

are particularly well represented in such Oceanic islands as St. Helena, Madeira, the Canaries, the Hawaiian group, New Zealand, &c., and some of them are recorded as having been carried immense distances across the ocean in floating drift-wood.

Sect. DRYOPHTHORIDES.

Dryophthorides, Lacordaire, Wollaston.

The species of this section are easily identified by their 4-jointed funiculus, the 5-jointed tarsi, the strongly unguiculate tibiæ, and the peculiar silky pruinosity of the surface of the body.

DRYOPHTHORUS.

Dryophthorus, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 332 (1826); Gen. Curc. iv. p. 1088; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 322; Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1873, pp. 434, 442, 506.

A very widely distributed genus and particularly numerous in species in the northern Pacific islands*, no less than seventeen being recorded by Mr. Perkins from the Hawaiian group. The holarctic *D. corticalis*, Payk. (*lymexylon*, F., *americanus*, Bed.), is said to attack oak and alder.

1. *Dryophthorus quadricollis*, sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 10.)

Moderately elongate, opaque, black, the scape of the antennæ and the tarsi ferruginous, the surface with a greyish sericeous pruinosity. Head closely punctate; eyes transverse, small, depressed, coarsely faceted; rostrum very stout, moderately long, slightly dilated opposite the points of insertion of the antennæ, closely punctate, smooth, bare, and shining at the tip, the antennæ inserted towards the base. Prothorax as long as broad, subquadrate, abruptly constricted in front; closely punctate. Elytra comparatively short, widening to about the basal third and narrowed thence to the apex, which is somewhat produced; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices raised, about as wide as the punctures on the disc and becoming narrower towards the sides.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{5}{8}$, breadth 1 millim. (♀?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Totonicapam 8500–10,500 feet (*Champion*).

* *Dryophthorus cocosensis*, sp. n.—Oblong-ovate, opaque, nigro-piceous or piceous, the antennal club ferruginous; the surface (when cleaned) clothed with a very fine greyish pruinosity, and the elytral interstices each with a row of extremely minute scales. Head and rostrum densely, rugosely punctate; rostrum stout, parallel-sided, slightly constricted at the base; antennal scape widened from near the base; eyes large and depressed. Prothorax about as long as broad, strongly constricted in front, coarsely, densely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, rounded-subtriangular; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices raised and much narrower than the punctures. Tarsi very short.

Length $1\frac{7}{8}$ – $2\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $\frac{4}{5}$ –1 millim.

Hab. Cocos I.

Sent in abundance (with a species of *Anchonus*) by the late P. Biolley, the specimens labelled as having been found in January 1902. This island belongs politically to Costa Rica, but it is situated so far from the Pacific coast that the locality has not been included within the limits of this work. The species may be known by its comparatively short, subtriangular elytra, with narrow raised interstices, the short tarsi, and the broad scape of the antennæ.