

33. **Hilipus guttatus.** (Tab. II. fig. 20, ♂.)

Heilipus guttatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 52¹.

Hilipus guttatus, Pasc. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1889, p. 582².

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango (*Forrer*), Minas Viejas (*Dr. Palmer*), San Andres Tuxtla, Tehuantepec (*Sallé*), Jalapa, Misantla (*Höge*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Sarstoon, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Panzos, Telemán, Las Mercedes, Mirandilla (*Champion*); NICARAGUA (*Sallé*), Chontales² (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—ANTILLES, Cuba¹, San Domingo².

A common species within our limits, extending to Northern Mexico and occurring on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes. Distinguishable by its broad short form and the peculiar maculation of the upper surface, the prothorax having a large ochreous patch at the sides in front and the elytra a similarly-coloured one on the disc before the apex, and both, in addition, with numerous, scattered, white spots, those on the middle of the disc of the prothorax and on the base and anterior portion of the elytra being the most conspicuous. The eyes are almost contiguous above; the rostrum in the male is short, stout, rugosely punctured, and carinate, it being smoother and more slender in the female; the first and second joints of the funiculus are equal in length; the scutellum is without white scales; and the metasternum is almost smooth. The first ventral segment is narrowly sulcate down the middle from the base to the apex in the male. *H. multiguttatus* (Fabr.) is a nearly-allied form, having the ochreous patches on the prothorax and elytra replaced by white spots.

34. **Hilipus leucostictus**, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 21, ♂; 21 a, profile of head.)

Oblong-ovate, subopaque, black or piceous, the legs and rostrum usually reddish; the upper surface clothed with brownish-ochreous piliform scales, the elytra sometimes variegated with blackish ones; the prothorax with two white spots on the disc and one on each side in front, and the elytra each with five conspicuous white spots—four in an oblique series on the disc, extending from the base to near the apex (the third the largest, and the second and fourth sometimes obsolete or indistinct), and one at the side below the base,—and often a few other smaller ones scattered along the outer margin posteriorly and on disc, the scutellum also with white scales; the under surface clothed with narrow ochreous and whitish scales, the pleura sometimes with white spots; the legs with whitish scales. Head closely punctured, the eyes contiguous; rostrum not very stout, curved, much longer than the prothorax, finely punctured towards the base; antennæ inserted a little before the middle of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 1. Prothorax a little broader than long, convex, strongly rounded at the sides and narrowed in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; sparsely granulate and with an abbreviated median carina. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, truncate at the base, subparallel before the middle, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures deep and transverse, the interstices narrow and in some specimens finely granulate. Metasternum coarsely foveolate at the sides. Ventral segment 1 depressed along the middle in the ♂. Anterior and intermediate tibiae curved.

Length 10–11½, breadth 4½–5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Chiapas (*Sallé*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).