

- d. Central area of pronotum and a round sutural patch on elytra velvety-black,
sharply defined [sigillatus, sp. n.; Brazil.]
No such black marking e.
- e. Rostrum with a fine mesial raised line within the impression Species No. 3.
Rostrum without that line; ♂ with small mesial tubercles on abdomen.
[varipes, Fähr. (1839); Brazil.]
Rostrum without that line; ♂ without abdominal tubercles.
[angulicollis, Jekel (1855); Colombia.]

Jekel's *Stenocerus amazonæ*, *brunnescens*, *longulus*, *mexicanus*, *migratorius*, and *tessellatus* are all the same species; his *testudo* is the same as Erichson's *velatus*, and his *verticalis* the same as Fähræus's *varipes*. Erichson's *aspis* and Reed's *vidali* are doubtless species of *Dinocentrus*. Motschoulsky's *variegatus* is the Central-American form of *longulus*, the name *variegatus* sinking as a synonym of *mexicanus*. Montrouzier's *macrophthalmus* is a *Litocerus*, and his *quadrituberculatus* a *Hylopemon* (*quadrituberculatus* standing in the Munich Catalogue, p. 2730, under *Stenocerus* and *Hylopemon*).

1. *Stenocerus velatus*.

Stenocerus velatus, Erichson, Wieg. Arch. Naturg. xiii. 1, p. 125. n. 1 (1847).

There are apparently two geographical forms of this insect, one from South America (*velatus*=*testudo*, Jekel, Ins. Saund. i. p. 104), the other from Panama:—

Subsp. *nigritarsis*.

Stenocerus testudo, ab. *nigritarsis*, Jordan, Stett. ent. Zeit. lvi. p. 166 (1895)¹.

♀. Pronotum and tarsi black.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Mus. Tring*, ex *Staudinger & Bang-Haas*).

Only one example (♀) of this form is known, which I originally described as an individual aberration, but which I now take to be a representative of a melanic race peculiar to (the southern states of) Central America, considering that the Central-American specimens of the next species show also some melanism in the tarsi.

2. *Stenocerus longulus*.

Stenocerus longulus, Jekel, Ins. Saund. i. p. 106 (1855)¹.

Hab. SOUTH AMERICA¹.

Very variable in size, shape, and colour. In the ♂ the anal ventral segment is convex; in the ♀ it is somewhat impressed, bearing a tuft in front of the impression. What I consider to be individual varieties of *S. longulus* have been described by Jekel as representing five distinct species. The differential characters given by Jekel do not hold good, nor have I been able to find new distinctions. In some specimens the lateral carina of the prothorax is more strongly angulate than in others (side view), and in some males with this character the second abdominal segment bears a small mesial apical rounded tubercle or swelling. The mesosternal process may be strongly or rather feebly bituberculate. The elytra may be comparatively short, resembling those of *S. fulvipes*, or more slender. All such distinctions are inconstant and occur in a greater or less degree of development according to individuals. However, the Central-American specimens are, on the whole, slightly different from those from South America. The mesial carina of the rostrum is generally nearly effaced at the base of the rostrum and does not extend beyond the eyes on