

1. **Golofa pizarro.** (Tab. XX. figg. 3, 3a, ♂; 4, 4a, 5, 5a, 6, 6a, 7, 7a, ♂ var.)

Golofa Pizarro, Hope, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. ii. p. 44 (♂)¹.

Golofa hastatus, Burm. Handb. der Ent. v. p. 247 (♂ ♀) (nec Fabr.)².

Golofa Sallei, Thoms. Mus. Scient. i. p. 39 (1860)³.

Golofa clavicornis, Thoms. loc. cit. p. 40⁴.

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2 3 4}, Mazatlan, Tuxtla, Cordova, Toxpam, Tanetza, Parada (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA (*Sallé*), Coban and Tactic in Vera Paz, Tepan (*Conradt*).

The examination of a very large series of this species, mostly from Jalapa, shows that it is extremely variable in the male sex, not only in colour and sculpture, but in the length, form, and sculpture of the thoracic horn; and, in fact, that no two examples fairly agree. The females, on the contrary, are, as nearly as possible, alike in form, colour, and sculpture, and differ only in size. In fully-developed males, the apex of the thoracic horn is always curved forward, and dilated into a broad and more or less tridentate plate. Those examples in which the horn is very long form the *G. sallei* of Thomson, and these vary in the horn being sometimes inclined backwards, in the dilated apex, double the width in some examples that it is in others, obtusely carinated above or marked with an impressed line, and in the length of the three teeth, the anterior one being sometimes very much reduced, so that the front of the club is nearly truncated, and sometimes short and notched. Males of all developments, in which the thoracic horn is strongly punctured, form the *G. clavicornis* of Thomson; but the non-validity of this species is shown by the facts that all the males of low development, with short subcylindrical thoracic horn, have the horn coarsely punctured, and that the coarsely-punctured horn does not correspond with coarsely-punctured elytra (as Thomson avers); moreover, every gradation is present, in a large series, with regard to the punctuation of the horn; and all were found together by Herr Höge in the same locality.

The general colour of the male varies from testaceous-yellow, through castaneous to sooty-black, the thorax in the yellower examples being generally more or less clouded with brown, and very rarely wholly brown. The underside of the body and legs also vary from yellowish or reddish-testaceous (with all articulations and tarsi darker) to sooty-black. The head entirely and thoracic horn are always black. The suture and the extreme lateral margin of the elytra in the yellower examples are dusky. The females are wholly black, moderately shining, and coarsely subconfluently punctured, and are difficult to be distinguished from the similarly-coloured females of allied species. The entire upper edge of the mandibles (in which they agree with the males) is the chief differentiating character; the colour of the pubescence on the under surface is tawny cinereous, scarcely rufescent as Burmeister gives it, and quite different from the foxy-red hue which distinguishes the very similar female of *G. championi*.

G. hastatus (Castelnau), referred to this species by Burmeister, seems to me to belong to *G. imperialis*. The form of the thoracic horn described is that of the undeveloped