

recognition. According to Leconte, the carina of the prothorax in his genus does not run dorsad before the middle. The tarsal claw of *Acaromimus*, *Acarodes*, and *Xenorchestes* bears a short, obtuse, subbasal tooth.

1. ***Acaromimus sharpi***, sp. n. (*Acaropsis sharpi*, Tab. XIV. figg. 31, 31 a.)

Brownish-black, glossy, basal half of antenna rufous; legs pitchy, tarsi rufescent. Head sparsely pubescent-grey, rest of body glabrous. In shape similar to *Acarodes gutta*, Wollast. (1879), but more evenly rounded at sides from head to apex of elytra, the prothorax and elytra being wider at base than in *Acarodes*. Pronotum punctured, the punctures smaller than the interspaces, larger at sides and apex than posteriorly on disc. Elytra minutely punctured above, coarsely at the sides, the punctures more or less irregularly seriate, three rows of large punctures laterally at base more conspicuous than the others.

Length  $\frac{4}{5}$  millim.

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

Two specimens. Named after Dr. D. Sharp, who, finding it among other small Coleoptera sent to him for study, correctly marked it "Anthribid, near *Acarodes*."

XXXIX. HOLOSTILPNA, gen. nov.

♂ ♀. Glossy. Eye elliptical, vertical. Frons narrower behind than at the antennal grooves. Antenna reaching beyond base of prothorax, longer in ♂ than in ♀, segments 1 and 2 thicker and longer than 3 to 8, 3 as long as or shorter than 4, this shorter than 5, the following three gradually decreasing or equal in length, club very loose, segments asymmetrical, 9 and 10 triangular, 11 obliquely truncate-sinuate apically. Carina of pronotum not quite basal, flexed forward at sides, not reaching to middle; basal carina distinct, laterally continuous with a longitudinal carina which, instead of joining the subbasal carina, runs parallel with it, the space between the two lateral carinae impressed. Elytra ovate, widest behind base, basal edge of each somewhat convex, suture slightly elevate. Anterior legs much prolonged in ♂, less so in ♀; first fore tarsal segment of ♂ nearly half the length of the fore tibia, somewhat curved, about one-third the length of the tibia in ♀. Tip of pygidium slightly turned up in ♂.

Type: *Choragus nitens*, Lec. (1884), from the United States.

1. ***Holostilpna glabra***, sp. n.

♂. Resembling *H. nitens*, Lec. (1884). Antenna and legs black, feebly pitchy at the joints. Subbasal carina of prothorax forming an obtuse but distinct angle laterally and extending a little farther frontad at side than in *H. nitens*, not being shorter than the second lateral carina; the space between the two lateral carinae more deeply impressed. Elytra pitchy in middle, more finely seriate-punctate, the stripes less impressed, the punctures of stripes 2, 3, and 4 obsolescent at apex.

Length 2 millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One male.

2. ***Holostilpna globosa***, sp. n.

♀. Shorter, broader, and more convex than *H. nitens* and *H. glabra*. Prothorax much more densely punctured above and below, widest at base, strongly narrowed from the apex of the lateral carinae forward; lateral angle of subbasal carina a little over 90°, being less obtuse than in *H. glabra*; the two lateral carinae of equal length, with the interspace impressed. Elytra much less angustate at base than