

from the apex to halfway to the base, while the fourth is yellow from the base to halfway to the apex, so that the two yellow lines form a short overlap or splice on the middle; the ninth interstice is yellow nearly the whole length. The under surface is piceous-brassy; the only punctures on the under surface of the head are two just in front of the basal impression, and even these are quite wanting in the smaller of the two individuals.

### 10. *Rhaphirhynchus longimanus*.

*Brentus longimanus*, Lund, Skrivt. Naturhist. Selsk. v. 2, p. 86 (1802)<sup>1</sup>; Fabr. Syst. Eleuth. ii. p. 553<sup>2</sup>.

*Rhaphidorrhynchus longimanus*, Senna, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1894, p. 603<sup>3</sup>.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA<sup>3</sup>.—SOUTH AMERICA<sup>1 2 3</sup>.

We have not received a specimen of this South-American species in any of the collections amassed by our editors for the purpose of this work, and I do not know on what authority Dr. Senna<sup>3</sup> quotes Guatemala as amongst its localities.

### 11. *Rhaphirhynchus mexicanus*.

*Rhaphidorrhynchus mexicanus*, Senna, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1894, p. 608<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup>, Toxpam (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Yzabal (*Sallé*).

The male varies greatly in size. It and the female have foveolar punctures on the under surface of the metasternum. The large male has also some asperities, which are not seen in the small one. Eight specimens.

### 12. *Rhaphirhynchus panamensis*.

*Rhaphidorrhynchus panamensis*, Senna, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1894, p. 609<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA<sup>1</sup>, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet, Caldera, Tolé (*Champion*).

This is the only species of the genus of which we have received a good series. It varies a good deal in size, in the colour of the antennæ (which, however, are never quite black), in the length of the spines at the tip of the elytra, and in the polish of the thorax. The yellow marks and the punctuation of the elytra are more constant. The amount of asperities on the basal joints of the antennæ is very inconstant. Only the female was known to Dr. Senna. The male-distinctions are less conspicuous than in most of the other species: the basal joint of the antennæ is simple, and the prosternum has no granulation; the foveolar punctures on the under surface are variable in number, but are apparently never entirely absent from the anterior part of the metarostrum.

Forty-seven specimens.