

molari, dextra dentibus duobus tenacibus denteque molari mediocri, hoc a dente tenace vicino sæpius parum disjuncto.

Long. 14-18 millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*Flohr*), Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, El Tumbador, Cerro Zunil, San Lucas 6500 feet, Volcan de Fuego 6400 feet, Capetillo, San Gerónimo, Purula, Sabo, (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba, Tolé (*Champion*).

Var. α .

Major; mandibula sinistra haud crassa, dentibus duobus tenacibus denteque molari valde elongato, perparum prominulo; dextra dentibus duobus tenacibus denteque molari valde prominulo, a dentibus tenacibus intervallo longe et profunde disjuncto.

Long. 20 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Sinaloa (*H. Edwards*).

Var. β .

Major; mandibula sinistra dentibus tribus tenacibus, absque dente molari, dextra dentibus duobus tenacibus denteque molari mediocri, hoc a dente tenace vicino parum disjuncto.

Long. 22 millim.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*van Patten*).

Var. γ .

Vertice in medio anterieus punctis duobus approximatis impresso.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*Champion*).

This insect, like *L. molossus*, is placed in collections as *L. scoriaceus*. The larger developments of *L. edax* can be distinguished by a glance at the slender basal portion of the left mandible; the right mandible moreover appears at first to have only one angular tooth instead of two, but as the molar mass has an upper angular portion more or less detached from its basal part, I have preferred to call this an angular tooth but little separated from the molar tooth.

The small developments of *L. edax* are difficult to distinguish in a perfectly satisfactory manner from the imperfectly developed examples of *L. molossus*: the left mandible not only becomes shorter, but its basal portion becomes thicker, so that a molar tooth or mass evidently exists. In the small developments of *L. edax* this molar mass has a large longitudinal and a slight transverse extension, while in the small developments of *L. molossus* the reverse is the case.

There are some peculiar aberrant forms of which I have not seen sufficient examples to justify me in treating them as distinct, and which I therefore place at present as varieties.

Of the vars. α and γ I have seen only two examples of each; of var. β only one specimen. There exist also variations in other points that appear to me of minor importance, such as the extent of the sculpture on the ventral segments and the form of the erect tooth or horn of the left mandible; this latter not very rarely has the hind