

First and second joints of the anterior tarsi with a pencil of very long fulvous hairs on their outer edge in the ♂.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ –10, breadth 4 – $4\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*).

Three specimens. Closely allied to *H. quadrinodosus*, with which it agrees in the transversely strigose metasternum; but smaller and narrower, with more prominent humeri; the elytra less uneven and without a prominence on the third interstice, the velvety-black spot placed further from the apex; the rostrum not so stout. The strigose surface of the metasternum looks as if it might be used for stridulatory purposes. The dense brush of long hairs on the first and second joints of the anterior tarsi in the male is a very remarkable character.

66. *Hilipus punctipectus*, sp. n.

Extremely like *H. strigipectus*, but differing as follows:—The prothorax with a rather large patch of fulvous scales on each side at the base, the velvety-black patch on the disc of each elytron a little more elongate, the piliform scales on the under surface not so coarse, longer, and more abundant; the rostrum (♂) stouter and a little longer, densely rugose to the tip, so as to appear dull; the metasternum clothed with piliform scales like the rest of the under surface, closely and simply punctate, shallowly sulcate down the middle; first ventral segment (♂) impressed down the middle from the base to the apex; first and second joints of the anterior tarsi (♂) without brushes of long hair; the intermediate and hind tibiae without additional long hairs on the inner side towards the apex.

Length 11, breadth $4\frac{2}{3}$ milim.

Hab. MEXICO, San Andres Tuxtla (*Sallé*).

One specimen, so like *H. strigipectus* as to be separable only by the characters mentioned, the general coloration and facies being almost exactly similar.

67. *Hilipus bioculatus*. (Tab. III. fig. 26, ♀.)

Heilipus bioculatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 49¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Sierra de Durango, Motzorongo (*Flohr*), Vera Cruz (*coll. Chevrolat*¹), San Andres Tuxtla, Toxpam, Chiapas (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Telemán, Chacoj, and San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson, Richardson*); COSTA RICA (*Mus. Brit.*), La Flor, Atlantic slope (*Biolley*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba, David (*Champion*).

A common species in Central America. It may be recognized by its comparatively broad short form and shining surface, the elytra each with a small, oval, velvety-black spot on the disc beyond the middle, this spot surrounded by a line of ochreous or whitish scales, the rest of the upper surface being sparsely clothed with narrow greyish or brownish scales. The first two ventral segments are convex, and unimpressed in both sexes.