

♂ major. Cornu capitis elongato-curvatum, postice versus apicem serrulatum, apice acuto; thorace disco medio late concavo, concavitatis margine antico bidentato, margine postico cornubus brevibus duobus approximatis, compresso-conicis, interspatio concavo.

♂ minor. Cornu capitis brevissimum. Thorax disco anteriore concavo, cornubus posticis brevissimis; paulo grossius punctatus.

♂ effœminatus. In loco cornu capitis tuberculo transverso medio obtuse acuminato; thorax prope marginem anticum quinque-tuberculatus.

♀ incognita.

Long. 17-22 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia (*Wallis, coll. Bates*).

Mr. Champion obtained three examples, all males of low stage of development; two of them have a slight trace of metallic edging near the anterior and posterior angles of the thorax and at the base of the pygidium. The single well-developed male from Colombia (Cauca valley?) is more distinctly margined with green or fiery-copper in the same situations; it has also an almost impunctate thorax, the lower developments showing a coarser punctuation on the sides.

Compared with males of *P. chryseicollis* and *P. auricollis*, the male, major, shows an important difference in the posterior horns of the thorax, these being very much closer together than in either of those species.

We figure a male, minor, from Bugaba.

6. **Phanæus velutinus.** (Tab. III. figg. 21, ♂; 21 a, side view of head and thorax.)

Phanæus velutinus, Murray, Proc. R. Physical Society of Edinburgh, i. p. 213 (1856)¹; Edinb. New Philos. Journ. ser. 2, v. p. 225².

Hab. COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion, Trötsch*).—SOUTH AMERICA, neighbourhood of Quito, Ecuador^{1 2}.

Murray described this beautiful and interesting species from a single example, a male of small size and low development, in which the frontal horn was of moderate height, and the armature of the disc of the thorax reduced to two laterally compressed tubercles. The highly developed male has a very different appearance, the thoracic elevation being, as usual in such cases, removed to the hind part of the disc, and the tubercles in the middle of the front edge of the elevation developed into excessively long, cylindrical but pointed, spines reaching the tip of the clypeus. In a lower grade of males the thoracic spines reach only the front edge of the thorax, the grade described by Murray being still lower than this.

In the female the head has a tri-tuberculate carina, and the thorax near the middle of the anterior margin a very flexuous and fine carina, the middle of which advances forward in an acute angle ending in a tubercle. This carina forms the front edge of an eminence, bordered on each side by a deepish cavity and concave above.

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