

tetragonal moderately large areolæ at this part, the areolæ becoming very narrow forwards. Rostral groove narrow, subparallel, the rostrum nearly reaching the end of the metasternum.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (σ .)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. In the form of the antennæ this insect approaches the Colombian *T. validicornis*, Stål, the type (σ) of which is before me; but the present species is not nearly so elongate, the antennæ are shorter, the pronotum has a compressed hood in front, and the reticulation of the basal half of the elytra is much wider and more uniform. The hairs on the antennæ are extremely short.

T. forticornis belongs to Stål's subgenus *Amaurosterphus*, but it has the rostrum shorter than in his *T. morio*, from Rio Janeiro (the type of which is before me), the costal area of the elytra broader behind, the antennæ much stouter, &c.

3. *Teleonemia rugosa*, n. sp. (Tab. III. fig. 4.)

Elongate, slightly shining; fuscous or blackish, the pronotum sometimes reddish, the elytra darker towards the tip, the spines on the head and the middle of the pronotum in front testaceous; the costal area for some distance before the apex, and sometimes some of the areolæ along the apical margin, hyaline; the antennæ black or obscure ferruginous, the legs obscure fuscous or ferruginous. Head with a slender decumbent frontal spine; antennæ stout, about three-fourths the length of the elytra, joint 2 slightly shorter than 1, 3 nearly three and a half times the length of 4, 4 a little longer than 1 and 2 united. Pronotum feebly tricarinate, the median carina sharply raised anteriorly and slightly projecting in front, the marginal carinæ feeble and scarcely visible from above, except in front; the interspaces very coarsely, rugosely punctured, reticulate behind, the calli prominent. Elytra moderately elongate, widening to about the middle, more or less constricted towards the apex, with the apices broad and somewhat obtuse; discoidal area with deeply impressed areolæ; subcostal and costal areas very narrow, the uniseriate areolæ of the costal area very small to beyond the middle, becoming larger towards the apex, the subcostal area irregularly biseriate behind. Intercostal portion of the metasternum oval, the rostral groove narrower on the mesosternum, the rostrum extending to the meso-metasternal suture. Legs rather stout.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{2}{3}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panzos and Zapote (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Five specimens. Distinguishable by the coarsely, rugosely punctured, feebly carinate pronotum, the median carina only being prominent in front, the moderately stout antennæ, and the medially dilated elytra.

An example from Panzos is figured.

4. *Teleonemia pilicornis*, n. sp. (Tab. III. fig. 6.)

Elongate, narrow, subparallel, opaque, blackish-fuscous; the elytra with a submarginal black streak extending from the middle forwards, the costal areolæ from the middle to near the apex (the third from the end excepted) and also those towards the base, yellowish-hyaline, the areolæ along the apical margin also pale; the antennæ fusco-ferruginous, with the apical joint black; the legs ferruginous, with the tarsi black; the head, pronotum, and under surface clothed with a mealy pubescence. Head with a very short indistinct frontal spine; antennæ stout, moderately long, densely and distinctly pilose, joints 1 and 2 subequal, 4 longer than 1 and 2 united. Pronotum tricarinate, the outer carinæ converging in front