

*Var.* The elytral spots coalescent and forming a sinuous submarginal vitta (fig. 4).  
Length  $12\frac{1}{2}$ –16, breadth  $3\frac{1}{5}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$  millim. ( $\sigma$   $\varphi$ .)

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

Found in plenty by myself on the slopes of the Volcan de Chiriqui, the form with a few shallow widely-scattered punctures only on the disc of the prothorax predominating. The variety, of which a single specimen only was captured, is very like the Costa-Rican *H. bivittatus*, but has the prothorax more narrowed in front and the coalescent spots on the sides of the elytra forming sinuous vittæ. The present species is nearly allied to *H. collectus*, from which it may be known by the complete prothoracic vittæ, and by the elytral spots being concentrated along the outer part of the disc, showing no tendency to form oblique fasciæ. The specimens with a closely punctured prothorax are more shining than the others.

### 18. *Hilipus bivittatus*, sp. n. (Tab. II. fig. 5, $\varphi$ .)

Elongate, subcylindrical, moderately shining; the prothorax and elytra each with a broad submarginal pale ochreous vitta, the two vittæ not confluent at the apex, the elytra in one specimen ( $\varphi$ ) also with two detached similarly-coloured spots on the third interstice; the under surface with scattered ochreous scales, which are concentrated into small patches towards the sides; the legs and rostrum with narrow whitish scales. Head deeply foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum stout, curved, as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctured towards the base, almost smooth at the tip; antennæ inserted far before the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus slightly longer than 2. Prothorax longer than broad, very little narrowed in front, the sides more parallel in the  $\varphi$ ; the surface coarsely punctured (except upon the space occupied by the vittæ), and with indications of a raised central line, the flanks rugosely punctured and in one specimen ( $\varphi$ ) granulate. Elytra elongate, subparallel to beyond the middle, at least one-half wider than the prothorax, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices broad and more or less wrinkled transversely. Ventral segments 1 and 2 with a few scattered punctures, and in the  $\sigma$  broadly depressed down the middle.

Length,  $\sigma$  13,  $\varphi$  19; breadth,  $\sigma$  4,  $\varphi$  6 millim.

*Hab.* COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Caché (*Rogers*).

One pair. The female has the prothorax longer and less narrowed anteriorly than in the male, and also much more coarsely and closely punctured. This species is allied to *H. peplus*, Guér., and other South-American forms, from which it may be distinguished by its narrower and more parallel shape, the straighter elytral vittæ, &c. From *H. norrisii*, Guér. (?=*H. chevrolatii* and *H. bohemani*, Guér.), from Colombia, it differs in the regularly seriate-punctate disc of the elytra, and the absence of a line of yellow scales near the suture, &c.

### 19. *Hilipus areolatus*, sp. n. (Tab. II. fig. 6, $\sigma$ .)

Elongate-ovate, shining, black or pitchy-black, the rostrum and tarsi sometimes reddish; the prothorax with two lines of ochreous scales on each side, these becoming coalescent at the base and apex and enclosing an elongate-triangular space; the elytra with two zigzag lines of similarly-coloured scales on the disc and another down the sutural stria, which are here and there connected so as to enclose large triangular spaces, the lines themselves becoming more tortuous at the apex; the rest of the upper surface, as well