

declivity. Sides of the metasternum and the apex of the fifth ventral segment coarsely foveolate, ventral segments 1-4 very sparsely, minutely punctate, 1 slightly depressed in the middle in the male.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ -11, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 millim. (σ φ .)

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Panzos (*Conradt, Champion*), Chacoj, San Juan, Senahu (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA (*Mus. Brit.*).

Var. The squamosity of the upper surface a little more abundant; the elytra more rugose towards the base, with the interstices faintly granulate, the punctures usually very coarse on the basal half. (σ φ .)

Hab. MEXICO, Sierra de Durango, Amatan, Motzorongo (*Flohr*), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Misantla (*Höge*).

Of this variable species, which may be known by its shining and very sparsely squamose surface (approaching *H. bioculatus* in this respect), we have received a long series of specimens from within our limits, those from the Sallé collection being labelled *H. unifasciatus*, Chevr. There is an example of it, too, from Colombia, in Dr. Sharp's collection, ticketed *H. indistinctus*, Jekel. Very similar forms seem to be generally known under the name of *H. clavipes* (Fabr.); but I cannot reconcile our insect with Boheman's description of the Fabrician species, in which he says that it is of the length of *Cleonus sulcirostris*, and has the elytra four times as long as the thorax, &c. The minute brownish scales are easily abraded, the larger ones only being conspicuous. Compared with *H. bioculatus*, the present species is relatively narrower.

70. *Hilipus cinctipennis*, sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, subopaque, black, the upper surface clothed with very fine, piliform, fulvous or brownish scales, the elytra each with a rather broad transverse fascia of coarser whitish or ochreous scales on the disc a little beyond the middle; the under surface and legs with scattered, whitish, piliform scales. Head deeply foveate between the eyes, which are somewhat widely separated; rostrum stout, feebly curved, short, not longer than the prothorax, closely punctured, smoother at the apex and along the middle; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax broader than long, moderately rounded at the sides, strongly bisinuate at the base, narrowed and constricted in front; subgranulate and also punctate at the sides and base, a space on the anterior part of the disc irregularly punctured (the entire surface, when viewed under a strong lens, densely minutely reticulate). Elytra about one-third wider than, and three times the length of, the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, somewhat compressed at the sides before the middle, strongly sinuate at the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded and a little swollen; seriate-punctate, the punctures on the apical declivity almost obsolete and replaced by scattered granular elevations, the interstices transversely wrinkled towards the base. Ventral segments 1-4 very sparsely, minutely punctate, 1 flattened or faintly depressed in the middle.

Length 9-11 $\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ -4 $\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (σ .)

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Panzos (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

A single specimen from each locality (the one from Mexico being immature), evidently males, the rostrum being short and stout in all of them. Very like *H. unifasciatus*, but less shining, the prothorax and elytra without small scattered