

names of Jekel, appear to have been purchased from that author (the Mexican insect, *H. macularis*, is labelled as having been communicated to Lacordaire, the others being from Colombia); that from the Sturm collection is ticketed "*Geonemus agrestis*, Schönh.," but it is not the *G. agrestis*, Boh., of Schönherr's work, the type of which I have seen *.

PSEUDHYPOPTUS, gen. nov.

Ocular lobes of the prothorax extended inferiorly, more or less raised above, or separated from, the short ante-coxal portion of the prosternum, in *P. eurylobus* reaching as far as the anterior coxæ; scutellum very small; elytra subconnate and with the humeri obtuse, in ♂ very little wider than the prothorax; metasternum short; wings rudimentary or wanting †; body very sparsely squamose; the other characters as in *Hypoptus*.

Type, *Lordops parvus*, Fähr.

The two species placed under this genus have the general facies of an *Otiorhynchus*. The apically widened rostrum separates them at once from *Lordops*. *P. eurylobus* has the ocular lobes so sharply separated from the prosternum beneath that the latter appears depressed between them. The metathoracic episterna are angularly dilated anteriorly and as broad as in the winged forms, and the genus cannot therefore be placed in the "Series Apteræ." No definite locality in Mexico is known for *P. parvus* ‡, but we have received an allied form from Michoacan.

1. *Pseudhypoptus parvus*. (Tab. XIV. figg. 9, 9 a, ♂.)

Lordops parvus, Fähr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vi. 2, p. 183¹; Lacord. Gen. Col. vi. p. 263, nota².

Oblong-ovate (♀), narrow and subfusiform (♂), convex, black, the femora sometimes rufescent; sparsely cinereo-squamose beneath, the upper surface (abraded) almost bare, the elytra in one specimen (♀) with a common v-shaped patch of cinereous scales near the apex, the interstices each with a row of scattered setæ on the apical declivity. Head densely punctate, the rostrum coarsely longitudinally rugose, in one specimen feebly carinate down the middle. Prothorax transverse, arcuately narrowed anteriorly, feebly constricted towards the apex, the sides subparallel behind in ♂, the hind angles subrectangular, the base sharply margined; the surface closely impressed with rather coarse rounded punctures. Elytra in ♂ with the sides forming an almost continuous outline with those of the prothorax, in ♀ much broader, margined at the base; coarsely punctate-striate, the striæ becoming deep towards the apex, the interstices transversely rugose on the disc. Beneath rugosely punctate; ocular lobes of the prothorax continued round to near the anterior coxæ; first ventral segment deeply excavate down the middle, and the fifth slightly depressed along the centre posteriorly, in ♂. Tibiæ unguiculate and closely serrulate in ♂, serrulate and without apical uncus in ♀.

Length 7–10 $\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 2 $\frac{4}{5}$ –4 $\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (coll. Sommer¹, in Mus. Oxon.).

The above description is taken from the types in the Sommer collection—three males and two females. The elytra in this species have the latero-inferior portion

* Cf. *Exophthalmus agrestis*, anteà, p. 258.

† Definitely ascertained in *P. eurylobus* only.

‡ Apparently omitted from the Munich Catalogue.