

sides, obliquely narrowed anteriorly, feebly bisinuate at the base, the disc with a very large, oval or rounded, excavation extending from the base to near the apex; the entire surface shallowly, confluent foveolate and finely punctate. Scutellum transverse, small. Elytra broad, slightly narrower in ♂, inflated, oval, usually more or less tumid on the flanks at a little below the shoulder, with a common, deep, transverse excavation at the base, and a very large, broad, oblong or oblique depression on each side of it between the third interstice and the outer margin, the apices conjointly produced and usually obliquely truncate or mucronate at the tip; punctate-striate, the third interstice smooth, widened, sinuous, and more or less raised, the others sometimes raised or transversely wrinkled. Second ventral segment with a large, deep, angular, plicate excavation on each side behind in both sexes, the first broadly depressed down the middle in the male. Wings short, useless for flight.

Length $10\frac{1}{5}$ – $13\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{9}{10}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Rancho Redondo 1700 metres (*Underwood*), Poas, 7000 feet (*Schaus, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*), Turrialba 6500–8800 feet (*Lankester, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*), Irazu (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*).

I have seen eight specimens of this peculiar insect, varying in the colour of the scales on the excavate portions of the surface (which are often covered with an ochreous exudation) and in the greater or less inflation of the elytra. The sutural region of the elytra to about the middle and the raised portions of the prothorax are usually almost bare. The deep, angular, plicate depression on each side of the second ventral segment is noteworthy.

EUSTALES.

Eustalis, Germar, Ins. Spec. Nov. p. 453 (1824).

Eustales, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 113 (1826); Gen. Curc. i. p. 649; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 118.

Phaops, Sahlberg, Peric. Ent. p. 25 (1823) (sine descr.).

A single species from the Pacific slope of Guatemala is referred to this genus*, the type of which is *Curculio thunbergi*, Dalm.; both these insects (and *E. adamantinus*, Germ., also) have the surface of the body densely viridi-squamose, and the prothorax and elytra albo-lineate. The chief structural characters are as follows:—

Rostrum longer than broad, dilated inferiorly towards the apex, with a densely squamose, sharply-defined, triangular nasal plate, and the upper portion parallel-sided, the genæ not or feebly marginate, the scrobes lateral and running direct to the lower anterior portion of the eyes, the latter oval, large, and not very prominent; scutellum well developed; elytra lobed at the base, regularly 10-striate, the outer striæ entire; anterior tibiæ abruptly bowed, stout, denticulate and unguiculate; posterior tibiæ laminate and densely clothed with long scales at the apex, the glabrous articular surface short and feebly cavernous.

1. *Eustales curvimanus*, sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 20, 20 a, b, ♂.)

♂. Elongate, narrow, black, the legs and antennæ piceous; thickly clothed with glittering pale green scales, the prothorax with two lines on the disc and another on each flank (all of them extending on to the head), and the elytra with the suture, the third interstice, and a broad stripe along the flanks, more densely set with imbricate whitish scales. Head and rostrum rugulosely punctate, the rostrum much longer than

* *E. impositus* and *E. stellaris*, Pasc., are here placed under *Exophthalmus*.