

sides of the body beneath, the basal margin of the first ventral segment, and the legs also viridi-squamose, the rest of the surface almost bare. Head and rostrum sparsely punctate, the rostrum longer than broad, smooth and raised along the median line, the inter-ocular fovea small; eyes large, depressed; antennæ rather slender, the scape reaching the front of the prothorax. Prothorax slightly broader than long, somewhat rounded at the sides, narrowing from the middle forwards, bisinuate at the base; sparsely granulate, the space occupied by the three narrow vittæ depressed. Scutellum transverse. Elytra elongate, widened to the middle and then arcuately narrowing to the broadly produced apical portion, with a common transverse excavation at the base, the apices mucronate, the humeri not prominent; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat, 6 slightly depressed. Fifth ventral segment tumid along the middle posteriorly. Legs rather slender; anterior tibiæ strongly unguiculate; posterior tibiæ irregularly denticulate to the apex within.

Length $16\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $5\frac{4}{5}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Mus. Brit., ex coll. Fry*).

One specimen. A species sharply viridi-trilineate above, and with the rest of the upper surface almost bare and shining, the elytra feebly seriate-punctate and with a deep transverse post-scutellar excavation, the tibiæ not sulcate the posterior pair irregularly denticulate. *E. viridilineatus* approaches the trilineate variety of *E. sulcicrus*, which has a sharply carinate rostrum, distinctly sulcate tibiæ, &c.

31. *Exophthalmus jekelianus*. (Tab. XII. fig. 10, ♀.)

Præpodes jekelianus, White, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) ii. p. 357 (1858) (♀ nec ♂)¹.

Eustales stellaris, Pascoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) v. p. 425 (1880)².

Oblong, narrow (♂), broader (♀), shining, black or piceous, the tibiæ and the base of the femora ferruginous in immature specimens; thickly clothed (more sparsely on the disc of the elytra) with small green or cinereous scales, which are condensed into two faint submarginal vittæ on the prothorax and numerous sharply-defined spots on the elytra (mainly on the alternate interstices), the metasternum and first two ventral segments almost bare down the middle; the legs viridi- or cinereo-squamose, the scales on the tibiæ and apices of the femora often violaceous or blue; the surface also set with very short (or longer) scattered hairs. Rostrum longer than broad, widened anteriorly, convexly raised and smooth along the median line; head feebly foveate between the eyes, the latter large, rather depressed, and separated by about their own width; antennal scape reaching the front of the prothorax, the club long. Prothorax transverse, bisinuate at the base, broadly flattened or depressed down the middle, irregularly, confluent foveato-punctate. Elytra subparallel in their basal half in ♂, widened posteriorly in ♀, convex, with a common transverse depression behind the scutellum, mucronate at the tip; with twelve rows of rather coarse punctures, the interstices here and there transversely confluent. First ventral segment slightly depressed down the middle in ♂. Tibiæ slender, not grooved externally, the anterior pair strongly unguiculate, the posterior pair usually irregularly denticulate within in ♀.

Length 8-13, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ -5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA, Rio Sucio (*Rogers*), Turrialba (*Pittier, Biolley*), Siquirres, Reventazon, La Palma, La Flor (*Biolley*), Chirripo, Tuis (*Pittier*), Azahar de Cartago, Monte Retondo (*Underwood*), San Carlos, Zent, Puerto Limon (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*), Piedras Negras (*coll. Solari*); PANAMA², Bocas del Toro (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*); PACIFIC SHORE OF CENTRAL AMERICA¹.

Apparently a common insect in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but I have not seen it from Chiriqui. Amongst the long series examined, seven only have the scales cinereous, instead of green, the form described by White and Pascoe. In a few