

almost smooth, the tibiae sparsely setose within, the anterior pair, and sometimes the others also, feebly denticulate. Wings fully developed.

Length $8\frac{3}{4}$ –13, breadth 3 – $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (σ φ .)

Hab. COSTA RICA, Irazu, Rio Sucio (*Rogers*), La Palma (*Pittier, Biolley*), Savanillas de Pirris (*Underwood*), Cariblanco, Carrillo (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*).

Sent us in abundance from La Palma and Irazu. Separable at once from its allies by the very shining, almost glabrous, greasy-looking, black body, and the inflated elytra, with the flanks conspicuously nodose below the base and the humeri prominent. The spiniform prominences at the apex vary in development, and are often considerably lengthened in the female. *C. adipatus* has quite the facies of an *Otiorhynchus*.

2. *Chauliopleurus rufovittatus*, sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 18, 18 a, φ .)

Somewhat fusiform, flattened or concave above, shining, black, the femora (except at the apex), tibiae, and a broad submarginal stripe on each elytron, rufous; the upper surface (except the disc of the prothorax and the sutural region of the elytra) and the sides of the body beneath clothed when fresh with very minute, scattered, blue or cinereous scales, which are soon abraded. Head and rostrum finely punctate, the rostrum tricarinate, the inter-ocular space depressed and feebly foveate; eyes large, not prominent. Prothorax slightly broader than long, subcylindrical, obliquely narrowed anteriorly, broadly depressed or flattened down the middle and sometimes with a short median sulcus behind, feebly bisinuate at the base; with irregularly scattered, coarse, transversely confluent punctures intermixed with a fine interstitial punctuation, the flanks rugose. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong-oval in σ , broader in φ , transversely excavate at the base, somewhat tumid at the sides below the shoulders (appearing obliquely narrowed anteriorly), flattened along the suture, gradually sloping outwards, and abruptly declivous at the apex, the humeri not prominent, the apices acuminate, feebly mucronate in σ ; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices broad, flat, finely granulate towards the sides. First ventral segment flattened or depressed down the middle in σ . Legs rather slender, the femora and tibiae almost smooth. Wings fully developed or rudimentary.

Length $8\frac{2}{3}$ – $13\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3 – $4\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (σ φ .)

Hab. COSTA RICA (*coll. Solari*), La Palma 1600–1700 metres (*Biolley*), Azahar de Cartago (*Underwood*).

Described from seven examples, two of which belong to Signor Solari. Easily recognizable by the somewhat concave upper surface of the body (as seen in profile), the rufo-vittate, sloping lateral portions of the elytra, and the non-prominent humeri. The wings are fully developed in one specimen, and rudimentary in another, of the two individuals (φ) softened for examination.

3. *Chauliopleurus quadrifoveatus*, sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 19, 19 a, φ .)

Moderately elongate, oval, shining, black, the legs sometimes piceous; the prothoracic cavity, the lateral excavations of the elytra, and an oblong space on the flanks between the latter and the lower margin somewhat densely clothed with white, green, or blue scales; the rest of the upper surface and the sides of the body beneath with scattered, whitish, green, or fuscous scales intermixed on the elytra with conspicuous semierect pallid setae; the legs and antennae with bristly hairs. Head and rostrum sparsely punctate, the rostrum widened outwards, a little longer than broad, carinate down the middle and with an oblique ridge on each side, the inter-ocular space depressed and feebly foveate; antennal scape reaching to the front of the prothorax; eyes large, depressed. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the