

8. **Copris incertus.** (Tab. III. figg. 15, ♂; 15 a, side view of head and thorax.)
 ? *Copris incerta*, Say, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist. i. p. 175¹; Complete Writings, ii. p. 649.
Copris incertus, Harold, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1869, p. 494².

Hab. MEXICO¹, Campeche in Yucatan (*Sallé*, *Pilate*²), Vera Cruz², Tuspan², Cordova², Panistlahuaca, Cosamaloapam, Tehuantepec (*Sallé*), Ciudad in Durango, Cholula, Chilpancingo, Yautepec, Cordova, Guanajuato, Jalapa, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Sarstoon, R. Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA (*Sallé*), Cubilguitz, San Gerónimo, Aceituno, Toco, Telemán, Paraiso, El Reposo, Capetillo (*Champion*), Chinautla 4100 feet (*Salvin*); NICARAGUA (*Wagner*²), Chinandega (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, David, Tolé (*Champion*), Colon (*Janson*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Ecuador.

Distinguishable from *C. procius* only in the male sex by the small spine-like horn behind the base of the long frontal horn being erect (slightly curved in feebly developed individuals), the same being inclined nearly horizontally in *C. procius*. The other differential characters mentioned by Von Harold prove variable on the examination of a long series, and as there are intermediate examples in Mexican localities, the two species, or forms, would not merit separation if it were not for the difference in their geographical distribution.

A fully-developed male from Nicaragua is figured.

PHANÆUS.

Phanæus, MacLeay, Horæ Ent. i. p. 124 (1819); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. iii. p. 100.

About eighty species have been described of this fine genus of Copridæ, one of the characteristic forms of the American Fauna. As usual, the tropical zone yields the greatest number and variety of species; but the genus is well represented in the warmer temperate regions both north and south, and shows no falling off there as compared with tropical congeners in richness of colouring. Central America contains a large proportion of species, mostly belonging to one group, and offering less variety of forms than tropical South America.

1. **Phanæus corythus.** (Tab. III. figg. 16, ♂; 16 a, side view of head and thorax; 17, ♀.)

Phanæus corythus, Harold, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1863, p. 163¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova¹, Oaxaca¹, Playa Vicente (*Sallé*), Jalapa, Misantla, Lagos (*Höge*); BRITISH HONDURAS (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA (*Sallé*), El Reposo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Very closely allied to *P. telamon*, Erichs., of Eastern Peru and the Upper Amazons; in both sexes the outline of the toothed clypeus and the sculpture of the elytra are