

behind by a u-shaped ridge, the scrobes short, converging posteriorly; eyes very large, rounded, prominent; antennal scape moderately stout, reaching the front of the prothorax. Prothorax longer than broad, somewhat rounded at the sides, very little narrower at the apex than at the base, the base subtruncate; with coarse scattered punctures intermixed with a fine interstitial punctuation. Scutellum small. Elytra subparallel in their basal half in ♂, broader and widened to near the middle in ♀, moderately produced at the apex, the humeri obliquely truncate, somewhat prominent in ♂, obtuse in ♀; uneven, coarsely punctate-striate, the alternate and outer dorsal interstices interruptedly costate, the prominences becoming tuberculiform beyond the middle. Anterior femora unarmed. Anterior and intermediate tibiae unguiculate in both sexes, the anterior pair obsolete denticulate. Wings rudimentary.

Var. The elytra more produced at the apex, the alternate and outer dorsal interstices almost uninterruptedly costate, the fifth sometimes with an oblong spot at about the basal fourth, or the scales of the apical declivity, yellowish.

Length $5\frac{1}{3}$ –7, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000–8000 feet, Caldera, Boquete, Peña Blanca (*Champion*).

A long series from the Volcan de Chiriqui; the variety is represented by three examples from Peña Blanca and one from Boquete. This species differs from the Guatemalan *E. cinericius* in having a larger, concave, bare nasal plate; the rostrum smooth, bare, and more or less sulcate down the middle, and with the scrobes converging posteriorly; the alternate elytral interstices (in the typical form) interruptedly costate or tuberculate, and the humeri somewhat prominent in the male. The scrobes are shorter than in *Brachyomus* and *Synthlibonotus*.

9. *Eustylus subapterus*, sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 28, 28 a, ♂.)

Elongate, rather convex, narrow (♂), broader (♀), piceous or obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with coppery-brown and greyish scales, the elytra sometimes with an oblique pallid spot or fascia on the outer part of the disc at about the middle and an indeterminate or irregular transverse blackish patch just beyond it, the scales on the under surface greyish; the elytra also set with numerous semierect, broad, oval or oblong, light and dark scales, which are chiefly clustered along the alternate dorsal interstices, the rest of the surface with short, scattered, decumbent setae. Head and rostrum canaliculate, the rostrum about as long as broad, the scrobes slightly converging posteriorly, the head flattened between the eyes, the latter rounded and very prominent; antennal scape gradually widened outwards, reaching beyond the front of the prothorax, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax longer than broad, slightly rounded at the sides, compressed before the middle, subtruncate at the base, finely punctate. Scutellum very small. Elytra oblong-oval in ♂, broadened and widened to the middle in ♀, convex, conjointly produced at the apex, the humeri obliquely truncate and not prominent; punctate-striate, the alternate dorsal interstices raised. Legs stout; anterior femora unarmed. Wings rudimentary.

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

Hab. MEXICO, Chiapas (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Quiché Mts. (*Champion*), Tecpan (*Conradt*).

Six specimens, varying in the extent of the maculation of the elytra. The chief characters of this species are—the long, gradually widened antennal scape; the subquadrate rostrum with posteriorly converging scrobes; the comparatively smooth