

Acanthophorus rugiceps, sp. n.

♂. Piceo-niger, subnitidus; capite sat valde irregulariterque rugoso, area angusta longitudinali levi, oculis supra distantibus; pronoto (in medio excepto) sat dense punctato et versus latera rugoso; elytris subcoriaceis minute punctulatis, area parva utrinque paullo pone basis medium sat dense fortiusque punctata; mandibulis elongatis, valde punctatis, utrisque intus paullo ante apicem dentibus tribus vel quatuor armatis; antennarum articulis 6^o-10^m apice intus breviter angulato-productis.

Long. corp. 60, mandib. 16 mm.; lat. ad hum. 20 mm.

Hab. Bombay?

Blackish brown in colour. Head irregularly and rather strongly rugose, except along a narrow median longitudinal area; eyes widely separated above (the interval between them equals 8 millim. in the male type), each limited at its inner or upper border by a rather prominent ridge, which is continued a short way beyond the hind border of the eye. Mandibles elongated, curved, pointed at the apex, and each furnished with three or four teeth on its inner side beyond the middle of its length. Pronotum rather closely and strongly punctured, except along a narrow mid-dorsal area, and distinctly rugose towards the sides. Elytra slightly rugulose and somewhat coriaceous in appearance, very feebly and sparsely punctured except over a small area on each, which is placed a short way behind the middle of the base.

Orthomegas similis, sp. n.

O. cinnamomeo persimilis, sed paullo major, mandibulis (♂) spina dorsali multo altiore armatis; oculis supra latius separatis.

Long. 62-74 mm.

Hab. Brazil.

Mandibles horizontal, each in the male with a strong dorsal spine directed almost perpendicularly upwards, and, like the mandibles themselves, fringed with tawny hairs on the inner side. Head with the eyes separated from one another above by a rather broad interval (2½-3 millim.). First joint of the antennæ devoid of pubescence. Sides of the prothorax each with two or three short spines, in addition to the anterior and the strong posterior spine; two of these spines are generally distinct and acute, the third (that next the anterior spine) is very small and sometimes obsolete.

From *O. cinnamomeus*, Linn., the present species is distinguished by the much stronger dorsal spine with which each of the mandibles is provided, and by the wider interval which