

1. *Hypoptus macularis*. (Tab. XIV. figg. 7, 7 a, ♀; 8, ♂, var.)

♀. *Hypoptus macularis*, *lepyroides*, and *setosulus* (Jekel), Lacord. Gen. Col. vi. p. 272, nota (sine descr.)<sup>1</sup>; Gemm. & Harold, Cat. Col. viii. p. 2324<sup>2</sup>.

*Hypsonotus mexicanus*, Gory, in coll. Pascoe<sup>3</sup>.

Oblong, rather convex, black or piceous, the legs often in part ferruginous; thickly clothed with small pale brown, cupreo-cinereous, or cinereous scales, the elytra with several cinereous or whitish (or, rarely, metallic) patches—one, triangular, rounded, or transverse, at about the middle of the disc, another in a line with it on the flanks (these two sometimes connected, or the outer one extending forward to the shoulder), an angulate curved subapical fascia (in some specimens very broad, in others divided into two spots), and (rarely) an oblong patch at the base of the suture,—the upper and under surfaces and the legs occasionally with additional intermixed smaller patches of green or cupreous scales; the surface also set with scattered, short, fine, pallid, decumbent setæ. Rostrum about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctate and finely carinate; head with an oblong inter-ocular fovea, closely punctate; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, arcuately narrowed anteriorly, densely, confluent punctate and also granulate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, acuminate at the apex, oblong-subtriangular in ♂, subparallel in their basal half in ♀, the humeri prominent, obliquely truncated in front; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose and feebly convex. Beneath finely punctate and sparsely granulate; first ventral segment slightly hollowed down the middle in ♂. Tibiæ strongly unguiculate in ♂, unarmed in ♀.

Length 8–15, breadth  $2\frac{2}{3}$ –6 millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1 2 3</sup> (*Mus. Brit.*, ex Jekel; *Sturm*, ex Sallé), San Andres Tuxtla, Tehuantepec (*Sallé*), Almoloya in Oaxaca (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize, Rio Hondo, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Panzos, Telemán, Chacoj, Cubilguitz, El Reposo, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, El Tumbador (*Champion*), Trece Aguas, Champerico, Escuintla (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*); SALVADOR (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson, Richardson*); COSTA RICA (*Pittier*, in *Mus. Brit.*), San Carlos, Turrialba (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*).—COLOMBIA (*Mus. Brit.*, ex Jekel<sup>1 2</sup>).

A common insect in the warmer parts of Central America, ranging from the Mexican State of Vera Cruz to Colombia. It superficially resembles the Palæarctic *Alophus triguttatus*. The elytral markings vary greatly in development, sometimes becoming transversely or longitudinally confluent, and sometimes barely traceable, and occasionally (as in most of the examples from the Polochic Valley) (fig. 8) metallic. The specimens (♀) in the British Museum, standing under the above-quoted MS.

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interstices convex, here and there transversely confluent on the disc.—♀. Larger and broader than *H. macularis* (♀); clothed with brown and cinereous scales, the elytra much longer than in ♂, sometimes with the disc and apex mottled with brown and the scales on the rest of their surface cinereous, the two small obliquely placed spots more or less distinct. Length, ♂ 11, ♀ 14–18; breadth, ♂  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , ♀  $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $7\frac{1}{4}$  millim.

*Hab.* ANTILLES, Grenada and St. Vincent.

One male, from Grenada [type], and seven females, from St. Vincent, the latter mostly worn, presumably belonging to the same species, and evidently distinct from the variable *H. macularis*. In these insects there is no trace of a curved paler subapical fascia, and the two small whitish spots on the middle of each elytron are more obliquely placed than in *H. macularis*.