

basal portion multicarinate, the apical portion closely punctured, and the antennæ inserted at about the middle (in the second specimen shorter, with an undulate ridge on each side, a fine carina down the middle, and the antennæ inserted nearer the tip), (♀) slender, arcuate, smooth from near the base, and the antennæ inserted at about the basal third, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus elongate in both sexes, 3-5 decreasing in length. Prothorax somewhat conical and about as long as broad in the ♂, a little shorter and more rounded at the sides in the ♀, closely, minutely, or subobsoletely punctate. Elytra finely punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex or flat, subgranulate in one specimen. Beneath sparsely, obsoletely punctate. Anterior tarsi of the ♂ dilated and clothed with long, laterally projecting, pallid hairs.

Length 7-8, breadth  $2\frac{1}{3}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Cacao, 800 feet, near Trece Aguas, in Alta Vera Paz (*Schwarz and Barber, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*).

Two males and two females, the former varying in the length and sculpture of the rostrum, and in the point of insertion of the antennæ. The sculpture of the prothorax and elytra varies also in the different specimens of each sex; but as all four are labelled as having been found on the male-flowers of *Attalea cohune* (the large palm of the region), and the general coloration is similar to that of *Derelomus* (species of which are known to attack *Chamærops*), this cannot be altogether due to immaturity.

## 2. *Hoplorrhinoides pallidus*, sp. n.

♀. Very like the same sex of *H. attaleæ*, but with the rostrum straighter and considerably longer than the head and prothorax, striato-punctate at the base; joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1; the prothorax strongly transverse, rapidly narrowing from the middle forwards, shining, densely, minutely punctate; the elytra obsoletely punctate-striate, the interstices flat and coriaceous.

Length  $6\frac{1}{3}$ , breadth  $2\frac{1}{3}$  millim.

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

One immature specimen, set aside years ago for want of further material. It probably lives upon the male-flowers of a different palm from that attacked by *H. attaleæ*, *Attalea cohune* being absent, I believe, from the Pacific slope of Chiriqui.

## Group COSSONINA.

The Cossonids are usually treated either as a separate Family of the Rhynchophora or as a subfamily of the Calandridæ, but they seem to be best placed under the Curculioninæ, the group "Acamptina" connecting them to a certain extent with the Cryptorrhynchina. Wollaston's arrangement (1873) is here followed, except that the Scolytiform Rhyncolides are dismembered from the Cossonides (following Leconte and Horn), and that certain Trypetid and Hylobiid genera are altogether excluded. The typical forms are mainly recognizable, apart from their general facies, by the claw-like prolongation of the outer apical angle of the tibiæ (this being concave within in various highly developed genera, such as *Rhopalomesites*, &c.), and the feebly emarginate or simple third tarsal joint; but these characters are not always diagnostic, the tibiæ sometimes being unarmed at the apex and the third tarsal joint bilobed. The Cossonina