

Funiculus 7-jointed.

Antennal club with the basal joint shining and very sparsely pilose ; tarsi

rather stout [ACAMPTUS.]

Antennal club closely pubescent, larger ; tarsi slender CHÆRORRHYNCHUS.

ACAMPTOPSIS, gen. nov.

Head deeply inserted into the prothorax ; eyes inferiorly placed, large, hidden in repose ; rostrum deflexed, short, very stout, feebly curved, the tip resting on the anterior coxæ, the scrobes deep and oblique, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the funiculus 5-jointed, the club small, ovate, with the basal joint shining and the others very short and densely pubescent ; prothorax subtubulate and cucullate in front, feebly bisinuate at the base, and emarginate at the apex beneath ; scutellum prominent, small ; elytra much wider than the prothorax, oblong-subtriangular, feebly sinuate at the base, abruptly produced at the apex ; prosternum broadly and deeply sulcate from the apex to the narrowly separated anterior coxæ ; ventral segments 3 and 4 short, together a little shorter than 5 ; legs short and stout ; tibiæ strongly unguiculate at the outer apical angle ; tarsi with the third joint simple, the claws divergent ; body oblong, densely lutescent, and also set with short clubbed setæ.

Type, *A. encaustus*.

The 5-jointed funiculus, the somewhat curved rostrum, and the relatively shorter third and fourth ventral segments distinguish this genus from the following, *Pseudacamptus*. The type is from Panama, and a second species is found in Cuba*. The sculpture in both of them is in great part hidden by the dense earthy incrustation.

1. *Acamptopsis encaustus*, sp. n. (Tab. I. figg. 1, 1 a-c.)

Oblong, somewhat flattened above, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous ; densely coated with a brown earthy incrustation, and also sparsely set with short, rather stout, clubbed, suberect setæ (which extend to the rostrum, antennal scape, and legs), those on the elytra uniseriately arranged along each interstice, the last joint of the funiculus also with several very long projecting setæ. Head, rostrum, and prothorax densely, finely punctate, the prothorax with a well-marked subapical constriction.

Elytra seriate-punctate, the interstices somewhat raised and densely punctulate.

Length $2\frac{3}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♀ ?)

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

One specimen. Smaller and less robust than *Pseudacamptus plurisetosus*, the setæ not so stout, &c.

* *Acamptopsis cubanus*, sp. n.—Oblong, nigro-piceous, the tips of the tarsi ferruginous ; covered with a brown earthy incrustation, and also sparsely set with short clubbed setæ, those on the elytra uniseriately arranged along each interstice. Rostrum very stout, rugose, about as long as the posterior portion of the prothorax as seen in profile. Prothorax as long as broad, abruptly constricted towards the apex, the posterior portion rounded at the sides, the tubulate apical portion also rounded in front as seen from above ; densely punctate. Elytra moderately long, gradually narrowed from the base ; seriate-punctate, the interstices somewhat raised. Beneath alutaceous, rather sparsely punctate ; first ventral segment somewhat concave. Tibiæ broad, each with a long apical uncus, which is widened towards the base.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. CUBA, Cayamas (*Schwarz, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*).

One specimen. A little more oblong than *A. encaustus*, the rostrum longer, the prothorax rounded at the sides and strongly constricted towards the apex, the elytra less widened at the base.