

Capetillo, Mirandilla, Rio Maria Linda (*Champion*); NICARAGUA (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA; BRAZIL¹.

Found in plenty at Bobo and Bugaba, and occurring on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of Guatemala. Distinguishable by its rather elongate shape and greyish-white clothing, the elytra each with a large, subtriangular, postmedian, lateral patch and an irregular transverse fascia immediately before the apex velvety-black, the lateral patch bordered posteriorly with ochreous scales, the prothorax with a more or less distinct, curved, whitish line on each side of the disc, the two lines becoming confluent before the apex. The entire upper surface is sparsely granulate, the elytra flattened towards the suture. In the males the first ventral segment is slightly emarginate at the apex, and furnished with a dense patch of ochreous and brown scales in the centre behind, the other scales on the ventral surface being white.

57. **Hilipus quadrinodosus**, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 17, ♂ ; 17 a, profile of elytra.)

Oblong-ovate, dull, piceous, more or less mottled with black, the upper surface variegated with a somewhat dense clothing of rather coarse whitish and fulvous scales, the elytra also with intermixed dark brown scales and with a transverse series of small velvety-black streaks on the disc at about one-third from the apex, that on the fifth interstice the longest; the under surface and legs with whitish and fulvous scales, those on the pleura coarse and closely placed. Head rugosely punctured, not foveate between the eyes, which are somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, not longer than the prothorax, feebly curved, rugosely punctured; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax convex, broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; granulate, the elevations coarser and more transverse on the disc than at the sides. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, strongly sinuate at the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate and conspicuously granulate, the interstices transversely wrinkled, the third shortly costate at about one-third from the apex and then abruptly declivous, the blunt tooth thus formed being as prominent as the subapical callus, these elevations limiting the flattened space on the apical declivity. Metasternum transversely strigose. Ventral segments finely, shallowly punctate, the first sometimes notched in the centre of the apical margin.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ – $12\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Rio Maria Linda, Pacific slope (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Four specimens. Not unlike *H. jocosus*, but less elongate and relatively broader; the elytra more coarsely granulate, with the third interstice raised into a blunt tooth posteriorly, and the velvety-black markings consisting of a transverse series of three or four small streaks on the disc at about one-third from the apex, the streak on the fifth interstice being longer than the others; the metasternum transversely strigose. The quadrinodose apical declivity of the elytra separates the present species from the other allied Central-American forms.