

#### 4. *Brenthus anchorago*.

*Curculio anchorago*, Linn. Syst. Nat. 10th edit. i. p. 383<sup>1</sup>.

*Brenthus anchorago*, Schönh. Gen. Curc. i. p. 343<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango (*Forrer*), Vera Cruz, Toxpam, San Andres Tuxtla (*Sallé*), Cordova (*Sallé*, *Höge*), Bobo, Almolonga, Las Vigas (*Höge*), Jalapa (*Morrison*), Atoyac, Acapulco (*H. H. Smith*), Mochitlan in Guerrero (*Baron*), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize, R. Hondo, R. Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Panzos, Telemán, Chacoj, San Juan, Lanquin, Cahabon, Coban, and Cubilguitz in Vera Paz, El Tumbador, El Reposo, Las Mercedes, San Isidro, Volcan de Atitlan, Pantaleon (*Champion*); SALVADOR, Portesuelo (*Sallé*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui up to 4000 feet, Tolé (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA to Brazil<sup>2</sup>.

We have received a very large series consisting of some hundreds of examples of this species. The variation in length is enormous, and is perhaps not equalled in the case of any other species of Coleoptera, small males being only 10 or 11 millim. long, while large examples of the same sex attain 52 millim. In other respects the species in our region varies but little; the external yellow stripe of the elytra is usually elongate, and the punctuation of the elytra is usually less obsolete than it is in Brazilian examples. None of the specimens of our large series are marked with red. More important distinctions from Brazilian examples exist, inasmuch as in the Central-American specimens the channel on the under surface of the rostrum of the male is more definite and more prolonged anteriorly, extending as far as the pterygia; in the female the antennæ are usually inserted further from the eyes than in Brazilian examples. The apices of the elytra are separated in our specimens by a wider chink, and they rarely exhibit any trace of the dentation seen in Brazilian individuals.

In this species the thoracic channel is always confined to the posterior half, a character of special importance for the discrimination of the female.

In the specimens from the central and northern portions of our region the outer yellow stripe always extends to the shoulder, but from Costa Rica southwards individuals may be found in which the stripe is abbreviated like it is in South-American examples.

*Brenthus lucanus*, Horn, from Lower California, is almost certainly *B. anchorago*.

#### 5. *Brenthus mexicanus*.

*Brenthus mexicanus*, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. v. p. 532<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup>, Puebla, Izucar, Vera Cruz, Playa Vicente, Cosamaloapam (*Sallé*), Cordova, Almolonga, Tapachula (*Höge*), Cuernavaca in Morelos, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Hondo, R. Sarstoon, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Panzos, Chacoj, San Juan, Cubilguitz,