

in the two sexes. In *Hilipus* and the allied genera the tibiæ are furnished with two matted, long, spine-like tufts of hair near the inner apical angle, these projecting forwards on either side of the claw. The males are usually distinguishable by the shorter and more rugose rostrum, and often by a longitudinal depression on the first ventral segment, or two tufts of matted piliform scales at its apex, as well as by the different position of the tibial claw in some cases. Various modifications of structure are to be found in *H. securiger* (a peculiarly formed antennal club in the ♂), *H. appendiculatus* (the claw of the posterior tibia replaced by a spoon-shaped process in the ♂), *H. strigipectus* (a dense brush of long hairs on the first and second joints of the anterior tarsi in the ♂), *H. empiricus*, *H. penicillatus*, &c.

The genus is characteristic of the forest-regions of Tropical America, the various species attacking the branches of fallen trees, by beating which very many forms were obtained by myself in Guatemala and the State of Panama.

The species occurring within our limits may be grouped as follows:—

- I. Tibiæ not mucronate, the claw in both sexes forming a continuation of the inner apical angle [HILIPUS, s. str.]
 - a. Scrobes not confluent at the base of the rostrum beneath.
 - a'. Elytra seriate-punctate Species 1–25.
 - b'. Elytra irregularly foveolate Species 26, 27.
 - c'. Elytra simply granulate Species 28, 29.
 - b. Scrobes confluent at the base of the rostrum beneath Species 30.
- II. Tibiæ more or less distinctly mucronate at the inner apical angle (at least in the ♀), the claw arising from about the middle of the apical margin, sometimes from nearer the inner or the outer angle in the ♂.
 - c. First ventral suture straight, or simply sinuate in the middle, the first segment sometimes subangularly produced (*H. angulosus*).
 - d'. Eyes large and contiguous above.
 - a''. Antennal club securiform in the ♂, ovate in the ♀ Species 31.
 - b''. Antennal club ovate in both sexes Species 32–37.
 - e'. Eyes smaller and more or less separated above.
 - c''. Prothorax and elytral interstices coarsely tuberculate Species 38–40.
 - d''. Prothorax and elytral interstices granulate or smooth.
 - a'''. Fifth ventral segment without longitudinal median sulcus.
 - a⁴. Hind tibiæ with a flattened spoon-shaped process at the apex in the ♂ Species 41.
 - b⁴. Hind tibiæ with a claw at the apex in the two sexes.
 - a⁵. Prothorax and elytra with velvety-black patches Species 42, 43.
 - b⁵. Elytra, at most, with velvety-black patches Species 44–75.
 - b'''. Fifth ventral segment with a longitudinal median sulcus in both sexes Species 76.
 - d. First ventral suture bisinuate, the first segment being broadly produced in the middle in both sexes Species 77.