

species, with rare examples coppery. In our very large series from Costa Rica nearly all the examples are rich golden-coppery, rarely with a greenish tinge.

A fully-developed male from Costa Rica is figured.

**26. *Phanæus mexicanus*.** (Tab. IV. figg. 18, ♂; 18a, side view of head and thorax.)

*Phanæus mexicanus*, Harold, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1863, p. 171<sup>1</sup>.

*Phanæus divisus*, Harold, loc. cit. p. 171<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Sonora (*coll. Bates*), Pinos Altos in Chihuahua (*Buchan-Hepburn*), Presidio (*Forrer*), Puebla, Orizaba, Tuxtla, Vera Cruz<sup>1</sup>, Izucar, Juquila, Oaxaca<sup>2</sup> (*Sallé*), Villa Lerdo in Durango, Tacambaro, Jalapa, Misantla, Oaxaca (*Höge*).

Von Harold separated *P. divisus* on the ground of a slight difference of relative position in the tubercles on the sloping disc of the thorax; the tubercles exist in the complete number of three only in males of the greatest development, and the difference between *P. mexicanus* and *P. divisus* lies in the anterior tubercle being in the former more or less close to the two hinder ones, and in the latter distant from them. On comparing, however, a large number of well-developed males, it is at once seen that all grades in the relative distance of the tubercles are exhibited, and that the division into two species must be quite arbitrary. Besides, individuals thus compared show no difference in other respects when they differ in the position of the tubercles. In males of secondary development the anterior tubercle disappears; in others of still lower grade all three are wanting.

The species varies very greatly in its rich metallic colours. The brightest form, of resplendent golden-coppery hues, is chiefly found in Southern Mexico. A beautiful dark blue variety occurs at Izucar. The female also varies greatly in size, colours, and in the form and degree of prominence of the thoracic carina; it is, however, always distinguishable from the same sex of *P. sallæi* by the carina not being sharply tuberculated in the middle, nor followed by a concavity. From the females of *P. wagneri* and *P. amithaon* it may be generally distinguished by the absence of punctiform impressions; but, as already observed, in some females (as well as males) of *P. wagneri* these small punctiform impressions are wanting. This indication being absent, I see no other means of separating the females of these three closely-allied species.

A fully-developed male from Puebla is figured.

**27. *Phanæus scintillans*.** (Tab. IV. figg. 19, ♂; 19a, side view of head and thorax.)

*P. mexicano* affinis, sed thorace ♂ sicut in *P. amithaonte*, disco antice declivi plano scabroso, medio prope marginem anteriorem tuberculo acuto et ante tuberculum bituberculato, angulis elevatis (posticis paullo minus quam in *P. amithaonte* approximatis), apice antice porrectis. Lætissime aurato-cupreus, splendidissimus; thorace medio basi impunctato; elytris striis acute inculptis, interstitiis parum convexis lævissimis.