

Species small, subovate, squamose and setulose, with the eyes very large, the rostrum feebly curved, the antennal club oblong-ovate, the elytra with a large, common, rounded, sharply-defined, black patch at the base, the mesosternum arcuate-emarginate and very prominent, the ventral segments 2-4 subequal in length, the femora unidentate. (Nos. 134, 135.)

134. *Cryptorrhynchus disciger*, sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. fig. 26, ♂.)

Subovate, black, shining, the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, and the apices of the tarsi ferruginous; densely clothed with small brown scales, the legs and under surface with intermixed cinereous scales, the elytra with a large, rounded, common, anteriorly narrowed, velvety-black patch immediately below the base, the upper surface also somewhat thickly set with short, semierect setæ. Head densely punctate, the eyes large, finely faceted, and rather narrowly separated; rostrum curved, about as long as the prothorax, widened towards the base, rugosely punctate to the tip, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1, 3-7 transverse, closely articulated, and widening outwards, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum minute, smooth. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing almost from the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, feebly convex. Beneath dull, densely punctate. Mesosternum raised and very prominent, feebly emarginate. Legs rather slender, the femora unidentate.

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

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. The large, common, subcordate, velvety-black patch on the elytra immediately below the base separates this species from all its allies, the following excepted.

135. *Cryptorrhynchus scutiger*, sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. fig. 27, ♀.)

Extremely like *C. disciger*, but with the black patch on the elytra heart-shaped and reaching the base, the prothorax with two setigerous prominences at the apex; the setiform scales shorter; the rostrum less rugose.

Length 4, breadth 2 millim. (♀?)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*).

One immature example, which I do not hesitate to separate from the southern *C. disciger*. The black patch on the elytra in the Mexican insect is broadest in front (instead of behind) and reaches the base. In *C. disciger*, too, there is no trace of setigerous prominences at the apex of the prothorax.

Species small, oblong-ovate, squamose and strongly setose, with the rostrum arcuate, the eyes large and partly exposed, the antennal club oblong-ovate, the elytra a little wider than the prothorax and each with a large, black, eye-like spot on the disc, the mesonotum horseshoe-shaped, the ventral segments 2-4 subequal in length, the legs short, the femora unidentate, the metathoracic episterna narrow. (No. 136.)

136. *Cryptorrhynchus melanophthalmus*, sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. figg. 28, 28 a.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi (and in one specimen the rostrum also) ferruginous; densely clothed with dark brown scales, with a few greyish scales intermixed (especially on