

the head, the flattened upper portion parallel-sided, the head with a short, fine, longitudinal groove between the eyes and a smooth space behind them; eyes oval, large, somewhat depressed; antennæ rather slender, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the others shorter and obconic. Prothorax gradually narrowed anteriorly, the sides parallel behind, the base deeply bisinuate; rugulosely punctate. Elytra narrowing from about the middle, bisinuate at the base, produced at the apex, the apices each armed with a prominent tooth at the sutural angle, the humeri obtuse and somewhat tumid; finely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose, 1 (suture), 3, and 7 more or less raised. First ventral segment hollowed down the middle. Anterior tibiæ strongly, and the intermediate pair feebly, unguiculate; the anterior pair (fig. 20 *b*) stout, abruptly bowed, closely denticulate, and ciliate within.

Length $8\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*).

One specimen. Not unlike the Brazilian *E. thunbergi*, Dalm. (= *pentachordius*, Germ.), but less elongate, the rostrum, antennæ, and prothorax shorter, the scales larger and less densely packed, the elytra each armed with a strong tooth at the sutural angle. The anterior tibiæ are similarly bowed in the two species.

DECASTICHA, gen. nov.

Rostrum a little longer than broad, the upper portion obliquely divergent on each side of the triangular smooth nasal plate, the scrobes lateral, deep, curved, and descending; eyes not strictly lateral, moderately large, rounded; antennæ rather slender; prothorax feebly bisinuate at the base; scutellum well-developed; elytra much wider than the prothorax, separately rounded at the base, with the humeri moderately prominent and oblique in front, 10-striate, the outer striæ entire; legs rather slender; tibiæ without conspicuous denticles on their inner edge, the anterior and intermediate pairs unguiculate, the posterior pair laminate at the apex and with the glabrous articular surface short and cavernous; body winged, oblong or elongate, squamose.

Type, *D. subocellata*.

The four Costa Rican or Panama insects referred to this genus are closely related *inter se*, though not very similar in general appearance. The 10-striate elytra separates them from *Exophthalmus*; and the non-squamose nasal plate, the less abruptly bowed anterior tibiæ, the rounded eyes, the non-lobate base of the elytra, &c., distinguish them from *Eustales* (type *Curculio thunbergi*, Dalm.). *D. subocellata* superficially resembles *Exophthalmus obsoletus* (Oliv.) and *D. decemguttata* is marked like *E. jekelianus* (White). *Decasticha* will include at least one undescribed Colombian form (*Eustales gemmeus*, Klug, in litt.) in the British Museum.

1. *Decasticha subocellata*, sp. n. (Tab. XII. fig. 21, ♀.)

♀. Elongate, black, densely clothed with whitish scales, the prothorax and elytra confusedly variegate on the disc with fuscous scales, those on the elytra enclosing numerous small and two larger (longitudinally placed, transverse or rounded) whitish spots, the flanks of the elytra with a dark-edged spot at about the basal fourth; the surface also set with minute, scattered, decumbent setæ. Head and rostrum densely, finely punctate, the rostrum depressed down the middle to the feeble inter-antennal ridge and finely canaliculate to the small inter-ocular fovea; antennæ rather slender, the scape about reaching the posterior margin of the eyes, the latter rounded. Prothorax broader than long, bisinuate at the base, obliquely narrowed anteriorly; densely, finely punctate, and with some coarse scattered punctures along the sides, the disc incompletely sulcate down the middle and strongly, arcuately depressed at the base. Scutellum subquadrate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half,