

angle. The rostrum is stout, rugose, and more or less carinate in the male, smoother and more slender in the female. The upper surface is more or less variegated with fulvous, whitish or greyish, and brown scales, and there is always a line of pallid scales on each side of the base of the prothorax, a similarly-coloured patch on the scutellum, and another at the base of the elytra near the shoulder, each elytron often having a large irregular black patch (particularly noticeable in immature specimens, but not visible in the type) on the middle of the disc: specimens thus marked are labelled *H. biplagiatus*, Chevr., in the Sallé collection. The males have a broad depression down the middle of the first or first and second ventral segments. In some specimens the tibiae are faintly sulcate. The species varies greatly in size, from 7–12 millim. in length and 3–5 millim. in breadth. A female of large size from Purula, Guatemala, has the elytra very much broader than the prothorax, with a sharply defined black patch on the disc of each, and the sutural angles produced into a long tooth; it may belong to a different species. A pair from Capetillo are very small and narrow, and these also may have to be separated.

6. *Hilipinus mucronatus*, sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, moderately broad, black, the femora and tibiae in part obscurely rufescent; somewhat thickly clothed with minute fuscous scales, the prothorax with a very small ochreous spot at the base on each side, the elytra with a large rounded velvety-black patch on the disc beyond the middle, followed by two or three small ochreous spots, and also with a few other scattered similar spots; the legs and under surface with scattered, minute, fulvous, piliform scales. Head rugosely punctate, faintly foveate between the eyes; rostrum moderately stout, feebly curved, much longer than the prothorax, sulcate laterally, closely, finely punctate, the punctuation becoming rugose towards the base. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, and narrowing from a little before the base to the apex, constricted in front, the base almost straight; the surface closely and somewhat coarsely granulate, with an abbreviated median carina. Elytra about one-half wider, and three and one-third times longer, than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the apices broadly produced and conjointly rounded, each furnished with a rather long blunt tooth near the sutural angle, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices densely rugulose and granulate throughout. Legs elongate. First ventral segment depressed in the middle.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 6 millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Colonia (*Flohr*).

One specimen. Nearly allied to *H. punctatoscabratus*, but larger and with a much longer rostrum than in the female of that species; the elytra separately mucronate at the apex, and with a large, rounded, velvety-black patch on the disc followed by two or three small ochreous spots.

7. *Hilipinus scabiosus*, sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 16, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, broad, moderately shining, black, the antennae piceous; the base of the rostrum, the prothorax, scutellum, and elytra clothed with scattered ochreous scales, which tend to form longitudinal streaks on the disc of the latter towards the apex, where they are intermixed with some white ones, the rest of the upper surface clothed with minute fuscous scales; the legs and under surface thickly, and the middle of the metasternum and the venter sparsely, clothed with ochreous scales. Head rugosely punctured, not