

cinereous incrustation, and the elytral interstices each with a scattered series of large, oval or rounded, whitish spots, those along the suture being smaller and more crowded. The rostrum is abruptly bent inwards from the widened basal portion. The femora are fringed with long hairs beneath in both sexes. The prosternum has two small flattened prominences, separated by a short sulcus, at the base.

**37. *Rhodobænus cinctus*.** (Tab. VII. figg. 4, 4 a, ♀; 5, 5 a, ♂, 6, 6 a, ♀, vars.)

*Sphenophorus cinctus*, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 921<sup>1</sup> (nec Montr.).

*Rhodobænus cinctus*, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1885, p. 286<sup>2</sup>.

*Sphenophorus cinctus*, var. *γ. rubellus*, Gyll. loc. cit.<sup>3</sup>

*Rhodobænus cinctus*, var. *ε. obliquus*, Chevr. loc. cit. p. 287<sup>4</sup>.

*Rhodobænus cinctus*, var. *δ. funerarius*, Chevr. loc. cit. p. 287<sup>5</sup>.

? *Rhodobænus quinquemaculatus*, Chevr. loc. cit. p. 284<sup>6</sup>.

♂. Rostrum about as long as the prothorax, compressed, and feebly curved from the broad, sulcate basal portion, sparsely punctate at the base; first ventral segment broadly flattened or slightly depressed down the middle, without trace of ridge.

♀. Rostrum with the apical portion a little longer and smoother, the peduncle of the submentum usually with a compressed prominence in front.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1-4 6</sup>, Durango to Vera Cruz and Chiapas; GUATEMALA; SALVADOR; NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA.—? BRAZIL<sup>5</sup>.

Abundant throughout the warmer parts of Central America, and easily distinguishable, when in fresh condition, by the conspicuous whitish lines on each side of the prothorax and between the black markings on the disc of the elytra (the large, oval, oblique patch near the middle of the suture, and the oblong patches at the base, being thus sharply defined). The black marks near the middle of the suture are often united into a common, large, heart-shaped patch, which usually extends up the suture to the base and is sometimes connected laterally with the humeral spot. The prothorax is nigro-trivittate on the disc, the outer vittæ (sometimes interrupted or reduced to a short streak) being placed at some distance from the margin. The variety *rubellus* (fig. 5) (found in numbers at Zapote, Guatemala) is ferruginous, with the black markings reduced in size and the whitish lines only just traceable. *R. quinquemaculatus*, Chevr. (fig. 6) (the type of which I have seen), seems to be a very dirty, pallid, female example of *R. cinctus*. Some of Biolley's specimens were found on a species of *Vernonia* (order Compositæ) in Costa Rica.

**38. *Rhodobænus leucographus*.** (Tab. VII. figg. 7, 7 a, ♂.)

*Sphenophorus leucographus*, Fähr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 2, p. 240<sup>1</sup>.

*Sphenophorus stigma*, Sturm, in litt.<sup>2</sup>

♂. Rostrum about as long as the prothorax, abruptly bowed from the moderately broad basal portion, the apical portion stout and compressed, very sparsely punctate to near the tip, the punctures becoming coarse towards the base; first ventral segment obsoletely depressed down the middle.