

1. *Parachalepus brevicornis*. (Tab. III. fig. 3.)

Elongatus, parallelus; subtus subnitidus, niger, purpureo tinctus; pectoris medio, abdominis lateribus femorumque basi, fulvis; supra fulvo-flavus, opacus, antennis elytrorumque apice nigris; thorace transverso, lateribus sat profunde bisinuatis, crebre rugoso-punctato, lateribus vittaque discoidali nigro-piceis; scutello piceo; elytris subelongatis, fere parallelis, serrulatis, apice obtuse rotundatis; utrisque decem-seriato-punctatis; interspatiis secundo, quarto nec non octavo, costatis, punctis inter interspatia quartum et octavum ante medium triseriatis; vitta brevi suturali baseos picea.

Long. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Höge*).

Head very strongly produced between the eyes, truncate anteriorly. Antennæ not longer than the head and thorax, robust, slightly thickened towards the apex; joints cylindrical, first very short, moniliform, second to the fourth nearly equal, each rather longer than the basal one, the sixth to the ninth short, broader than long, the tenth or apical joint ovate, subacute. Thorax transverse; sides converging from the base to the apex, bisinuate; disc transversely convex, flattened behind, coarsely and closely rugose-punctate. Scutellum quadrate. Elytra broader than the thorax; sides subparallel, apex obtusely rounded; outer margin distinctly and rather coarsely serrulate, the apical serratures finer than the lateral ones; each elytron before the middle with nine, at the extreme base and on the hinder disc with ten, rows of deep punctures; the second, fourth, and eighth interspaces costate, the punctures between the middle and outer costæ triseriate on the anterior and quadriseriate on the hinder disc; the sixth interspace elevated at the base and apex, the suture also thickened.

**** *Antennæ 11-jointed.***

CHALEPUS.

Chalepus, Thunberg, Götting. Gelehrt. Anzeig. 1805, p. 282.

Odontota, Chapuis, Gen. des Coléopt. xi. p. 318; Horn, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 1883, p. 294.

Sixty-four species of this genus are contained in the present work; of this number no less than fifty-eight are characterized for the first time. *Chalepus* is probably the most numerous in species of any genus of the family, although up to recently a very large majority of them have remained undescribed in collections. Forty-three species are enumerated in Von Harold's Catalogue. In 1877 the late Dr. Chapuis (*cf.* Trans. Ent. Soc. de Belg. xx. pp. 5 *et seq.*) gave brief diagnoses of upwards of sixty additional ones; unfortunately, in many cases, his descriptions are so brief that it is very difficult to work out the species; he has, however, divided the genus into sections, which, with some alterations, I have followed here*.

* Dr. Chapuis has founded his sectional divisions on the number of rows of punctures and of the costæ on the elytra. Many of the species possess a short additional row of punctures placed at the base next the suture, the presence or absence of which I have found of great use in subdividing the genus. A very great number of species have the interstices between the punctures more or less thickened, forming a fine irregular network between the costæ. I have but rarely mentioned this character in my specific descriptions.