

The Asopine Species of the Western Hemisphere

Genus *Alcaeorrhynchus* Bergroth, 1891

Mutyca Stål 1862: 58 (homonym). Type species, *Canthecona grandis* Dallas.

Alcaeorrhynchus Bergroth 1891: 235.

Diagnosis. Rostrum crassate, segment II longest, III shortest, III and IV combined longer than II; bucculae continuous behind. Base of abdomen with broad, flat tubercle (females) or short, terete tubercle (males). Jugal and tylus subequal in length. Profemora with an anteapical spine. Protibiae weakly dilated. Anterolateral prothoracic margins thick, rugose. Humeral angles produced strongly into bifid process. Posterior angles of pronotum each bearing a minute tooth. Frenal margin of scutellum longer than apical part, apex much narrower than corium. Auricle of scent gland obsolescent, ostiolar sulcus continuing into long groove, evaporative area reduced behind to narrow strip near ostiole. Males lacking glandular patches on abdominal venter.

Remarks. Distant (1880-1893) held that *A. phymatophorus* from Florida was a species distinct from *A. grandis* of South America. Torre-Bueno (1939) believed that both species occurred in the United States and separated them on the shape of the abdominal tubercle. In *A. phymatophorus*, the tubercle was terete, whereas in *A. grandis* the tubercle was flat. Actually, this character is sexually dimorphic; the tubercle is flat in females, terete in males. Stål (1870) considered the two species to be synonymous. I have compared specimens from the United States with those from Brazil, and I concur with Stål in that the specimens