

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA, San Carlos (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*); PANAMA (*coll. Pascoe*).—COLOMBIA, Buenaventura (*Rosenberg*); ? PERU.

Numerous examples of this insect have been obtained from Chontales, and it differs constantly from *M. bracteolatus* as stated above, the rostrum in the latter being conspicuously raised or carinate down the middle towards the base in both sexes. The allied *M. rugicollis* and *M. cylindraceus* (Boh.) are described as having the rostrum unstricted at the base, and *M. cœlomerus*, Chevr., sulcate elytra and nigro-pilose tibiæ.

YUCCABORUS.

Yuccaborus, Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 331 (1876); Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 687 (1892).

This genus, the type of which is *Rhina frontalis*, Lec., is very nearly related to the S.-American *Harpacterus*, Schönh., but differs from it in having the eyes widely separated above, the prothorax truncate at the base, and the scutellum unimpressed. In *Y. lentiginosus*, Casey, the elytra are asymmetrically maculate, much as in *H. quadrisignatus*, Boh.*, except that the whitish spots in the latter are condensed into larger patches below the base and towards the apex.

The four described species are from the Southern United States or Mexico; the type was found under the bark of *Yucca* in the Mojave Desert.

The larva has been figured by Wickham [Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 123, t. 5. fig. 123 (1896)].

1. *Yuccaborus lentiginosus*. (Tab. VIII. figg. 19, 19 a, ♂.)

Yuccaborus lentiginosus, Casey, Canad. Ent. xxxvi. p. 323 (1904)¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Brownsville in Texas¹.—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Sallé*).

There is a single (♂) example of a *Yuccaborus* from Orizaba in the Sallé collection that I am unable to separate from the series of *Y. lentiginosus* (♂ ♀) sent us by Mr. Wickham. The rostrum is shorter and still more strongly asperate, the prothorax has a broader polished space on the middle of the disc, the irregularly-distributed whitish rounded spots surrounding the interstitial punctures on the elytra are a little more scattered, and the first ventral segment is more feebly excavate, than in the male of the Texan insect; but these differences are individual rather than specific.

* To judge from the supposed type of *H. ebeninus*, Boh., in the Sommer collection, it is probable that it will prove to be a discoloured greasy example of *H. quadrisignatus*. An allied undescribed form occurs in Ecuador.