

GENIATES.

Geniates, Kirby, Trans. Linn. Soc. xii. p. 401 (1818); Burmeister, Handb. der Ent. iv. 1, p. 506; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. iii. p. 386.

This genus is nearly confined to Southern Brazil, twenty-nine out of the thirty-two species described being from that region. Of the other three one is from Monte Video, one from Colombia, and the third from New South Wales. The locality of this last rests on the same authority as that of Tahiti for a species of *Leucothyreus*, viz., Boheman, in the 'Voyage of the Eugenia.' The species are nearly all of large size except the following, which is an inconspicuous form connecting the genus with *Leucothyreus*, and smaller than the average of the *Leucothyrei*.

1. *Geniates spinolæ*.

Geniates spinolæ, Burm. Handb. der Ent. iv. 1, p. 508¹.

Hab. PANAMA (*coll. Bates*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia¹.

Fam. DYNASTIDÆ.

Subfam. CYCLOCEPHALINÆ.

ASPIDOLEA.

Corpus oblongum. Caput magnum; clypeo maximo, transversim quadrato, antice haud angustato, angulis rotundatis, margine antico recto minime reflexo. Mandibulæ quam clypeus multo breviores, tenuiter laminatæ, basi intus rotundatæ, apice gradatim acuminatæ, intus ciliatæ. Maxillæ lobo rotundato laminiformi, apice longissimo et dense penicillatæ, omnino inermes. Mentum breve transversum, late cordiforme, apice late sinuata et ciliata, parte ligulari utrinque apud angulos distincta, dilatata. Pedes præcipue tibiæ posticæ graciles; tarsi postici articulo primo extus apice paullo producto. Cætera sicut in *Cyclocephala*.

The species on which this genus is founded differs but little in facies from *Cyclocephalæ* of similar slender form and uniform coloration, but its many structural peculiarities necessitate its removal from that group. The unarmed maxillæ are unarmed in a widely different manner from those of *Ancognatha scarabæoides* and its immediate allies, where they remain elongate and robust, though destitute of teeth; it more nearly approaches the form existing in *C. fuliginea*, in which, however, the upper inner angle of the shortened lobe is armed with two strong teeth. It is possible, judging from the description, that *C. pelioptera* and *C. clypeata* (Burm.) belong to *Aspidolea*.

1. *Aspidolea singularis*. (Tab. XVII. fig. 11, ♂.)

Gracilis, oblongo-ovata, fulvo-testacea, vertice nigro, subtus castaneo-fusca vel nigra, abdomine apice et pygidio rufis, pedibus castaneo-fuscis vel rufis; clypeo confluentur punctulato; thorace punctato, angulis posticis rotundatis; elytris subtiliter punctulato-alutaceis, sericeo-nitentibus, striisque geminatis et interspatiis punctatis; pygidio sparsim punctato, nitido, ♂ postice valde convexo, ♀ medio declive; pectore nudo, nitido. ♂. Tarsi antici ungue majore profunde fisso, dente superiore sat robusto.

Long. 15–17 millim. ♂ ♀.