

are somewhat widely separated; rostrum moderately stout, curved, a little longer than the prothorax, densely, rugosely punctate, carinate, and laterally sulcate, smoother at the tip, in the ♀ less densely punctate, and much smoother in its apical half; joint 2 of the funiculus nearly twice as long as 1. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front and slightly narrowed behind, strongly bisinuate at the base; the surface somewhat closely granulate, a narrow space along the middle and a sinuous one on either side excepted, and with an abbreviated median carina. Elytra convex, about one-third wider than the prothorax, considerably produced at the apex, subparallel at the base, the humeri somewhat angular in front, the apices slightly prominent at the sutural angle; coarsely seriate-punctate, and finely granulate, the interstices transversely rugulose. Venter and metasternum almost smooth, the first ventral segment depressed down the middle in the male. Tibiæ obsoletely sulcate or a little flattened on their outer edge.

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

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Senahu, Sinanja (*Champion*).

Six specimens, all more or less abraded. This insect is extremely like *H. integellus* and *H. occultus*, the general coloration of the elytra being similar; but the tibiæ are less distinctly sulcate, and the humeri are not so angular in front. The second joint of the funiculus is elongate, as in *H. occultus*, and the grooves on the underside of the male rostrum are formed as in that species, these being shallower than in the same sex of *H. integellus*, in which they are separated by an acute ridge.

18. *Hilipinus ochreopictus*, sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 24, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, the head and prothorax duller, black or piceous; the prothorax with a small spot on each side at the base, and the elytra with one at the shoulder, several others below this, and about six clustered together on the disc at some distance before the apex (in one specimen united into a cruciform patch), ochreous; the rest of the upper surface clothed with minute fuscous scales; the under surface and legs with scattered, narrow, white scales, the propleura with an ochreous spot before the anterior coxæ. Head thickly punctured, feebly foveate between the narrowly separated eyes; rostrum a little longer than the prothorax, stout, curved, rugosely punctured, obsoletely carinate towards the base, and sulcate laterally in the ♂, smoother in the ♀, the antennal grooves in the male extending shallowly forwards beneath for the reception of the basal joints of the funiculus; joint 1 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 2. Prothorax broader than long, much narrowed in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and almost straight behind; finely and rather sparsely umbilicate-punctate, and with a more or less distinct smooth median line. Elytra about one-fourth wider than the prothorax, subparallel below the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri angular in front; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and each with a single series of minute granules, which become evanescent on the disc before the base. Ventral segment 1 depressed down the middle in the male, 5 coarsely punctured. Tibiæ more or less sulcate.

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

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*).

One male and three females. This species somewhat resembles *Hilipus trifasciatus* in general coloration, but is really allied to *Hilipinus integellus*, the antennal grooves in the male extending forwards on the underside of the rostrum for the reception of the basal joints of the funiculus, the tibiæ are sulcate, and the humeri are angular in front.

TELYS, gen. nov.

Antennæ inserted near the tip of the rostrum in the ♂, and at about one-third from the apex in the ♀; funiculus 7-jointed, joint 1 much stouter than 2; rostrum much curved and nearly equal in thickness in the