

contiguous anterior coxæ notwithstanding, would perhaps be better included under the Trypetina, a nearly allied genus (*Hoplorrhinoides*) with the anterior coxæ as widely separated as in *Nanus* being now known, all these insects having the rostrum somewhat similarly formed and differing greatly in the two sexes. *Hoplorrhinus*\* and *Hoplorrhinoides* include various subopaque elongate forms, which not only resemble *Derelomus* in colour and sculpture, but are of similar habits, species of each of these three genera being found upon the male-flowers of palms. *Nesoticus*, Perkins, from the Hawaiian Is., an insect living in the wood of *Cheirodendron* (order Araliaceæ), and *Sphæracus*, Faust, from Brazil, referred to the Cossonina and Cholina respectively by their describers, seem also to belong here.

### NANUS.

*Nanus*, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 89 (1844); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 179; Leconte and Horn, Class. Col. N. Am. 2nd edit. p. 484 (1883).

*Homaloxenus*, Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1873, pp. 436, 470, 552 (♂); Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 338 (1876).

The sexual characters are so marked in this genus that, as Lacordaire states, the males and females might be taken as belonging to different genera: in the former sex the rostrum is long, almost straight, and opaque, and the antennæ are inserted near the tip, and in the female the rostrum is short, slender, curved, and almost smooth, and the antennæ are inserted at its middle.

Two species inhabit Central America,

#### 1. *Nanus uniformis*. (Tab. I. figg. 4, 4 a, ♂; 5, ♀.)

*Nanus uniformis*, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 90 (♂ ♀)<sup>1</sup>; Lec. & Horn, Class. Col. N. Am. 2nd edit. p. 484<sup>2</sup>.

*Homaloxenus dentipes*, Woll. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1873, p. 615 (♂)<sup>3</sup>; Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 338 (1876) (♀)<sup>4</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Florida<sup>2 4</sup>.—MEXICO, Tlacotalpam near Vera Cruz (*Höge*).—ANTILLES, Cuba<sup>1</sup>, Puerto Rico<sup>1</sup>, San Domingo<sup>3</sup>.

Sent us in numbers from Vera Cruz, these specimens agreeing with others before me from the above-quoted Antillean localities. The elytra often have a black patch on the disc beyond the middle. The femora are dentate in the male and almost unarmed in the female. *N. uniformis* is described as glabrous, but the types must have been abraded. The Colombian *N. punctellus*, Boh., is said to be clothed with whitish pubescence and to have the disc of the prothorax flat.

\* Specimens of *H. crispus*, from Cacao, Trece Aguas, Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala (*Schwarz and Barber*), have recently been sent to me for determination by the U.S. Nat. Museum. The two examples described by me were both of the female sex (not ♂ and ♀ as stated): the male (as is that of *H. mexicanus*) has a straighter, stouter, carinate, rugosely punctate rostrum, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, and the metasternum and first ventral segment broadly excavate.