

CRYPTORRHYNCHUS (p. 633).

Cryptorrhynchus lacteicollis (p. 650).

This remarkable species, described from a single specimen from Toxpam, Mexico, has been recorded from Palmerlee, Cochise Co., Arizona, by Mr. C. Schaeffer [Canad. Entom. xxxviii. pp. 343, 344 (1906)], whose examples were obtained by "beating mistletoe growing on walnut."

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ZYGOPINA.

CRATOSOMUS (p. 2).

Cratosomus augustus (p. 6).

I have now seen a long series of this species (described from an imperfect male), including both sexes, from the original locality, Chiriqui. The female has the densely rugulose, squamulose pygidium (= sixth ventral segment) shorter and more transverse than in the male, and the large fovea on the fifth segment obsolete. The first ventral segment is unimpressed in both sexes.

Cratosomus pulverulentus (p. 7).

Additional examples of this species, from the same collection and locality, have been sent me by Herr A. Bang-Haas. The female has a much shorter pygidium than the male, the excavation on the first ventral segment shallower, and the groove on the fifth reduced to a shallow oblong fovea at the apex. The swollen, subdentiform apices of the elytra are slightly dehiscent at the sutural angle.

7 (A). **Cratosomus insolitus**, sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 28, 28 a, ♂.)

Cratosomus insolitus, Faust, in litt.

Very like *C. pulverulentus*—and when fresh in great part covered above (except on the raised or tuberculate portions of the elytral surface) with a crimson (or ferruginous) and pale yellow mealy secretion,—but differing as follows:—The head deeply sulcate (not carinate) between the eyes, the longitudinal groove on the vertex almost obsolete; the eyes less approximate; the prothorax more densely punctate, with minute scattered granules and a faint median carina; the elytra with a smooth rounded tubercle exterior to the very large one near the suture below the base, the prominence below the angularly projecting humeri wanting, the seriate punctures larger and more irregular, the apices produced, not swollen, and conjointly rounded. First ventral segment broadly excavate down the middle in both sexes, the fifth with a large transverse fovea in the ♂ and a shallow longitudinal groove in the ♀; pygidium (= sixth ventral segment) very short in the ♀, much longer in the ♂, densely rugulose and squamulose.

Length 22½–26, breadth (at shoulders) 10–11 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch*).

Described from numerous specimens found by Trötsch in Chiriqui, for some of which we are indebted to Dr. Staudinger's successor, Herr A. Bang-Haas.

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