

We have received only two examples of this insect; they are males, and the peculiarity of the antennæ by which the species may be distinguished from all others of the genus is perhaps less marked in the other sex—the ninth and tenth joints are each about as long as the four preceding joints together, while the terminal joint is small and acuminate, and subconstricted in the middle. In general form *A. heterocerus* somewhat resembles *A. corvinus*, but it has a more conical thorax. The head is elongate, and the rostrum short, hardly so long as the head; the eyes only moderately convex, rather widely separated, the space between them depressed, feebly carinate in the middle. Thorax rather long, subconical, almost smooth, there being only a slight sculpture along the base. Elytra with a subobsolete, rather scanty, diffuse punctuation, and also with series of fine, distant punctures, quite obsolete towards the apex; the sutural series is more distinct than the others, but does not reach the apex, and the outer series are so indistinct that they can scarcely be perceived even at the base. The scutellum is much narrower than it is in *A. corvinus*.

### 13. *Attelabus corvinus*.

*Attelabus corvinus*, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. et Spec. Curc. v. p. 304<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, between Oaxaca and Acapulco<sup>1</sup>, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*), Ventanas in Durango, Juquila, Tapachula (*Höge*), Toxpam (*Sallé*); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, El Tumbador, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, Zapote, Capetillo, Dueñas, Purula, Chacoj (*Champion*), Panzos (*Champion, Conradt*), Coban (*Conradt*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia (*coll. Gorham*).

There are important differences between the sexes of this species, the front legs and the thorax, and the various parts of the head, including even the eyes and the antennæ, being longer in the male than in the female: in the former sex the strongly curved front tibiæ have a single mucro at the apex, and the apex of the rostrum is strongly bidenticulate beneath; in the female the front tibiæ are bimucronate.

*A. corvinus* appears to be abundant in Guatemala, but from Mexico we have received only seven examples, and only a single individual from each of the more southern provinces.

### 14. *Attelabus læsicollis*. (Tab. I. figg. 5, 5 a, ♂.)

*Attelabus læsicollis*, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. et Spec. Curc. v. p. 305<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO (*coll. Chevrolat*<sup>1</sup>), Tacambaro, Acapulco (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Gyllenhal's description was taken from one male example, and the characters he gives are in part applicable only to that sex. *A. læsicollis* in both sexes may be dis-