

mucronate and slightly divergent at the tip, and with a common transverse depression behind the scutellum, the humeri not very prominent, obliquely cut off in front; with twelve rows of coarse subapproximate punctures, which are sometimes placed in rather deep striæ, the interstices often transversely confluent or more rarely granulate. Tibiæ irregularly denticulate to the apex within and more or less distinctly sulcate externally, the anterior pair strongly unguiculate in both sexes.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $17\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (σ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA; NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA.—COLOMBIA, Choco¹.

This is one of the commonest of the winged Otiorhynchids in the warmer parts of Central America, from Guatemala southward, and it is unnecessary to enumerate the precise localities where the insect has been captured. Five forms of it may be noted:—

- α . The scales clustered into large confluent patches towards the sides of the elytra, and sometimes into one or three vittæ on the prothorax also (σ ♀). [Fig. 12, σ .] [*jekelianus*, White (part.).]—Guatemala to Colombia.
- β . The scales clustered into small patches over the whole of the elytral surface (♀). [Fig. 13, ♀.]—Costa Rica, Panama.
- γ . The scales clustered into one or three vittæ on the prothorax, and a sutural, submarginal, and marginal stripe on the elytra, the rest of the upper surface almost bare (σ ♀). [Fig. 15, ♀.]—Guatemala to Panama.
- δ . The scales clustered into a faint submarginal vitta on each side of the prothorax and an interrupted submarginal stripe on the elytra (σ ♀). [Fig. 14, σ .]—Guatemala to Panama.
- ϵ . The larger scales almost wholly replaced by minute, scattered, hair-like, pallid scales; the prothorax closely granulate, the elytral interstices rugose, the swollen portion of the femora smooth, almost bare, and usually rufous, the tibiæ more deeply sulcate.—Costa Rica, Panama.

These varieties are connected by intermediate forms: γ is represented by females only, and ϵ by a long series from Chiriqui, so that the specimens are probably not all abraded. White did not observe the grooved tibiæ of the male of his *P. jekelianus*, though he referred it somewhat doubtfully to the same species, the type of which is correctly stated to be a female. The tibial groove, it may be observed, is partly hidden by the scales, and it therefore appears deeper in the less densely squamose varieties. We figure four examples: a male of the typical form (α) from Chontales; a female of the var. β from Chiriqui; a male of the var. δ from Costa Rica; and a female of the var. γ from Guatemala.

34. *Exophthalmus roralis*. (Tab. XII. fig. 16, σ .)

Præpodes roralis, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vi. 1, p. 356¹.

Hypsonotus chlorogaster, Chevr. in coll. Sallé².

Oblong, rather convex, narrow (σ), broad and subconical (♀), black or piceous, shining; mottled above with a rather dense clothing of small cinereous or pale brown scales (which are often condensed into two broad faint vittæ on the prothorax and are wanting on various, smoother, bare, irregular spaces on the elytra) and also set with long, stiff, erect setæ, the scales on the legs, apex of elytra, and under surface varying in colour from cinereous to green. Head and rostrum closely punctate, the rostrum longer than broad, depressed at the base, and with a smooth raised median line, which is followed and preceded by a rather deep fovea; antennæ long, the scape reaching to the posterior margin of the eyes, the latter rounded and prominent. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides, truncate at the base; rather coarsely, confluent punctate. Elytra subparallel at the base in σ , broad and widened to the middle in ♀; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices almost flat.

Length 7– $10\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$ – $4\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (σ ♀.)