

22. **Onthophagus orphnoides.** (Tab. V. figg. 20; 20 *a*, side view of head and thorax.)

Gen. *Orphno* primo intuitu similis. ♀? piceo-niger, subnitidus, subtus pedibusque piceo-rufis, subtus sat confertim subruguloso-punctatus; clypeo bidentato, dentibus sejunctim a clypei margine elevatis; fronte carinata, vertice bituberculato; thorace dorso anteriore profunde concavo spinaque valida ad medium marginem anticum; elytris sat profunde striatis, striis confertim crenatis.

Long. 7-10 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Three examples, all of the same sex, and, judging from the broad anterior tibiæ, the frontal carina, and sculpture of the clypeus, females. The teeth of the anterior tibiæ are long and robust, the two nearest the apex much nearer to each other than to the others, the apex obliquely truncated. The head is rather short; and the outline of the genæ and clypeus together forms a semicircle, except for the two triangular apical teeth which rise obliquely upwards separately and direct from the margin. The tubercles of the vertex are stout, elevated and transverse, each forming a very short and much elevated carina: these lie much nearer the anterior carina than the usual position of the hind carina of the females in the genus *Onthophagus*. The anterior cavity of the thorax extends from the fore margin to beyond the middle, and narrows posteriorly: it is smooth at the bottom and the ridge that bounds it on each side is compressed and sharp in the middle, showing that the structure is but an exaggerated modification of the antero-dorsal tubercles of both sexes in the *O. rhinolophus* group. We have here, however, an additional armature in a robust horn or spine, rising, slightly curved upwards and backwards, from the middle of the anterior margin of the thorax.

23. **Onthophagus landolti.** (Tab. V. figg. 21, ♂; 21 *a*, side view of head and thorax.)

Onthophagus landolti, Harold, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1880, p. 34¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Milpas (*Forrer*), Orizaba, Tuxtla (*Sallé*), San Juan Bautista, Aguas Calientes, Yautepec, Villa Lerdo, Tonila, Oaxaca, Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, near the city, Zapote, Mirandilla, Pantaleon, El Tumbador, San Joaquin, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA (*Sallé*); COSTA RICA, Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia¹, Venezuela¹.

This species may be considered the type of a distinct group of the genus (including the six following) in which the head in the male is unarmed and smooth on the surface; the armature of the thorax restricted to one or more short lobular prominences near the fore margin; and the anterior tibiæ of the male greatly elongated, with produced inner apex, within which is a long pencil of hairs. *O. landolti* varies much in colour: the elytra are most frequently dark brassy-brown, with pale reddish spots at the shoulders and apex; but the reddish colour is sometimes extended, and an extreme variety occurs near the city of Guatemala in which the elytra are wholly tawny-brown.