

as the body beneath and the legs, clothed with widely-scattered, narrow, white scales, the pro-, meso-, and metapleura with a line of larger ochreous scales. Head almost impunctate, deeply foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated; rostrum curved, considerably longer than the prothorax, moderately stout, with a few scattered punctures only at the sides towards the base; antennæ inserted far before the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus longer than 2. Prothorax about as long as broad, rounded at the sides anteriorly, coarsely, confluent punctate, and sometimes with a narrow smooth space or raised line down the middle. Elytra rather convex, about one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices smooth and flat. Ventral segments 1 and 2 deeply depressed down the middle in the male.

Length $11-14\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4-5\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (σ ♀.)

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Six examples. Easily distinguishable from all the other Central-American species of the genus by the network of narrow lines of ochreous scales on the upper surface, those on the prothorax enclosing a triangular space on each side, and those on the elytra here and there connected on the disc, enclosing large triangular spaces, except towards the apex, where the lines become tortuous. The South-American *H. mysticus*, Pasc., is an allied form, but differs from the present species in having the upper surface smoother, the femora partly red, and the sinuous lines on the elytra differently arranged, not forming a zigzag line on the disc of each.

20. *Hilipus clathratus*, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 7, σ ; 7 a, profile of head.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, pitchy-black, the rostrum and the legs and antennæ in part rufescent; the prothorax with a rather narrow ochreous vitta on each side, which curves inwards at the apex; the elytra with various sharply-defined ochreous lines—two of these enclosing a very large, common, rhomboidal space on the disc before the middle, the anterior line sending off a branch in front to meet the prothoracic vitta, the posterior line followed by two transverse ones (one oblique and the other curved),—and the outer and apical margins, a curved streak behind the subapical callus, and the punctures of the striæ also, more or less clothed with similarly-coloured scales; the rest of the upper surface with widely-scattered, narrow, ochreous, and the under surface and legs with whitish, scales, the pleura and each of the ventral segments 1–4 at the sides in front with lines of larger ochreous scales. Head deeply foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum very nearly twice as long as the prothorax, rather slender, feebly curved, smooth, with a few scattered punctures only at the sides towards the base; antennæ inserted at about the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly twice as long as 2. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides and much narrowed in front, very coarsely confluent punctate, and with a smooth, raised, median line anteriorly. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, parallel at the base and narrowing thence to the tip, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices smooth and flat. Ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly and shallowly depressed down the middle.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (σ .)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. A very distinct species, with ochreous lines on the elytra, as in *H. areolatus* (though very differently arranged), and a very long feebly curved rostrum.