

2. **Nanus hispidus**, sp. n. (Tab. I. figg. 6, 6 a, ♂; 7, ♀.)

Elongate, depressed, moderately shining, the rostrum opaque in the ♂, black or piceous, the shoulders or basal portion of the elytra, antennæ, tarsi, and base of the femora more or less rufescent; very finely and sparsely pubescent, the prothorax and elytra also somewhat thickly clothed with decumbent, ochreous setæ, those on the elytra uniseriately arranged down each interstice, the under surface with an extremely fine sericeous pubescence. Head densely, minutely punctate; rostrum (♂) usually as long as or longer than the head and prothorax, almost straight, parallel-sided to near the tip, and densely strigoso-punctate, (♀) slender, arcuate, not longer than the prothorax, shining, and almost smooth. Prothorax broader than long, somewhat rounded at the sides, abruptly constricted in front, broadly depressed down the middle of the disc; densely, shallowly punctate, the narrow interspaces alutaceous. Elytra elongate, much wider than the prothorax, punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex, densely, minutely punctate, and each with a row of larger, asperate, setigerous impressions. Beneath very densely, minutely punctate. Metasternum deeply sulcate down the middle for the apical two-thirds of its length. Legs elongate; femora in both sexes strongly clavate and very sharply dentate.

Length 3-4½, breadth 1-1⅔ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Tolé (*Champion*).

Numerous examples, males predominating, the latter varying greatly in size and in the length of the rostrum. Immature examples are entirely ferruginous. This species is separable at once from *N. uniformis* by its setose elytra.

HOPLORRHINOIDES, gen. nov.

Rostrum elongate, slender, widened at the tip, dissimilarly formed in the two sexes—(♂) feebly curved, flattened, punctured, and carinate, (♀) shorter, much more slender, and almost smooth,—the scrobes lateral, broad and deep in the ♂, reaching the eyes, the antennæ inserted at or beyond the middle in ♂ and at about the basal third or fourth in ♀; eyes very large, lateral, coarsely faceted; mandibles prominent, curved, sharply dentate within; antennæ slender, the funiculus 7-jointed, the joints obconic and decreasing in length, the club pointed, annulate, and with a long, shining, conical basal joint; prothorax suboval, truncate and sinuately margined at the base; scutellum flattened, moderately large; elytra elongate, not or very slightly wider than the prothorax, produced at the tip; anterior and intermediate coxæ exerted, each separated by at least one-half their own width; first ventral suture sinuate, the others straight; legs elongate; femora clavate and towards the apex sharply dentate, the anterior pair stout at the base; tibiæ rounded and unarmed at the outer apical angle; tarsi pilose beneath, the third joint strongly bilobed, the anterior pair dilated and with long projecting hairs in the ♂, the claws long and divergent; body elongate, subcylindrical, coriaceous, very finely pubescent, testaceous.

Type, *H. attaleæ*.

The two immature-looking insects belonging to this genus are nearly related to *Hoplorrhinus*, from which they differ in their somewhat widely separated anterior and intermediate coxæ, the more feebly pedunculate femora, and the deep, laterally-placed rostral scrobes of the male, the anterior tarsi, too, being dilated and very hairy in this sex. *Sphæracus*, Faust, from Brazil, seems to approach *Hoplorrhinoides* in many of its characters.

1. **Hoplorrhinoides attaleæ**, sp. n. (Tab. I. figg. 8, 8 a, ♂; 9, ♀.)

Elongate, opaque, pale testaceous, the eyes black, the rostrum piceous or ferruginous, the anterior knees and scutellum black in one specimen; the pubescence sparse, pallid, and inconspicuous. Head shallowly foveate between the eyes; rostrum (♂) a little longer than the head and prothorax, flattened, with the