

sulcate tibiæ. The antennæ are inserted in both sexes near the apex of the rostrum. The humeri in many of the species are angular in front. The rostrum in the male has two prominences at the base beneath, these sometimes forming sharp teeth. The tibiæ are deeply sulcate in many of the species, and shallowly so in others, the sulci, however, are occasionally absent; their apical armature is similar to that of the species here placed in Sect. II. of *Hilipus*.

- Scrobes (♂) strongly sinuous beneath, very deep, extending so far forward as to receive the whole of the antennæ . . . . . Species 1.
- Scrobes (♂) moderately sinuous or subparallel beneath, deep, a little less extended, not receiving the antennal club.
- Humeri truncate or obtuse in front; tibiæ with or without groove on their outer edge . . . . . Species 2-8.
- Humeri more or less angular in front; tibiæ sulcate . . . . . Species 9-14.
- Scrobes (♂) shallower and abbreviated beneath, receiving the basal joints only of the funiculus.
- Humeri obtuse in front; tibiæ sulcate . . . . . Species 15.
- Humeri more or less angular in front; tibiæ sulcate or flattened on their outer edge . . . . . Species 16-18.

1. **Hilipinus ingens**, sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 12, ♂; 12 a, profile of head and rostrum; 12 b, rostrum from beneath.)

Elongate, broad, robust, black, variegated above with minute fulvous scales, with still smaller scales intermixed; the under surface and legs also clothed with fulvous scales, those on the pleura and the sides of the venter coarser than the rest. Head densely, rugulosely punctured, not foveate between the eyes, which are somewhat widely separated; rostrum very stout, broad, feebly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctured to the tip and indefinitely tricarinate, laterally sulcate, the scrobes in great part visible from above and forming deep sinuous furrows beneath for the reception of the funiculus and club; joint 2 of the funiculus considerably longer than 1. Prothorax transverse, feebly bisinuate at the base and deeply emarginate at the apex, the sides almost straight behind and arcuate and converging anteriorly, strongly constricted in front; the surface densely, very minutely punctate and also very finely granulate, with an interrupted median carina. Elytra one-fifth wider than, and three and one-half times as long as, the prothorax, moderately convex to the middle and flattened on the disc thence to the apex, the sides subparallel to beyond the basal half, the apices a little produced at the sutural angle, the humeri rounded externally and truncate in front; shallowly and rather finely seriate-punctate, the interstices broad, densely rugulose, and minutely granulate. Venter closely, finely punctate, the first and second segments very broadly depressed down the middle. Tibiæ shallowly sulcate.

Length  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth 9 millim. (♂.)

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Chacoj in the Polochic Valley (*Champion*).

One specimen. This species, which is more elongate in form than the allied *H. ascius* and *H. biguttatus*, is remarkable from the fact of having the rostrum sufficiently sulcate beneath to receive the entire antenna in repose, the sulci curving outwards towards the apex of the rostrum and widely separated at its base. *H. corruptor* (Boh.), from Brazil, is very like *H. ingens*, but the rostrum in the male of the latter is not nearly so stout, and has the funicular grooves parallel.