

Cholus cinctus (p. 299).

To the localities given, add:—COSTA RICA, Azahar de Cartago, Carrillo (*Underwood*).

18 (A). **Cholus pittieri**, sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 26, 26 a, ♂.)

Elongate-rhomboidal, flattened above, black; the head, prothorax, and elytra with a continuous, depressed, submarginal vitta densely clothed with whitish scales, the under surface with three very broad whitish stripes, the central one reaching the apex of the first ventral segment, the legs clothed with a few narrow whitish scales. Head finely punctate, the eyes very large; rostrum moderately stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, carinate and rugulose punctate at the base, becoming much smoother towards the apex, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides posteriorly and rapidly narrowing forwards, the base very deeply bisinuate; the surface granulate. Scutellum longer than broad. Elytra elongate-cordate, not wider than the prothorax; seriate-granulate and indistinctly seriate-punctate on the disc, the punctures deep, transverse, and regularly arranged at the sides. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. First ventral segment broadly flattened down the middle. Legs elongate, the femora each with a long narrow tooth.

Length $17\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $7\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. COSTA RICA, Zeut, Atlantic slope, 20 metres (*Pittier*).

One specimen. More elongate than *C. circumnotatus* and *C. cinctus*, and much narrower than the latter; the prothorax arcuately dilated at the sides posteriorly and deeply bisinuate at the base, the under surface with three very broad, dense, whitish stripes, the metasternum and ventral segments without bare spots or granules at the sides, the outer portion of the elytra with regular rows of transverse punctures. The whitish scales cover the whole of the under surface, with the exception of the smooth space along the middle of the abdomen, which is continued forwards on each side in a line with the coxæ. The spaces between the granules of the upper surface are coated with a brownish exudation. *Cholus jocosus*, Heller, from Colombia, is a nearly ally of *C. pittieri*.

20 (A). **Cholus bipertitus** (p. 300). (Tab. XXXV. fig. 27, ♂.)

Cholus bipertitus, Heller, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1906, p. 21¹.

Hab. COSTA RICA, San Carlos (*Mus. Dresden*¹), Carrillo, Azahar de Cartago (*Underwood*).

This insect is a form of *C. inæqualis**, from Chiriqui, from which it differs in having a transverse white line, or a row of small white spots, on the elytra at about one-third from the base, and the elytra themselves broadly flattened thence to the apex. We have received three specimens of it (including ♂ and ♀), agreeing with the type communicated by Dr. Heller.

Cholus foveolatus (p. 301).

To the Costa Rican localities given, add:—Escazu (*Underwood*).

Another specimen of this species is now to hand, differing from the two described in having the squamigerous depressions on the prothorax and elytra larger and more irregular, the seriate punctures on the latter visible between them.

* In the general remarks on *C. inæqualis* (antea, p. 300) for "mesonotum" read "mesosternum."