

two sexes, the scrobes descending to the lower front margin of the eye, the anterior opening only visible from above; eyes lateral, transverse, separated by a space equalling the width of the rostrum; prothorax broadly and shallowly arcuato-emarginate at the apex beneath; scutellum transverse, minute; elytra acutely margined at the base; femora moderately clavate and acutely toothed; tibiae curved, sinuous within, the claw arising from near the inner apical angle; anterior coxae contiguous, the intermediate pair narrowly, the posterior pair very widely, separated; metasternum shorter than the first or second ventral segments; form narrow, elongate, in profile bisinuate.

The single species referred to this genus cannot very well be included in *Hilipus*, even in its extended sense, the scutellum being very minute and the basal margin of the elytra acutely raised. When the prothorax and elytra are closely fitted together and the rostrum is in its normal position, the general profile of the insect is  $\}$ -shaped, this being partly due to the transversely depressed anterior portion of the elytra. From *Lixomorpha*, which also has a small scutellum and the basal margin of the elytra raised at the middle, it may be distinguished by the very similarly formed rostrum in the two sexes, the shorter metasternum, the relatively shorter tarsi, &c.; and from *Epistrophus*, a genus including a single species from Colombia, by the transverse eyes (these being large, rounded, and somewhat depressed in *Epistrophus*), the minute scutellum, the shorter metasternum, &c.

### 1. *Telys bisinuatus*, sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 25, 25 a, ♀.)

Elongate, narrow, moderately convex, slightly shining, black or piceous, the rostrum, antennae, and legs partly rufescent; above somewhat sparsely clothed with fulvous scales, and with a line of coarse, rounded, ochreous scales running along the sides of the head and prothorax, and round the outer margin of the elytra to a little below the humeri; the under surface sparsely squamose, the pleura with coarse rounded pallid scales; the legs with piliform scales. Head rugulosely punctate, foveate between the somewhat coarsely faceted eyes, smooth beneath; rostrum stout, strongly curved, in the ♂ about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctured to near the tip, and faintly carinate, in the ♀ longer and smoother; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax a little longer than broad, subcylindrical, slightly narrowed in front and behind, strongly bisinuate at the base; densely, rugosely punctate, the narrow interspaces appearing granulate. Elytra elongate, not much wider than the prothorax, flattened on the disc and transversely depressed towards the base, somewhat abruptly narrowed at about one-fourth from the apex, the apices conjointly rounded and produced, the humeri rounded and not prominent; closely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, transversely rugose, and finely granulate, the fourth nodose at one-third from the base and the third at one-third from the apex, the fifth also carinate towards the tip. Beneath coarsely punctate, the first ventral segment broadly depressed down the middle in the ♂. Legs elongate, the femora and tibiae rugose, the tarsi smooth and shining above.

Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{2}{3}$ , breadth  $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Purula, Senahu, and Sinanja in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Two males and two females, varying somewhat in the development of the nodiform prominences on the third and fourth elytral interstices. The head is smooth beneath, as in the species of the group *Anchonina*.

### LIXOMORPHA, gen. nov.

Rostrum exceedingly stout in the ♂, much more slender in the ♀; scrobes deep, descending to the lower anterior margin of the eye, the anterior portion visible from above; eyes lateral, transverse, not prominent, appearing very narrow as viewed from above; antennae inserted near the apex of the rostrum, the