

One specimen. More elongate than the female of *E. jekelianus*; the rostral carina broader and less acute; the prothorax subquadrate; the alternate elytral interstices raised and almost bare, the others flattened and squamose, the apices more sharply mucronate. The tibiae are not sulcate.

29. **Exophthalmus lunaris**, sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 7, ♂; 8, 8a, ♀.)

Oblong (♂), pyriform (♀), concave above as seen in profile, black; densely clothed with brown, olivaceous, or cinereous scales, those on the head, rostrum, antennal scape, and legs often cupreous; the prothorax, with a line down the middle and another along each side, the central one continued for some distance down the suture, and various other markings on the elytra—a streak on the fifth interstice below the base, three others along the flanks, a transverse crescentiform patch at about the middle of the disc, and an oblong or angulate streak near the apex,—also cupreous, greenish or dirty white, the elytral markings sometimes more extended and coalescent, so as to leave two stripes on the anterior part of the disc and a common post-median fascia darker than the rest; the surface also set with scattered, curled, decumbent, pallid setae, the legs with bristly hairs. Head and rostrum densely punctate, the rostrum considerably longer than broad, not or obsoletely carinate, and with a triangular, smoother area behind the very short nasal plate, the inter-ocular fovea small or wanting; antennal scape reaching the posterior margin of the eyes, the latter large and not very prominent. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, a little shorter in ♀, subcylindrical, slightly narrowed anteriorly, canaliculate down the middle, and feebly bisinuate at the base; confluent foveolate, and with a dense fine interstitial punctuation. Scutellum well developed, convex. Elytra subparallel at the base in ♂, broader and rapidly widened to the middle in ♀, transversely depressed or concave anteriorly and gibbous behind, the apices acuminate and mucronate, the humeri obliquely truncate; with twelve rows of coarse punctures, the interstices feebly convex and densely punctulate, sometimes transversely wrinkled. Anterior tibiae strongly unguiculate. Body winged.

Var. The markings on the prothorax and elytra wanting, the squamiform vestiture brown or coppery-brown, with a few white or cinereous scales intermixed, the prothorax with three sparsely squamose vittae; the elytra of the ♀ less flattened anteriorly. [British Honduras.]

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ –17, breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ –6 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS (*Mus. Brit.*), Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA (*Sallé*), Cubilguitz, Chiacam, Cahabon, Senahu, San Juan, Purula, San Gerónimo (*Champion*), Coban (*Conradt*), Cacao near Trece Aguas (*Barber and Schwarz, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*).

The form of this insect selected as typical—that with sharply-defined cupreous markings on the elytra and three lines on the prothorax—has been found in plenty at San Juan and Trece Aguas, the specimens with more extended markings coming from Cubilguitz, &c. The immaculate variety is represented by five examples from British Honduras, all the others being from Vera Paz. The gibbous, basally depressed elytra, and the subpyriform body of the female, give this insect the general facies of a *Brachyomus* (type *Curculio octotuberculatus*, F.) or *Synthlibonotus*, from which it may be separated by the long, lateral, obliquely descending scrobes, the free outer striae of the elytra, the presence of supplementary striae on the disc of the latter, &c.

30. **Exophthalmus viridilineatus**, sp. n. (Tab. XII. fig. 9, ♀.)

♀. Oblong, somewhat pyriform, shining, black; the head with a narrow stripe on each side between the eyes, the prothorax with three narrow vittae, the scutellum, and the elytra with the suture, a stripe down the sixth interstice, and another along the lower margin, densely clothed with glittering green scales, the