BIOLOGIA CENTRALI-AMERICANA.

ZOOLOGIA.

Class INSECTA.

Order COLEOPTERA.

Tribe RHYNCHOPHORA.

Fam. CURCULIONIDÆ.

Subfam. CURCULIONINÆ (continued) * †.

Group ACAMPTINA.

Cryptorhynchini, Group II. Acampti, Leconte.

To this group Leconte and Horn referred a single N.-American genus, Acamptus, at the same time calling attention to its relationship with the Byrsopides and Cossonides. The new genera now added from within our limits, particularly Chæror-rhynchus, show such a decided affinity with various members of the last-mentioned group that they seem to me to be best placed near the Cossonina and Trypetina. The "Acamptina" have the rostrum stout and deflexed, its basal portion received in a deep groove in the prosternum and its apex resting on the narrowly separated anterior coxæ; the prothorax projecting over the head anteriorly; the third tarsal joint simple; the funiculus 5-, 6-, or 7-jointed; and the body more or less setose and lutose. The four genera may be separated thus \$\pmu:—

Funiculus 5-jointed; antennal club with the basal joint shining and very

PSEUDACAMPTUS.

^{*} By G. C. CHAMPION.

[†] In a preceding volume of this subject a recorded Central-American Hylobiid was omitted, viz. Ischiomastus marginatus Faust (Stett. ent. Zeit. 1893, p. 10), from Costa Rica and Colombia. This insect, the 2 type of which I have seen, is certainly congeneric with Lixomorpha albomarginata, Champ. (B. C.-A., Coleopt. iv. 4, pp. 63, 719), also from Costa Rica, and, like it, differs from typical Ischiomastus (plinthoides, Kirsch, torulosus, Faust, &c.) in having the mentum and anterior coxæ unarmed in the 3. Lixomorpha (1902) must be sunk as a synonym of Ischiomastus, Kirsch (1889).

[‡] Paracamptus, Casey, and Acamptoides, Ch., have a complete rostral canal, a bilobed, pubescent third tarsal joint, &c., and they do not belong to this group.