

funiculus 7-jointed, joint 2 slightly shorter than 1 in the ♂ and much longer than it in the ♀; scutellum very small, transverse as seen from above; anterior coxæ contiguous, the intermediate pair very narrowly separated; metasternum about as long as the first ventral segment, the episterna very narrow in the ♀, broader in the ♂; legs long and rather slender, the femora moderately clavate and armed with a short tooth towards the apex, the tibiæ sinuous and furnished at the inner apical angle with a sharp claw, which is preceded by two matted spine-like tufts of hair, the tarsi elongate.

This genus, which includes a single species from Costa Rica\*, is closely related to *Hilipus* (Sect. I.), but differs from it in the small transverse scutellum, the feebly dentate femora, the laterally placed eyes (which are separated by a space fully equalling the width of the rostrum), &c. In general facies, *Lixomorpha* resembles *Callinotus* and *Desmosomus*, of the group Cholina, but in these latter the anterior and intermediate coxæ are more or less widely separated. The sexual differences in the form of the rostrum and antennæ are very remarkable. The genera *Chæris*, Pasc., and *Epistrophus* and *Ischiomastus*, Kirsch, also have the eyes similarly placed, but they are not otherwise very nearly related to *Lixomorpha*.

### 1. *Lixomorpha albomarginata*, sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 26, 26 a, ♂; 27, ♀.)

Elongate, subfusiform, opaque, the rostrum and under surface shining; the head, prothorax, and elytra each with a marginal stripe of white or pale ochreous scales, those on the head narrow and the others rounded, the rest of the surface with widely scattered similarly coloured scales. Head shallowly foveate between the eyes, almost smooth; rostrum moderately curved, in the ♂ a little shorter than the prothorax, closely punctured at the sides, smooth at the tip, carinate along the middle, and about one-half the width of the apex of the prothorax, in the ♀ longer and smoother, cylindrical, and comparatively slender; joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1 in the ♂, and at least twice as long as it is in the ♀. Prothorax as long as broad, subconical, narrowing from a little before the base to the apex, the base deeply bisinuate, the surface with extremely minute, scattered, shallow punctures, and with indications of a smooth raised median line. Elytra elongate, much wider than the prothorax, narrowing almost from the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, flattened on the inner part of the disc and obliquely sloping towards the outer margin, the base trisinuate and with the margin raised and thickened on either side of the scutellum; seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and almost smooth, the third appearing a little raised, but not callose towards the tip. Venter sparsely punctate, and in the ♂ with a broad, deep, oval depression extending down the middle of the first and second segments.

Length 11–13, breadth 4–4½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* COSTA RICA, Rio Sucio, Irazu (*Rogers*).

Two females from Irazu and a male from Rio Sucio, all in a rather bad state of preservation.

### ANCHONOMORPHA, gen. nov.

Antennæ inserted near the apex of the rostrum, funiculus 7-jointed, joint 1 stouter than those following; rostrum stout, similar in form in the two sexes, the scrobes deep, visible from above in front, descending to the lower anterior margin of the eye; eyes coarsely faceted, lateral, separated by a space fully as wide as the rostrum, transverse, narrow and oblique as seen from above; prothorax very deeply and abruptly arcuato-emarginate at the apex beneath, the prosternum broadly depressed along the middle; scutellum small, oval; elytra with series of rounded or oblong squamigerous prominences; anterior coxæ contiguous;

\* There is an undescribed species from Colombia in the British Museum, labelled *Heilipus callinotoides*, Jekel, that may belong to it.