

# 1. *Cybianirus argenteus*. (Tab. XIV. figg. 6, 6 a.)

*Cybianerus argenteus*, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. v. p. 741<sup>1</sup>.

*Polydus donceli* (sic), Bovie, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. lii. p. 43 (1908)<sup>2</sup>; Wytsman's Gen. Ins., Entiminæ, p. 4, t. 1. fig. 6<sup>3</sup>.

Length  $7\frac{2}{5}$ – $11\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth (at shoulders)  $3\frac{2}{3}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO (coll. Chevrolat<sup>1</sup>), Tehuantepec (Sallé), Rincon Antonio in Oaxaca (Knab, in U.S. Nat. Mus.); HONDURAS (Mus. Brit.); COSTA RICA<sup>2 3</sup>, Guanacaste (Pittier), Turubares, 500 metres, Pacific slope (Biolley), Piedras Negras (U.S. Nat. Mus.).

I have seen a dozen examples of this species, including M. Bovie's type of *P. donceli*, this latter scarcely differing from one of the Mexican specimens compared long ago by Dr. Sharp with the type of *C. argenteus*. When fresh the surface is densely clothed with silvery, whitish, or flavo-cinereous scales, the oblong seriate punctures on the elytra thus appearing smaller and narrower than in rubbed individuals. The Honduras specimen is figured.

## HYPOPTUS.

*Hypoptus* (Jekel), Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 271 (1863).

The principal characters of this genus (described by Lacordaire from females only) are as follows:—

Rostrum widened at the apex, emarginate at the tip, the nasal plate reduced to a very short v-shaped piece, the scrobes long, deep, obliquely descending to beneath the eyes, the latter large, depressed, transversely oval; mentum large, flat, filling the buccal cavity; mandibles with a large scar in front; antennal scape not extending beyond the anterior margin of the eyes; prothorax with large, rounded ocular lobes; scutellum well developed; elytra much broader than the prothorax, oblong-subtriangular in ♂, subparallel in their basal half in ♀, 10-striate, the outer striæ free, the humeri prominent; femora clavate, unarmed; tibiæ feebly serrulate, unguiculate in ♂, without visible uncus in ♀, the posterior pair broadly laminate and squamose at the apex, and with the glabrous articular surface rather large and moderately excavate; tarsal claws free; body oblong, squamose, fully winged.

Type, *H. macularis*, Lacord. (inedit.).

*Hypoptus* was based upon a very variable Central-American and Colombian insect, the three so-called species being varieties of one only; a second, however, is known to me from the Lesser Antilles\*. They have much the facies of *Alophus*, a genus belonging to the true Curculioninæ and wanting the mandibular scar.

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\* *Hypoptus insularis*, sp. n.—♂. Broader than *H. macularis* (♂), the prothorax with two narrow sinuous lines on the disc, and the elytra each with two small, obliquely placed, sharply defined spots at about the middle, whitish, the scales on the rest of the upper surface coppery-brown, those along the sides, legs, and under surface intermixed with white, the femora subannulate; the rostrum faintly or obsoletely carinate to the oblong inter-ocular fovea, joint 2 of the funiculus longer than 1; prothorax much broader than long, densely, confluent punctate, granulate on the disc; elytra relatively shorter and broader, and with less prominent humeri than *H. macularis* (♂), coarsely punctate-striate, the