

HYPOPLAGIUS.

Hypoplagus, Desbrochers, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxv. p. 40, nota (1891); Heller, Abhandl. Mus. Dresd. no. 11, pp. 3, 18.

The characters of this genus, described from an old mutilated specimen from Cayenne, may be given thus:—

Rostrum moderately stout, short, not longer than the head as seen in profile, depressed and slightly widened at the base, almost straight, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, 3 much shorter, not longer than 4, 6 and 7 transverse, the club small, acuminate-ovate, its first joint shorter than the others united; eyes large, oval, somewhat angular below, separated in front by fully half the width of the base of the rostrum, the intraocular space equal in width above and beneath; prothorax transverse, truncate in front, without ocular lobes; scutellum subtriangular, small; elytra oblong, obtuse at the apex; pygidium very short, covered by the elytra; mesosternum flat, declivous, the meso-metasternal suture straight and in a line with the middle of the widely-separated intermediate coxæ; metasternum long; ventral segments gradually ascending, the sutures almost straight, the second segment longer than 3 and 4 united; legs short, the posterior femora not reaching the apex of the abdomen, all the femora sublinear and unarmed.

Hypoplagus includes a single species, peculiar to Eastern Mexico, Guiana, and Brazil, so far as at present known. It is very like a small, short-legged *Zygops*, but the pygidium is short and hidden, the rostrum and antennæ are differently formed, the femora are unarmed, &c.

1. *Hypoplagus pectoralis*. (Tab. II. fig. 27, 27 a, b, ♂.)

Hypoplagus pectoralis, Desbr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxv. p. 40¹.

Oblong, flattened above, convex beneath, opaque, nigro- or rufo-piceous, the legs reddish, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed above and beneath with minute, hair-like, yellowish-cinereous or fulvous scales, the meso- and metasternum with coarser fulvous scales. Head rugulosely punctate, slightly depressed between the eyes; rostrum finely carinate, rugulosely punctate in the ♂, more sparsely punctate and shining at the tip in the ♀. Prothorax constricted and narrowed in front, and also a little narrowed behind, bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, not or faintly carinate. Elytra oblong, a little wider than the prothorax; shallowly striate, the interstices almost flat and densely rugulose.

Length 5–6½, breadth 2–2½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpan in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Cayenne, Pará.

Three immature specimens, agreeing with the type communicated by M. Severin, of the Brussels Museum, and with others from Cayenne and Pará in the British Museum. No locality was given by Desbrochers¹.

HELLERIELLA, gen. nov.

Rostrum about as long as the head and prothorax, feebly curved, cylindrical and rather slender, much widened towards the base, sulcate along the sides beneath, the antennæ inserted at about the basal fourth, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus long, subequal in length, 3 and 4 much shorter, the club ovate, small, its basal joint as long as the others united; eyes large, separated by more than half their width as seen from above, sinuato-acuminate below; prothorax cylindrical, long, truncate at the apex, feebly sinuate at the base, the ocular lobes almost obsolete; scutellum very small, convex; elytra comparatively short, oblong-cordate; pygidium not visible; intermediate coxæ narrowly separated; mesosternum flattened; metasternum short; ventral segments gradually ascending, 1 very long, 2 three times as long as 3 or 4;