

A very variable species as noted by Capiomont. Both light and dark forms (one of each of which is figured) have been found at Tapachula, Acapulco, and Chacoj. The males have the rostrum shorter than in the female, and the first ventral segment broadly depressed in the middle behind.

Group HYLOBIINA.

This group is nearly equivalent to the "Hylobiides vrais" and the "Molytides" of Lacordaire, the "Hylobiini" of Leconte and Horn, and the "Curculionini" of Bedel, except that *Pissodes*, *Anchonus*, and *Oncorrhinus* are excluded, the two latter belonging to the "Anchonina," which is distinguishable by the globose, smooth, deeply inserted head. The Hylobiina are chiefly recognizable by the long curved claw at the apex of each of the tibiæ, the apex itself being oblique, dilated, and concave, with the corbel closely ciliate on either edge; and the stout or moderately stout rostrum, with the anterior opening of the scrobes almost always visible from above. The gula, except in *Telys*, is transversely strigose. The strongly retractile legs and the powerful tibial claws enable these insects to cling very firmly to the foliage and bark of trees.

In most of the genera the femora are acutely spined and the wings fully developed. *Hilipus* represents *Hylobius** in Tropical America. *Anchonomorpha* and *Rhecas* form a connecting-link with the "Anchonina," the first-mentioned having the first and second ventral segments connate at the middle, and the latter having the elytra soldered together.

HILIPUS.

Heilipus, Germar, Ins. Spec. Nov. p. 399 (1824); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 457.

Hilipus, Gemminger & Harold, Cat. Col. viii. p. 2425.

Hilipus, as here restricted, still includes a vast number of species, and in this respect must far outnumber *Otiorrhynchus*, one of the most numerous represented genera of the Rhynchophora. It might be further subdivided, as noted by Lacordaire, by the exclusion of the forms having the inner apical angle of the tibiæ mucronate † (our Section II.); but as this would remove more than half the species from the genus, and as it is in some cases a peculiarity of the female only, I do not think it advisable to adopt this course. The insects here referred to *Hilipus* have the scrobes formed to receive the scape only of the antenna; the seventh joint of the funiculus not forming part of the club; the eyes large and more or less approximating above; the scutellum moderately large; the femora clavate and acutely dentate; and the tibiæ armed with a long claw at the apex, this (in the species of Section II.) being sometimes differently placed

* In the Sallé collection there is a mutilated specimen of *Hylobius pales*, Herbst (= *assimilis*, Boh.), labelled as from "Toxpam, Mexico," but there must be some mistake about the locality.

† To avoid confusion the term "mucronate" is here applied only to the smaller tooth at the inner apical angle of the tibiæ, the larger, apical, one being called the "claw."