

Six examples. Very like *H. multiguttatus* (Fabr.) and *H. guttatus*, Boh., but with the elytra truncate at the base and the white spots differently placed, the four on the disc being almost equidistant and arranged in an oblique line. The single specimen from Chiapas has the elytra variegated with blackish scales and the second white spot in the discoidal series absent.

35. *Hilipus chiriquensis*, sp. n. (Tab. II. fig. 22, ♂.)

Very like *H. leucostictus* and differing as follows:—The eyes separated by a narrow space, the rostrum more coarsely punctured towards the base, the prothorax less rounded at the sides and much more sparsely granulate, with a longer and more distinct median carina, the serrate punctures on the elytra rounded (instead of transverse) and more scattered; the prothorax with six very small white spots—two on the disc, one on each side in front and one on each flank; the elytra with a small white spot on the fourth interstice below the base (absent on the left elytron), several others (five or six on each elytron) a little beyond the middle, these forming an irregular, common, transverse fascia, and a larger one at the sides a short distance below the humeri.

Length 10, breadth $4\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

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

One specimen. Perhaps an extreme form of *H. leucostictus*, differing, however, in the sculpture of the prothorax and elytra, as well as in the arrangement of the white spots.

36. *Hilipus rotundicollis*, sp. n. (Tab. II. fig. 23, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, dull, black, the legs and rostrum piceous or nigro-piceous; the upper surface clothed with brownish-fulvous piliform scales, the prothorax with two small whitish or pale ochreous spots on the disc before the middle and one on each side in front, and the elytra with several small similarly-coloured spots—one at the base near the shoulder, two (obliquely placed) on the flanks some distance below the base, one on the fourth interstice a little beyond the middle, and some others along the outer margin, being the most distinct,—and each with two velvety-black patches on the disc—one at the middle, subquadrate, the other towards the apex, irregular, and formed by two interrupted coalescent streaks,—the scutellum clothed with pale ochreous scales; the under surface with narrow fulvous, and the legs with whitish, scales. Head closely punctured, the eyes approximate; rostrum comparatively slender, curved, about one-half longer than the prothorax in the ♂, a little shorter in the ♀, thickly punctured to the middle and smooth beyond; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 1. Prothorax convex, a little broader than long, strongly rounded at the sides almost from the apex to the base, abruptly constricted and narrowed in front; granulate and with a smooth median carina. Elytra rather short, one-half wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from a little below the base, which is subtruncate, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate and very finely granulate, the interspaces dull. Lateral portions of the metasternum foveolate. Ventral segments sparsely punctate, the first depressed and smooth in the middle in the ♂.

Length 10–11, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*).

One pair. Closely allied to *H. leucostictus* and *H. chiriquensis*, both of which have similarly-placed whitish spots on the prothorax; but differing from these insects in having two velvety-black patches on the disc of each elytron, placed one behind the other, as well as in the very small size and position of the whitish spots. The