

1. *Romaleum atomarium*.

Cerambyx atomarius, Drury, Ill. i. p. 93, pl. 41. f. 6, et ii. index.

Cerambyx pulverulentus, De Geer, Ins. v. p. 118, pl. 14. f. 12.

Stenocorus marylandicus, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 179.

Callidium marylandicum, Oliv. Ent. iv. no. 70, p. 6, pl. 1. f. 5.

Enaphalodes simplicicollis, Haldem. Proc. Ac. Phil. iii. p. 151 (var.).

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Southern United States.—MEXICO, Paso del Macho (*Höge*).

One specimen only has been sent home by Höge. It presents all the characters of Texan examples, except being much more slender and showing a feebler development of the antenniferous tubercles (the angles of which are not pointed) and of the antennal spines. It is impossible from a single example to decide whether these are only individual peculiarities or characters of a distinct local form or species.

ELAPHIDION.

Elaphidion, Serv. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1834, p. 66; Lacord. Gen. Col. viii. p. 300.

Lacordaire restricted the old genus *Elaphidion* to the limited number of species in which the pro- and mesosterna have their opposing faces vertical or nearly so, and the posterior femora spined, instituting a genus *Hypermallus* for the remainder. The separation has not proved satisfactory; and Dr. Leconte, in his important work on the North-American Longicornia (Smithson. Miscell. Coll. part ii. 1873), has recombined *Hypermallus* with the more typical forms. We here retain the genera as characterized by the author of the 'Genera.' *Elaphidion* in its restricted sense contains four or five species, peculiar to the West Indies and North and Central America.

1. *Elaphidion bidens*.¹

Stenocorus bidens, Fab. Mant. Ins. i. p. 143.

Elaphidion bidens, White, Cat. Col. Long. B. M. i. p. 100¹.

Hab. WEST INDIES.—HONDURAS¹.

2. *Elaphidion irroratum*.

Cerambyx irroratus, Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 12, i. 2, p. 633; Oliv. Entom. iv. no. 67, p. 45, t. 12. f. 163.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA.—MEXICO; NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*).—WEST INDIES.

3. *Elaphidion coronatum*. (Tab. III. fig. 12.)

Elaphidion coronatum, White, Cat. Col. Long. B. M. i. p. 100¹.

Hab. GUATEMALA, HONDURAS¹; NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*).

Differs from the typical species in wanting the long apical spine to the four posterior femora. The femora also are more clavate.