

## PSEUDACAMPTUS, gen. nov.

Head deeply inserted into the prothorax, large; the eyes inferiorly placed, hidden in repose; rostrum deflexed, the tip resting on the anterior coxæ, very stout, short, parallel-sided, nearly straight, with deep, oblique scrobes, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, the funiculus 6-jointed, the club abrupt, small, ovate, with a shining, subglabrous basal joint and the other joints very short and densely pubescent; prothorax subtubulate and cucullate in front, feebly sinuate at the base, and deeply emarginate at the apex beneath; scutellum small, oblong-subquadrate, flat; elytra much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, sinuate at the base, their apices strongly declivous and abruptly produced; ventral segments 3 and 4 short, together about as long as 5; prosternum broadly and deeply excavate from the apex to the narrowly separated anterior coxæ; legs stout; tibiæ sinuous within, strongly unguiculate at the outer apical angle and mucronate at the inner angle; tarsi sparsely pilose beneath, the third joint simple, the claws divergent and widely separated; body oblong, densely luteose and also thickly set with stout clubbed setæ.

Type, *P. plurisetosus*.

The Mexican insect from which the above characters are taken is nearly related to the N.-American genus *Acamptus*, Lec., but the funiculus is 6-jointed\*, the elytra are more sinuate along the basal margin and have more prominent humeri, and the clubbed setæ extend along each interstice. The sculpture is almost entirely hidden by the vestiture.

1. *Pseudacamptus plurisetosus*, sp. n. (Tab. I. figg. 2, 2 a-c.)

Oblong, somewhat flattened above, opaque, alutaceous, nigro-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; densely incrustate with brown scales and also thickly set with short, stout, erect, clubbed setæ (which extend to the legs, rostrum, and antennal scape), those on the elytra uniseriately arranged down each interstice, the last joint of the funiculus also with several long projecting setæ. Head and rostrum densely, finely punctate. Prothorax about as long as broad, slightly rounded at the sides from the well-marked subapical constriction to the base, the tubulate portion nearly half the length of the posterior portion; closely punctate. Elytra moderately long, seriate-punctate, the interstices feebly convex, 3 and 5, and 1 (sutural) towards the apex, distinctly raised. Beneath sparsely punctate.

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

*Hab.* MEXICO, "Sierra de Durango" (*ex coll. Flohr*).

One specimen, probably from the State of Vera Cruz. The setæ in this species are much stouter than in *Acamptus rigidus* (for an example of which we are indebted to Mr. Wickham), and those on the elytra are not confined to the alternate interstices, as in *A. rigidus* and *A. echinus*.

## CHÆRORRHYNCHUS, gen. nov.

Head deeply inserted into the prothorax, large; eyes inferiorly placed, almost hidden in repose; rostrum deflexed, the tip resting on the anterior coxæ, very short, stout, and parallel-sided, feebly curved, somewhat depressed at the base, the scrobes deep and obliquely descending, the antennæ inserted slightly beyond the middle, the funiculus 7-jointed, joints 3-7 strongly transverse, widening outwards, the club rather large, ovate, and closely pubescent, its basal joint shorter than the others united; prothorax subtubulate and cucullate in front, feebly sinuate at the base, and deeply emarginate at the apex beneath;

\* *Acamptus rigidus*, Lec., has the funiculus 7- (not 6-, as stated by its describer) jointed, a fact already pointed out by Casey (Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 446).