

differ in being silky opaque—a little more shining near the suture, and the striæ, though very shallow, are much more distinct. The thorax is dark brassy-green, with a brilliant golden-coppery tinge on the disc. The upper tooth of the anterior tibiæ is small and distant from the two lower teeth, and the hinder tibiæ are sharply bicarinate down their outer edges and grooved between the carinæ, as in *C. lamprimus*.

11. *Canthon raripilus*. (Tab. II. fig. 9.)

Parvus, rotundatus, nitidus, viridi-cyaneus, passim (ventre excepto) sat grosse discrete punctatus, punctis griseo-piliferis; clypeo oblique angustato, bidentato; thorace minus convexo, medio utrinque acute angulato et antice arcuato denticulatoque; elytris subtilissime striatis; pygidio nitido; prosterno transversim carinato; tibiis 4 posticis mediocriter dilatatis, extus arcuatis; tibiis anticis apice truncatis, dente superiore remoto et minore.

Long. 3–4½ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Taboga Island, San Miguel in the Pearl Islands (*Champion*).

Apparently closely allied to *C. juvenus*, Harold, but differing in the shining pygidium studded with large piliferous punctures; in *C. juvenus* the pygidium is described as “opacum, læve.” The species belongs to the same group as the preceding and to the subgroup having sharply bicarinate and grooved outer edge of the posterior tibiæ. The scutellar depression is very slight. The punctures on the head and thorax are large and equally distributed; on the elytra they are rather smaller and arranged in two rows along each interstice.

12. *Canthon viridis*.

Copris viridis, Beauv. Ins. Afr. et Am. p. 23, t. 3. fig. 2 (1805)¹.

Onthophagus viridicatus, Say, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. i. p. 173 (1835)²; Complete Writings, ii. p. 648.

Canthon viridis, Harold, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1868, p. 112³; Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. 1870, pp. 44 & 47⁴.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA^{1 2 3 4}.—MEXICO³, Cordova, Orizaba, Etlá, Cuernavaca, Yolo-tepec, Parada (*Sallé*), Ventanas, Mexico city, Iguala, Cerro de Plumas, Acapulco, Tapachula (*Höge*), Tehuantepec (*Sumichrast*); BRITISH HONDURAS (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas, Capetillo, Cahabon, Teleman, Panzos (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Granada (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Janson*); CENTRAL AMERICA⁴.

Of similar general form and colours to *C. cælius* and its allies, and agreeing with them in the arcuated outer edge of the posterior tibiæ, but these organs are scarcely so broadly dilated. It is distinguished, however, from the group by the anterior tibiæ being abruptly dilated on the inner side from before the middle to the apex. Von Harold admits a wide range of variation within the species; and it is, in fact, impossible to detect valid differences between violet-coloured impunctate Mexican examples 7 millim. long, and brassy-green North-American specimens only 4 millim. long. The small bright green form, moreover, co-exists with the large examples of the violet and blue-