

Subfam. *CALANDRINÆ*.

Since the issue of the seventh volume of Lacordaire's 'Genera des Coléoptères' (1866) but little work has been done at exotic Calandrids beyond Chevrolat's attempted revision of them, published in part in 1882, and completed, posthumously, by Jekel and Sallé, in 1885. Horn and Leconte, however, in 1873-76, eliminated from the old genus *Sphenophorus* a few forms from the Southern United States (one certainly introduced from warmer climes), under the names *Cactophagus*, *Metamasius*, and *Rhodobænus*; and though these authors placed only one or two species in each of the above-mentioned genera, the latter are now known to include most of the spotted or maculate Tropical American Sphenophorina, *Sphenophorus*, sensu stricto, becoming less numerous southward. The species in many cases, owing to their greasy nature and their extremely variable colour, are often very difficult to determine till they are thoroughly cleaned and the sexual characters studied. The males in certain members of the genera *Cactophagus* and *Metamasius* have either the rostrum sulcate and crenate beneath, or the anterior or posterior tibiæ strongly ciliate, or the posterior tibiæ penicillate, &c.; and the females (especially in *Rhodobænus*) often have a dentiform prominence on the peduncle of the submentum in front. In *Homalostylus* the antennal scape is broad and flattened in one or both sexes.

The subfamily Calandrinæ is very largely represented in the tropics of both the Old and the New World.

Group **RHYNCHOPHORINA.**

Rhynchophorides, Lacordaire.

DYNAMIS.

Dynamis, Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1882, p. 563.

Chevrolat includes four Tropical American species under this genus, the type of which will be *Calandra borassi*, F.*. These insects have the median lobe of the prothorax more produced than in *Rhynchophorus*, thus shortening the scutellum, which is also much less extended behind and comparatively small and narrow; the rostrum thick and compressed to the tip, which is dilated, and the crest of erect hairs is wanting in the male.

* *D. (Rhynchophorus) politus*, Gyll., described from the female sex only, may prove to be wrongly placed in *Dynamis*. Amongst a series of twenty *Rhynchophori* before me from St. Vincent, W.I., two are *R. palmarum* (♀), and the rest (♂ ♀) are extremely like that species, except that they have the upper surface shining (instead of velvety and opaque); these latter may belong to Gyllenhal's species, which is described as having the rostrum attenuate and not reflexed at the apex, and the surface shining. There are similar specimens from Trinidad and Cayenne mixed with the series of *R. palmarum* in the British Museum.