

front; closely punctate (the punctures deep and rather coarse), the interspaces minutely punctured. Elytra rotundate-ovate, gibbous as seen in profile, rapidly declivous from a little beyond the middle and produced at the apex; seriato-foveate, the interstices rather broad, uneven, punctulate, and faintly granulate, the third with a conspicuous tubercle at the commencement of the apical declivity. Legs short, the femora unarmed.

Length $2\frac{9}{10}$ – $3\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, "Sierra de Durango" (*Höge*).

Two specimens, one of which has been presented to us by Signor Solari. Very different from any of the other forms described in this work, and recognizable by the gibbous, closely squamose, finely setose, bituberculate elytra. *A. binodulus* must be placed near *A. tantillus*.

PSEUDOMOPSIS (p. 486).

3 (A). *Pseudomopsis gibbus*, sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 23, 23 a.)

Short, very convex, subrhomboidal, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; densely clothed with broad, imbricate, brown scales, the elevations on the prothorax and the basal half of the elytra closely set with erect or suberect black or fuscous scales (the surface thus appearing spotted), the interspaces between the dark markings on the elytra variegated with brownish-ochreous, the scales on the scutellum similarly coloured. Eyes separated by rather more than half the width of the rostrum, the latter stout, curved, flattened towards the tip, and about as long as the prothorax; second joint of the funiculus nearly as long as the first. Prothorax strongly transverse, somewhat conical, abruptly narrowed from the small lateral prominences, which are placed in a line with the two larger, feeble, transverse, nigro-setose elevations on the disc before the middle, the base moderately sinuate, the surface closely punctate. Scutellum small, densely squamose. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, strongly transversely gibbous, abruptly declivous and flattened from about the middle, and with the apices broadly produced; with rows of coarse, scattered punctures placed upon almost obsolete striæ, the interstices broad, 2 and 4 here and there nodose along their basal half, the prominence on 2 at the commencement of the apical declivity the most conspicuous. Legs rather stout; femora each with a very small tooth; tarsal claws small, free.

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

Hab. MEXICO, "Sierra de Durango" (*Höge, in coll. Solari*).

Two specimens, one of which has been presented to us by Signor Solari. Larger than *P. laticollis*, the elytra still more inflated, relatively broader at the base, with more prominent humeri and larger elevations on the disc. The example selected as the type has the basal half of the elytra sharply spotted and streaked with black. The less sinuate base of the prothorax and the exposed scutellum distinguish *P. gibbus* from *Oxypterus*.

OXYPTERUS (p. 490).

The generic name *Oxypterus* (Faust, 1896) is preoccupied, and it has been changed to *Oxytenopterus* by Berg [Com. Mus. Buenos Aires, i. p. 18 (1898)].