

5. The horn still shorter; the thoracic elevation advanced nearer to the front margin, with a glabrous fovea in front.

Fairmaire has proposed (Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1878, p. 266) to reverse the decision of Reiche, who referred *Scarabæus barbicornis*, Latr., to the prior *S. agenor* of Olivier, and to regard it as synonymous with *Podischnus tersander*, Burm. In this I cannot help disagreeing with him, as the description and figure of Latreille apply exactly to the minor development described above (No. 3) of *P. agenor*, and do not at all agree with the other species. Fairmaire appears to have been misled chiefly by the simple and flattened (from front and rear) cephalic horn of Latreille's figure; but this is the condition of the horn of *P. agenor* in minor developments, and the base is similarly flattened even in fully-developed males. As to the general form of the body, the figure of Latreille is that of an elongate-oblong insect like *P. agenor*, and not of a short and posteriorly-dilated species like *P. tersander*. The thoracic horn of the figure is also totally unlike the form assumed by *P. tersander* in any of its developments.

We figure two males from Chontales, and a male minor and a female from Lion Hill, Panama.

2. *Podischnus tersander*. (Tab. XX. figg. 1, 1a, ♂; 2, 2a, ♀.)

Podischnus Tersander, Burm. Handb. der Ent. v. p. 239¹.

Mixigenus Leander, Thoms. Arcana Naturæ, p. 7².

Mixigenus barbicornis, Fairm. Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1878, p. 266 (nec Latr.)³.

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2 3}, Orizaba (*Sallé*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Fairmaire retains Thomson's genus *Mixigenus* for this species, but does not specify the points of structure in which it differs from *Podischnus*. The two species, in fact, agree unusually well in all characters on which genera are founded in Dynastidæ. The structure and armature of the legs are strikingly homogeneous, especially the sharply-toothed (instead of bristly) transverse ridges of the four hinder tibiæ.

We figure a male and a female from Orizaba.

GOLOFA.

Golofa, Hope, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. ii. p. 42 (1837); Burmeister, Handb. der Ent. v. p. 246; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. iii. p. 443.

This fine genus, one of the most remarkable forms of Dynastidæ found in the New World, is widely distributed over the tropical zone of the American continent, and is recorded, though possibly in error, as found in Chili. Fourteen species have been described; but some of them are founded on varieties, the species being subject to more than the usual range of modification as regards the shape of the horn-like processes of the head and thorax, and the size and colour are equally variable.