

San Miguelito (*Dr. Palmer*), Northern Sonora (*Morrison*), Milpas, Ciudad in Durango (*Forrer*), Puebla, Guanajuato, Izucar (*Sallé*), Mexico city (*Flohr*).

We figure a fully-developed typical male, and also a female of a variety from Chihuahua, the latter being a local form peculiar to Northern Mexico.

14. **Phanæus scutifer.** (Tab. IV. figg. 7, ♂; 7a, side view of head and thorax.)

♂ major. Læte viridi-æneus, politus; clypeo margine, cornu, pedibus anticis, tibiis tarsisque posticis medioque ventris, nigris; cornu capitis sicut in *P. melampo* et affinibus, maxime elongato et curvato sed basi perparum nec angulatim dilatato; thorace lateribus crebre minute granulatis, disco late triangulari deplanato, grosse haud dense vermiculato-granulato, medio basi læviore sed ibi haud distincte planato, nec bipunctato, angulis posticis acute reflexis; elytris striis griseo-opacis sat impressis, obsolete punctulatis, interstitiis parum convexis, hic illic transversim rugatis; pygidio punctulato.

♀ ignota.

Long. 23 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Misantla (*Höge*).

Comes nearest to *P. amethystinus*, from which it differs in the frontal horn being less dilated at the base, and in the base of the thorax having no distinctly limited polished plate.

There were two examples in Herr Höge's collection, one labelled "Misantla" and the other "Oaxaca." As a large part of his collection was labelled wrongly "Oaxaca," and the Misantla specimen bears a special numbered ticket, I think it safe to conclude that the latter is the correct locality of the species.

15. **Phanæus hermes.** (Tab. IV. figg. 8, ♂; 8a, side view of head and thorax.)

Phanæus hermes, Harold, Col. Hefte, iv. p. 82 (1868)¹.

Phanæus chalcomelas, (Perty) var., Harold, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1859, p. 198².

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, David, Tolé (*Champion*), Panama city (*J. J. Walker*).—COLOMBIA¹, Bogota². Found abundantly in dung, on open savannas (*Champion*).

The great majority of the specimens are, as described by Von Harold, "subopacus, olivaceo-cupreus;" but a few present a brassy-green, and others a somewhat shining golden-coppery thorax; and others, again, are wholly golden-coppery, slightly shining. The females have often a dull black thorax, with a dorsal line and margins coppery, or the thorax is coppery, irregularly clouded with black.

The male developments are finely graduated and easily recognizable except the lowest:—

♂ effœminatus. Parvus (13 millim.). In loco cornu capitis carina arcuatim elevata. Thorax fere æqualiter convexus, disco antico parum deplanato et interdum carina utrinque obtusissima marginato.

An example from David is figured.