

RHYNCHITOBIOUS, gen. nov.

Caput elongatum. Prosterni epimera in medio a parte centro-sternali minute separata. Coxæ intermediae latius distantes. Pectus prominulum. Pygidium obtectum. Unguiculi longius appendiculati.

The wide separation of the middle coxæ allows this genus to be identified at a glance. The rostrum is thick and elongate; the prosternum excessively short, the front coxæ very elongate. Each elytron is much rounded at the inner apical angle, and in consequence of this a small part of the middle of the apex of the pygidium can be seen between them.

1. *Rhynchitobius longicollis*, sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 21.)

Piceus, subvariegatus, pube depressa grisescente irregulariter dense vestitus; antennis rufis; pedibus lanuginosis, tibiis ex parte majore flavescens.

Long. cum rostro 5 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Antennæ with broad club, the terminal joint quite acuminate. Rostrum thick, straight, finely punctulate in front of the insertion of the antennæ. Eyes widely separated, the space between them rather convex, hairy. Thorax slender, very elongate, densely clothed with a pale griseous pubescence, and also bearing a few slender erect setæ. Elytra also clothed with pale depressed pubescence, which conceals the colour and sculpture, the former probably somewhat variegate, the humeral part being, at any rate, considerably paler, the sculpture apparently coarse and serial but irregular. Tarsi very thick.

Of this remarkable insect we have received only three examples, all in a very fragile condition. They apparently represent the two sexes, one having the rostrum rather longer than the others. I think this individual may be a male; our figure is taken from it.

HEMILYPUS, gen. nov.

Caput post oculos haud constrictum; rostrum breve, crassum. Antennæ graciles. Tarsi articulo basali sequente duplo longiore. Prosternum post coxas minus abbreviatum, epimerorum apicibus haud conjunctis. Abdomen sutura prima ventrali profunda.

This genus resembles the eastern *Aderorhinus* in appearance; the prosternum behind exhibits a triangular piece, the apex of which separates more or less widely the apices of the epimera. It differs from *Eugnamptus* by the head being elongate and less constricted; the prosternum longer behind the coxæ; the first ventral suture deep; the basal joint of the feet shorter; and the pygidium not so completely covered. It should be placed between *Aderorhinus* and *Eugnamptus*.