


The antecoxal impression of the prosternum is broad and almost straight, not -shaped as in *P. rugicollis*.
The ♂-mark on the first abdominal segment is very small and placed close to the apical edge.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—
VENEZUELA; GUIANA; BRAZIL¹, Rio Negro¹, Goyas, Sta. Catherina.

This insect is apparently rare in Central America, only three specimens being contained in the collection.

4. *Ptychoderes bivittatus*. (Tab. X. fig. 4.)

Ptychoderes bivittatus, Jordan, Nov. Zool. i. p. 594. n. 5 (1894)¹.

The most distinct species of the genus, as regards coloration. The luteous white lateral vittæ of the pronotum, which extend to the tip of the rostrum, are united on the latter into a single broad vitta, leaving the middle of the head brown. The central part of the pronotum is often shaded with white or luteous, excepting a trilobate brown posterior patch, which is occasionally reduced to two oblique brown streaks. While each elytron bears a conspicuous tubercle before the apex in the three preceding species, the apices are simply rounded-declivous in *P. vittatus*. There is no ♂-mark on the first abdominal segment.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Jalapa, Bobo (*Höge*), Toxpam (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Panzos in Vera Paz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA¹, Chontales¹ (*Belt, Janson*).

II. HYPSELOTROPIS.

Ptychoderes, Schoenherr, Gen. Spec. Curc. i. p. 120 (1833) (partim); Lacord. Gen. Col. vii. p. 488 (1866) (partim).

Hypselotropis, Jekel, Ins. Saund. i. p. 65 (1855) (type: *annulicornis*); Jord. Stett. ent. Zeit. lvi. p. 124 (1895).

Range: South and Central America.

♂ ♀. The rostrum is narrower and more cylindrical between the eyes and antennæ than in *Ptychoderes*, and the lateral dorsal carinæ are rather more lateral. The antennal groove, too, is shorter, the posterior half of the groove being more or less obsolete. There are no thin carinæ on the frons between the mesial one and the eyes. The lateral carina connecting the antebasal carina of the pronotum with the basal edge of the prothorax is vestigial or absent. The legs are slender, especially the tarsi, the first anterior tarsal segment being always obviously longer than the second.

Of the five species known, only one occurs in Central America.

1. *Hypselotropis albus*. (Tab. X. fig. 6.)

Hypselotropis albus, Jordan, Stett. ent. Zeit. lvi. p. 125. n. 5 (1895)¹.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA, Bebedero¹ (*Mus. Tring*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

There are only two females in the collection, which are fortunately in good condition, the species having been originally described from a somewhat abraded male. The femora and tibiæ of these females are reddish, as in the type.