

Several dead males found in the lake may have been left over from previous rains and flights.

The female figured was photographed alive in the laboratory. The two females are very similar to each other, ca. 13.5 mm long from the front of the head, behind the mandibles, to the tips of the elytra. The wings of these females are approximately 8.0 mm long and the elytra 9.5. The wings are obviously smaller than those of the male, because the hind margins don't quite reach the midline in repose. The wings of the males are slightly longer than the elytra, and overlap almost to the anterior edge of the opposite wing in repose. The males are quite uniform, varying from ca. 14.0 to 16.5 mm from front of head minus mandibles to tips of elytra.

A New Synonym of *Metamasius anceps* Gyllenhal (Curculionidae, Rhynchophorinae)

PATRICIA VAURIE

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

While looking for other material in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, I came across the type of one of Blanchard's species, *Sphenophorus rubro-tesselatus*, described in 1846 from D'Orbigny's voyage (1846, p. 204). The locality given is the province of Chiquitos, in the state of Santa Cruz, Bolivia, and the type is labeled "Museum Paris Guarayos D'Orbigny, 1834," Guarayos being in Chiquitos, east of the city of Santa Cruz. This specimen is at once recognizable as conspecific with *Metamasius anceps* (Gyllenhal), 1838, new synonymy. There is no mistaking *anceps* as it is the only member of the genus that has the scutellum strongly emarginate (bilobed) in front. *M. bilobus* Hustache is also a synonym (Vaurie, 1966). Gyllenhal, unfortunately, did not stress the scutellum, saying merely that it was "oblongo-triangular," but I have seen his type and the scutellum is distinctly emarginate.

Sphenophorus rubro-tesselatus appears in the Junk catalogue (Csiki, 1936) as a variety of *Calendra* [now *Sphenophorus*] *cincticollis* Gyllenhal, and *anceps* as a synonym, with a question mark, of *Rhodobaenus tredecim-punctatus* Illiger, an entirely different species. The name *anceps* does not appear at all in Blackwelder (1947), probably because the type locality is "America septentrionalis," instead of "australis" or "meridionalis." The species occurs in South America from Colombia south to Bolivia.

LITERATURE CITED

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