

punctulato; elytris striis foveatis parum impressis, interstitiis et foveis striarum (pygidioque) ocellato-punctulatis, carina humerali usque ad medium extensa calloque humerali obtuse carinato, apice 5-carinulatis.

♂. Tibiæ anticæ calcare apicali lato oblique truncato; ventris segmentis medio paullulum contractis, apicali brevi.

♀. Tibiæ anticæ calcare angusto acuto; ventris segmentis medio haud contractis, apicali longiore.

Long. 14 millim. ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Santecomapan (*Sallé*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

The Mexican examples indicate a local variety. They are smaller (10–11 millim.) and have a much closer punctuation (the punctures stronger and ocellated) on the thorax and ventral segments. *D. parile* is remarkable in this genus for the absence of conspicuous sexual differences in the legs, sternum, and abdomen; with the exception of the spur of the anterior tibiæ (very often worn away), there is no external apparent disparity beyond the slight difference in the sutures of the ventral segments given in the foregoing diagnosis. In colour and sculpture it resembles *D. pretiosum*, Harold, which, besides being more elongate-oblong and larger (17 millim.), presents strongly defined differential characters in the male—the ventral segments 1–4 being consolidated in the middle and without sutures, and the mesosternum having an oblong tubercle in the centre; the legs, however, remaining without apparent difference.

We figure a male example from the Volcan de Chiriqui.

2. *Deltochilum acropyge*. (Tab. II. fig. 15, ♂.)

Nigrum, subnitidum; clypeo angustato, concavo, dentibus reflexis approximatis margineque extus valde angulato, sat crebre punctato; thorace utrinque obtuse angulato, crebre punctulato; elytris distincte punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexis, undique ocellato-punctulatis, carina humerali brevi calloque humerali valde unicarinato, apice carinis 5 valde elevatis tuberculoque prope suturam; antennis rufis.

♂. Pygidium elongatum, planum, creberrime ocellato-punctatum, apice acuminato-recurvum; tibiæ posticæ valde arcuatæ; venter grosse sparsim punctato, segmentis 2 et 3 medio contractis suturisque subtilibus, flexuosis, suturis 4 et 5 profunde sulcatis; metasternum apice fovea magna.

Long. 13 millim.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Blancaneaux*). One male example only.

Unlike any other known species in its long, plane pygidium, with the apex upturned and acute. The clypeus also is peculiar in being more prolonged than usual, and narrowed to the front; the two teeth lie as close together as in some species of *Canthon*; and on each side the margin is strongly angulated, with an additional short and acute prominence at the suture dividing the clypeus from the genæ. The sides of the thorax in front of the median obtuse angle are straight and simple. The punctuation of the upper surface does not differ from that of the Mexican var. of *D. parile*.

3. *Deltochilum gibbosum*.

Scarabæus gibbosus, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 28¹; Oliv. Ent. i. 3, p. 154, t. 16. f. 151 b.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Carolina¹.

Var. *sublæve*. Nitidior; capite thoraceque haud alutaceis, crebre punctulatis, hoc æqualiter convexo, juxta basin punctis majoribus annularibus; elytris subtiliter punctato-striatis, interstitiis planis, crebre annulato-