

sexes have two pointed horns on the vertex ; and the front edge of the clypeus in the male bears an erect horn dilated at its apex, and is bidentate in the female. This strange armature attains a high degree of development in the stronger males, the clypeal horn being dilated at its apex in horizontal semilunar form, and the horns of the vertex elongated and curved ; but all grades of degradation of this armature, as well as of the anterior tumid process of the thorax, occur in the large series of individuals collected by Mr. Champion, down to a form in which there is nothing except the absence of a frontal carina to distinguish the male from the female. In well-developed females the horns of the vertex are erect, parallel, and reach nearly to the level of the thorax, but in feebler individuals they are reduced to small conical tubercles, as in the effeminate males ; in neither sex are the horns connected at their base by a transverse carina. The thorax, in its highest male development, is nearly vertically declivous in front, with a very shallow depression on each side to receive the horn, and the central convexity laterally compressed and divided into two wheals by a longitudinal furrow, the wheals in males of lower development and in females being reduced to the form of tubercles similar to those of all forms of *O. rhinolophus*.

The colour is dark castaneous or pitchy-brown, glossy above, and more or less metallic-coppery or æneous ; the legs generally dark pitchy-red, but sometimes lighter rufous. The elytra are much more strongly sculptured than in *O. rhinolophus*, and the interstices are more convex.

We figure a pair of the type-form from San Isidro. Mr. Champion met with this insect in rotten fruits, especially in cacao ; all the Guatemalan localities are on the lower parts of the Pacific slope.

**10. *Onthophagus præcellens*.** (Tab. V. figg. 8, ♂ ; 8 a, side view of head and thorax ; 9, ♀ ; 9 a, side view of head and thorax.)

*O. rhinolophus* similis, sed differt inter alia ♂ cornubus verticis obsoletis ; læte cupreus (interdum cupreo-æneus), nitidus, calvus, antennis pedibusque (interdum) piceo-rufis ; thorace punctato ; elytris conspicue crenulato-striatis, interstitiis subconvexis, disperse punctulatis.

♂. Caput punctulatum, clypeo versus apicem angustato, lateribus flexuosis, apice cornu erecto apice valde dilatato semilunari, genis dilatato-reflexis, margine rectis, vertice tuberculis duobus acutis, haud carinato.

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basi lato, apice obtuso, genis dilatatis, extus rectis, antice angulatis, vertice longe bicornuto ; thorace antice declivi utrinque retuso, medio antice breviter compresso-lobato, supra sulcato. ♀ clypeo dentato, fronte transversim carinata, vertice cornubus duobus brevibus ; thorace antice medio bituberculato.

Long. 7 millim.

*Hab.* Amazons, Ega.

**2. *Onthophagus canellinus*.**

♀. Rufo-castaneus, calvus, nitidus, thoracis limbo exteriori, antennis femoribusque flavo-testaceis ; clypeo triangulari bidentato, carina anteriore utrinque abbreviata, alta, cornubus duobus verticis rectis ; thorace undique punctato, tuberculis anticis conico-compressis ; elytris convexis, crenato-striatis, interstitiis alutaceis sat confertim punctulatis.

Long. 8 millim.

*Hab.* South America, Canelos in Ecuador.