

anteriorly, the short deep scrobes subparallel as seen from above, the head flattened between the eyes and abruptly convex behind them, the eyes rounded, moderately large, and very prominent; antennal scape very stout and setose, reaching the front of the prothorax, joint 2 of the funiculus much longer than 1. Prothorax longer than broad, cylindrical, narrowed and feebly constricted towards the apex, sparsely punctate. Scutellum prominent. Elytra subparallel in their basal half in ♂, broader and slightly widened posteriorly in ♀, the humeri rather prominent; coarsely punctate-striate, the alternate dorsal interstices costate, the ridge on the third swollen into a large oblong tubercle at the commencement of the apical declivity and a still broader tubercle below the base. Anterior femora unarmed. Anterior and intermediate tibiae strongly unguiculate.

Length $6\frac{1}{5}$ –8, breadth $2\frac{1}{5}$ –3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpan in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

One pair. Recognizable by the two very large tubercles on each elytron—the one below the base broad and occupying the space between the third and fifth rows of punctures, the other oblong,—and the single dirty white oblique fascia on the disc. The scrobes are less convergent behind than in *E. striatus*. The eyes in both these insects have the appearance of being inserted at the base of the rostrum, owing to the head being abruptly convex behind them.

5. *Eustylus ruptus*, sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 24, 24 a, ♂.)

♂. Elongate, rather convex, piceous; above densely clothed with brown, coppery-brown, or greyish scales, often with a few widely scattered metallic-green (or golden) scales intermixed, these latter predominating at the base of the femora and on the ventral surface; the surface also set with short, scattered, adpressed setae. Rostrum slightly longer than broad, widened forwards, with a smooth, anteriorly bifurcate, median carina extending forwards to the well-defined, horseshoe-shaped, declivous, sulcate, subapical space, the bare nasal plate concave and limited behind by a v-shaped ridge, the short scrobes converging posteriorly; eyes large, rounded, prominent; antennal scape moderately stout, reaching the front of the prothorax, joint 2 of the funiculus longer than 1. Prothorax cylindrical, a little longer than broad, slightly narrowed towards the apex, feebly bisinuate at the base; coarsely punctate. Scutellum rather large. Elytra elongate-triangular, at the base nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, the humeri very prominent; closely, rather coarsely punctate-striate, the alternate interstices 3, 5, and 7 interruptedly costate, the oblong elevation near the base of 3 tuberculiform and very prominent, the outer striae free. Legs moderately stout; anterior and intermediate tibiae strongly unguiculate.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ –8, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$ – $2\frac{7}{8}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Six examples, evidently all males*. The elongate-triangular elytra, with prominent humeri and interruptedly costate alternate interstices, the relatively narrow, cylindrical prothorax, and the anteriorly bifurcate median carina of the rostrum, are the chief characters of *E. ruptus*. The scales, too, are brown on the upper surface and metallic green beneath. The elytra are broader at the base than in *E. sexguttatus*.

6. *Eustylus grypsatus*. (Tab. XIII. fig. 25, ♂.)

Phyllobius grypsatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 1, p. 27¹.

Eustylus subsignatus, Chevr. in litt.².

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

* The female of an allied viridi-squamose, non-tuberculate form from Savanillas de Pirris, Costa Rica, too worn to describe, has the elytra widened to the middle.