

2. *Yuccaborus sharpi*.

Yuccaborus sharpi, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 688¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Guerrero (*Baron*¹).

Unknown to me. The species was described from a single specimen, and it is said to differ from *Y. frontalis* in its stouter form, more polished integuments, less prominent humeri, &c. The immaculate elytra separate it from *Y. lentiginosus*.

RHINA.

Rhina, Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins. iii. p. 198 (1802); Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iv. p. 790; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 316.

The American and African species of this genus are very closely allied, and all of them vary enormously in size, much as in certain genera of Brentidæ. The males, as is well known, have a dense brush of fulvous hairs on the rostrum and the anterior legs more or less elongated. *R. barbirostris* is replaced in the Antilles by *R. scrutator* (Oliv.)^{*}, which has the anterior tibiæ ciliate in the male as in the African *R. nigra* †.

1. *Rhina barbirostris*. (Tab. VIII. figg. 20 ♂, 21 ♀, rostrum.)

Curculio barbirostris, Oliv. Ent. v. no. 83, p. 232, t. 4. figg. 37, a, b¹.

Rhina barbirostris, Latr. Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins. xi. p. 102²; Fähr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 792³.

Rhina ebriosa, Fähr. loc. cit. p. 791⁴.

Rhina costalis, Fähr. loc. cit. p. 793⁵.

Rhina affaber, Fähr. loc. cit. p. 794⁶.

Length (excl. rostr.) 13–40, breadth 4–12 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO^{4 6} (*Flohr*), Playa Vicente (*Sallé*), Actopan, Jalapa (*Höge*); BRITISH HONDURAS (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Panzos, El Reposo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Matagalpa (*Richardson*); PANAMA (*coll. Fry*), Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*). —SOUTH AMERICA to Brazil^{1 3 5}, Trinidad.

A common insect in the warmer parts of Central America, but apparently local, to judge from the limited number of localities whence specimens have been obtained. It is extremely variable in size ‡, and in the corresponding development of the rostrum, antennæ, and legs in the males. Examples of the same size from Mexico and Brazil agree perfectly *inter se*, and there is no reason whatever for separating the large Mexican examples (*R. ebriosa*) from those from Brazil. *R. affaber* (as already noted by Chevrolat §) and *R. costalis* are small forms of the same species. It is unnecessary to give the full synonymy here, for which Schönherr's work³ must be consulted.

* We have a pair of this species from the Flohr duplicates labelled as from "Mexico," but there must have been some mistake in labelling.

† I am unable to detect any difference between *R. afzelii*, Fähr., and *R. nigra* (Drury), when specimens of the same size are compared.

‡ Cf. Blandford, Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1894, p. xviii.

§ Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1885, p. 112.