

The Other Sex of *Metamasius spurius* and Extensions of Range of the Genus (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

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On a recent visit (1968) to the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, I found among some unidentified weevils of the subfamily Rhynchophorinae a male and a female of a species (*Metamasius spurius* Vaurie, 1967, p. 218) known previously from a single male in the Zoologisches Museum, Berlin. This pair was collected in 1893 by M. de Mathan at La Chima, Ecuador, which is not far from the type locality, Balzapamba. The specimens are the same size as the type (12mm.), and have the same large, embossed, red-orange spots on the elytra. They are in perfect condition, in contrast to the type in which the pronotum, due to some mechanical injury, is pushed in at its apex. The female differs from the male only by having the antennae inserted somewhat closer to the eye, the prosternum between the coxae flat, not tumid, and the metasternum at the center only slightly, not deeply, concave. Through the courtesy of the Paris museum, the female is now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

Below are recorded some extensions of range based on specimens examined from the following collections: C. Bordon, Caracas (Venez.); E. L. Sleeper, Long Beach, California (ELS); J. D. Glaser, Baltimore, Maryland (JDG); Field Museum, Chicago (FM); Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN); Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge (MCZ); and University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (UM).

SPECIES GROUP I

Metamasius basilaris Vaurie. The range is extended farther northeast in South America by a female (MCZ) from Cayenne, French Guiana, the former range being from northern Argentina to Brazil in the east and to Colombia in the west.

M. cerasinus Vaurie. This species from Panama and northern South America occurs as far south as Beni Province, Bolivia, according to a female (FM) collected by Borys Malkin in July, 1960, at a Chacobo Indian village on the Rio Benecito.

M. ciliatus Champion. Formerly known from Mexico only, this species has been found in Guatemala (MCZ).

M. hemipterus carbonarius Chevrolat. The most northern record was from the state of Colima, Mexico, at about 20° lat., but I have now seen a female (ELS) from San Blas, Nayarit, at 21° 31', collected December, 1962, by A. Hardy.

M. h. hemipterus Linnaeus and *M. h. sericeus* Olivier. In 14 specimens (Venez.) from six localities in the vicinity of Caracas and Lake Maracaibo—an area of supposed intergradation of these two subspecies—the coloring is pheno—

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typically *h. hemipterus*. Two of eight specimens from Caucagua show how variable the pattern of this species can be, as the left elytron is striped with red as in nominate *hemipterus*, but the right elytron is entirely black as in *M. hemipterus carbonarius* Chevrolat.

M. maurus Gyllenhal. The most southern record for this species is from Grenada (JDG) in the Lesser Antilles, the former range being from St. Vincent north to Guadeloupe.

M. quadrilineatus Champion. A more southern locality for this species is Mt. Camp, west of San Pedro Sula, Honduras, represented by a female (FM), collected in May, 1923, by Schmidt; the species was known from El Salvador north to southern Mexico.

SPECIES GROUP III

M. fahraei Gyllenhal. Some specimens of this species from the isthmus of Tehuantepec (Mathias Romero, Salina Cruz, and Tehuantepec), Mexico, have very large elytral foveae, and are referred to the subspecies *striatoforatus*, which is generally black, but I have now seen two which have red bands as in nominate *fahraei* (MCZ), also from the isthmus, but without exact locality.

M. limulus Vaurie. A female (MCZ) of this Ecuadorean (Vaurie, 1968) and Brazilian species extends the range to the northeast to Cayenne.

M. saguinolentus Olivier. The range of this species from southern Mexico to Colombia is now extended farther south to La Chima, Ecuador, according to a male and female (MNHN) from that locality.

M. spinolae validus LeConte. This subspecies of Sinaloa and Baja California, Mexico, and California is found as far north as San Francisco (UM).

LITERATURE CITED

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A New Species of Telegeusidae (Leng) from Panama (Coleoptera: Cantharoidea)¹

by

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The genus *Telegeusis* Horn is one of two genera belonging to the family Telegeusidae. Characters common to the members of the family Telegeusidae indicate that their affinities are with other groups in the superfamily Canthar-

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