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**HELISCUS AND VERRES (COLEOPTERA: PASSALIDAE):
NEW SPECIES RECORDS FROM GUATEMALA AND PANAMA**

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Species of *Heliscus* are known from Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Here I extend the range of this genus to Panama on the basis of a specimen of *H. rotundicornis* (Luederwaldt 1941) collected by E. Giesbert, 17-18 V 1987, 26km S. Rambala, Bocas del Toro, Panama, deposited in the Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, FL. This species was previously cited from Costa Rica (Reyes-Cas-

tillo 1970). I have collected it in Costa Rica in Cartago Prov., between Sta. Cruz and Coliblanca at 1600m altitude. Another specimen in my collection is from cloud forest at Monteverde, Puntarenas Prov. On the basis of these records, *H. rotundicornis* appears to inhabit forests of the mountainous "backbone" of Costa Rica and western Panama.

I report a second species, *H. yucatanus*, for the first time in Guatemala from a specimen collected by Enio Cano in June, 1988 from Uxactún, Petén, and another specimen from San Francisco near Flores, Petén, brought to me by Enrique Guillén in April, 1989.

This species is the only passalid endemic to the Yucatán Peninsula, known previously only from Campeche, Yucatán and Quintana Roo. Though the Petén of Guatemala is wetter than the areas of Mexico to the north, the collecting areas are still in Subtropical Moist Forest sensu Holdridge (1967). Actually, according to De la Cruz (1982), the area around Flores is near the transition to Subtropical Wet Forest. Perhaps this represents a limiting factor in the distribution of this species.

Reyes-Castillo (1970) cites *Verres cavicollis* Bates from Veracruz to Costa Rica. I here extend its range to western Panama. I collected it in Chiriquí at Río Cotito in a second growth area with coffee plantation and tree ferns at 1125 m elevation.

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HOSTS OF *BEPHRATELLOIDES CUBENSIS* (HYMENOPTERA: EURYTOMIDAE) IN FLORIDA

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The annona seed borer, *Bephratelloides cubensis* (Ashmead), is an important pest of *Annona* species in southern Florida (Peña et al. 1984). The eggs, larvae, and pupae develop in the seeds of growing fruits, and the adults tunnel out through the flesh before

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