

opportunity of examining any specimens from south of the Isthmus of Panama, so that I am not quite sure that our insect is really that intended by Boheman. Kirsch's description of the anterior tibia of *C. bivittatus* does not apply to our specimens.

Group BELOPHERINA.

Lacordaire distinguished this group from the Arrhenodina (Arrhenodides, Lac.) solely on account of the longer, more filiform antennæ. It will not be possible to maintain the group unless other characters shall be discovered.

RHAPHIRHYNCHUS.

Rhaphirhynchus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. v. p. 504 (1840).

Raphirhynchus, Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 436.

Rhaphidorrhynchus, Gemminger and Harold, Cat. Col. ix. p. 2711.

This genus has recently been revised by Dr. Senna, who considers it to consist of fifteen species found in South and Central America.

It is doubtful whether the genus can be satisfactorily distinguished from the Antillean *Belophorus*: the character chiefly relied on by Schönherr was the absence of apical dilatation of the sides of the tip of the rostrum of the male; this, however, is exhibited in a rudimentary form by certain *Rhaphirhynchi*—e. g. *R. auricollis* and *R. linearis*—becomes quite well-marked in *R. severini*, and in *R. principalis* is conspicuous.

The *Rhaphirhynchi* seem to be rarely met with in any numbers, and the species are difficult to distinguish. I have before me representatives of nineteen species, and if Dr. Senna's localities may be relied on—which is not clear in certain cases, they being taken from old records—several other South-American species occur in our region. In the arrangement of the species I have followed, on the whole, the system of Dr. Senna; I find it impossible to make a dichotomous table that would be satisfactory, the males of some of our species being unknown to me. The characters to be looked at are, in the first place, the sculpture of the elytra, and whether the male has a projecting process on the underside of the first joint of the antenna or not. The length and width of the head are also of great importance, and the yellow marks on the elytra, though differing from species to species, do not, apparently, vary much in the same species.

1. *Rhaphirhynchus sexvittatus*.

Rhaphidorrhynchus sexvittatus, Senna, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1894, p. 596¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Santecomapan (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Yzabal (*Sallé*), Chacoj (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Chiriqui¹.

This is a remarkable and very rare species; judging from the few examples we have