transverse depression below the base, and the base itself is rather strongly raised. In the female the antennæ are simple, with the terminal joints only gradually thickened. I have lately received several specimens from Mr. Flohr, without particular locality.

MONOPLATUS (p. 452).

Monoplatus quadraticollis (p. 453).

This name must be erased. The single specimen from which I drew the description being gummed to a card, I unfortunately overlooked the simple claws; a re-examination of the insect proves that it is an immature example of *Sangaria haagi* (huj. op. p. 340).

2. Monoplatus puncticollis.

Pale fulvous, the head and thorax strongly punctured, the latter with a distinct transverse sulcus; elytra depressed below the base, strongly punctate-striate.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Of narrowly elongate, depressed shape; head remotely and distinctly punctured, without frontal elevations, the clypeus thickened and convex between the point of insertion of the antennæ, the palpi filiform, but slightly thickened; antennæ slender, extending to the middle of the elytra, entirely fulvous, the first joint long, gradually thickened towards the apex, the second short, the third and fourth joints slender and long, the others gradually shortened, the terminal joints thicker and often darker in colour; thorax one-half broader than long, all the margins straight, the anterior angles slightly thickened, the posterior ones acute, the surface strongly and rather closely punctured, the basal sulcus distinct, but not extending to the sides; elytra depressed, narrowly margined, with the suture depressed below the base, the punctures rather strong and arranged in regular rows, distinct nearly to the apex, the interstices flat, the epipleuræ very broad and concave; posterior femora strongly incrassate; posterior tibiæ finely dentate externally, and with a distinct apical spur; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together; claw-joint moderately swollen, appendiculate.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme, Amula, and Chilpancingo, all in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Principally distinguishable by the strongly punctured head and thorax.

RHINOTMETUS (p. 455).

6. Rhinotmetus modestus.

Obscure fulvous, clothed with silvery-grey pubescence; head elongate; thorax slightly narrowed and rounded anteriorly, not perceptibly punctured; elytra darker than the thorax, finely punctate-striate, opaque, the interstices slightly raised.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.