

before the other, *P. carolinus* having one only. The species varies greatly in size and general form; and in the shape of the cephalic tubercle, which in well-developed male examples is sometimes obtusely pointed and sometimes broad and emarginated at the tip. Extreme forms differ considerably from North-American specimens of *P. carolinus*; but many male examples, especially from Guatemala, offer no difference worthy of note from others of the middle Atlantic States of North America.

P. eremita, Harold, from Colombia is a closely allied form; but I do not venture to refer the Central-American series to it, as two male examples from Colombia, which I have been able to examine, offer a modification in the shape of the cephalic tubercle which does not occur in any of the Central-American specimens.

8. *Pinotus colonicus*. (Tab. III. figg. 7, ♂; 8, ♀.)

Copris colonica, Say, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist. i. p. 174 (♀) (1835)¹; Complete Writings, ii. p. 649.

Pinotus bituberculatus, Harold, L'Abeille, vi. p. 127 (♂) (1869); Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1869, p. 500².

Hab. MEXICO¹, Alamos (*Buchan-Hepburn*), Guajuco in Nuevo Leon (*Dr. Palmer*), Presidio (*Forrer*), Izucar, Mazatlan, Tuxtla, Cordova², Vera Cruz² (*Sallé*), Jalapa, Aguas Calientes, Zapotlan in Colima, Tecomevaca, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*).

The two tubercles of the head (♂), which constitute almost the sole differential character of this species, seem to be the result of inferior development, owing to unknown local causes. It is a prevailing rule in the horned Copridæ (as in other analogous groups) that the smaller and feebler males lose the strongly developed armature of the larger males and resemble the females. This is exemplified in the present case by the hinder tubercle of the male, which is the homologue of the same prominence in the female, and which disappears in the male of *P. carolinus*; whilst the anterior tubercle, which is extremely small in feeble males of *P. colonicus*, becomes larger and more elevated according to the degree of development of the larger males. In *P. carolinus* the hind tubercle (a female character) disappears in the males altogether.

COPRIS.

Copris, Geoffroy, Hist. des Ins. Envir. Paris, i. p. 87 (1762); Erichson, Naturgeschichte der Ins. Deutschl. i. 3, pp. 761, 786.

This well-known genus, distributed over all the tropical and warmer temperate regions of the Eastern Hemisphere, with the exception of Australasia and the Oceanic Islands, is well represented in our Fauna and in temperate North America. It is, however, absent from South America, with the exception of one species strayed from Central America and the West Indies. About eighty species have been described.