

## XII. STENOCERUS.

*Anthribus*, Germar (nec Fabricius, 1792), Ins. Spec. Nov. p. 174 (1824).

*Stenocerus*, Schoenherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 39 (1826) (type: *fulvitarsis*) ; Jekel, Ins. Saund. i. p. 100 (1855) ; Lacord. Gen. Col. vii. p. 523 (1866) ; Gemm. & Harold, Cat. Col. ix. p. 2730 (1872) (partim).

*Range*: South and Central America.

♂ ♀. Rostrum flat, rather thin, more or less gradually dilated apically. Antennal groove subventral, covered, oblong, about midway between eye and base of mandible, generally somewhat nearer the latter. Under lip broadly bilobate, not divided down to the insertion of the labial palpus. Eye lateral, slightly oblique, elliptical. Antenna thin, club loose, flat, segments 10 and 11 thin at base as if shortly stalked, all segments with long bristles; segment 3 longer than 1+2 and than 4, 8 the shortest, 9 and 10 truncate, cordiform, 11 elongate-elliptical, subacuminate. Pronotum conical, widest just before the base at the curve of the carina; the latter flexed forward at sides, approaching base in middle. Elytra about half as long again as broad, or less.

As pointed out by Lacordaire, the division of *Stenocerus* into groups according to differences in the shape of the prothorax and elytra, as attempted by Jekel (*l. c.*), cannot be relied upon, and he calls attention to the diversity in the development of the mesosternal process. The shape of this process, coupled with distinctions in the rostrum, sufficiently distinguishes the members of this genus. The characters, too, upon which Jekel based the majority of his species are unstable. Fortunately the types of his *Stenoceri*, with the exception of *blanchardi*, are preserved in the British Museum, so that I have been able to compare them.

As we do not know *nigrotessellatus*, Blanch. (1843), and *blanchardi*, Jekel (1855), they are not included in the following key.

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| a. Rostrum with conspicuous mesial carina . . . . .  | b.   |
| Rostrum without mesial carina, mesially impressed . . . . .  | d.   |
| b. Intracoxal lamella of prosternum projecting beyond coxæ, not notched between coxæ; mesosternal process higher than coxæ, concave in front, rounded at apex, with the anterior margin entire or feebly sinuate . . . . . | c.   |
| Intracoxal lamella of prosternum not notched between coxæ, not projecting beyond them; mesosternal process twice as broad as high, vertical, not concave in front . . . . .  | [ <i>paraguayensis</i> , Jord. (1895); Paraguay.]    |
| Intracoxal lamella of prosternum not projecting beyond hinder side of coxæ, notched between them; mesosternal process not higher than coxæ, concave from base to apex, therefore appearing bituberculate . . . . .         | Species No. 2.                                       |
| c. Mesosternal process entire at apex; pronotum black, with or without large luteous area from base forward . . . . .  | Species No. 1.                                       |
| Mesosternal process feebly sinuate at apex; prothorax brownish-black, spotted with velvety-black . . . . .   | [ <i>fulvitarsis</i> , Germ. (1824); South America.] |