

P. velutinus is closely allied to *P. chryseicollis* and *P. noctis*. The whole upper surface is black, with a silky lustre, except the lateral margin of the thorax (from the eye to the basal side of the hind angle), which is of a brilliant fiery-coppery hue, with golden-green reflections. The pygidium and the four hind femora are of the same metallic hues.

We figure a fully-developed male from the Volcan de Chiriqui.

7. *Phanæus endymion*.

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

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz, Cordova¹, Istapan (*Sallé*), Jalapa, Oaxaca, Maltrato (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, San Isidro, Pantaleon, Cubilguitz (*Champion*).

Von Harold describes the male as "niger opacus," and the female as "cæruleo-viridis nitida." All the male examples I have seen are either rich dark blue, or dark brassy-green; in both cases with blackish elytra. The striæ of the elytra vary in being either smooth or crenate-punctulate. The numerous females are shining dark blue, with the thorax sometimes slightly greenish, with a black antero-discal spot.

♂ major. Cornu capitis longissimum, curvatum. Thorax disco late triangularis deplanatus, subtiliter granulatus, angulis posticis lateraliter valde productis.

♂ effœminatus. In loco cornu capitis carina parum elevata. Thorax disco anguste triangularis, angulis haud productis.

♀. Thorax antice carina tri-tuberculata arcuata et pone carinam concavus.

8. *Phanæus pyrois*. (Tab. III. figg. 22, ♂; 22 a, side view of head and thorax; 23, ♀.)

P. endymion proxime affinis et similis, sed differt coloribus et in ♀ thorace antice tri-tuberculato nec carinato, pone tuberculo haud concavus; clypeo bidentato; thorace disco late triangulari, deplanato, subtiliter granulato; elytris sat profunde striatis, striis semper lævibus; corpore subtus pedibusque nigro-cyaneis; pygidio plus minusve cupreo. Colore supra variat, ♂ ♀ (elytra semper nigra fere opaca):—1, thorace nigro subopaco, lateribus anguste aurato-cupreis capiteque nigro; 2, capite (margine antico nigro excepto) rubro-cupreo, thorace rubro-cupreo, lateribus viridi-æneis; 3, capite postice igneo-cupreo, thorace disco nigro subopaco, linea dorsali, margine postico et lateribus anterioribus late læte igneo-cupreis; 4, capite (margine clypeo nigro) et thorace splendide aurato-cupreis.

Long. 14–20 millim. ♂ ♀.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia (*coll. Bates*).

The male shows fine gradations of development in the length of the horn and in the width of the plane and sloping triangular dorsal plate of the thorax, and the lowest or effeminate stage is precisely as described under *P. endymion*. In the female the singular difference in the prominence on the anterior disc of the thorax is constant, and no doubt specific, the three tubercles rising singly out of the convex slope of the surface, without trace of carina or depression behind them.