

male; but the size (17 lines) and the length of the cephalic horn are not those of this class of male in *G. pizarro*, though agreeing well with *G. imperialis*.

We figure a fully-developed typical male from Tuxtla, and four others of the same sex of the var. *clavicornis*, from Toxpam, Cordova, and Jalapa, showing the different developments of the cephalic and thoracic horns, and also the variation in the sculpture of the upper surface.

2. *Golofa imperialis*. (Tab. XX. figg. 8, 8 a, 9, 9 a, 10, 10 a, ♂.)

Golofa imperialis, Thoms. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1858, Bull. p. cxlvi; Arcana Naturæ, p. 10, t. 1. figs. 1, 2 (♂ ♀) ¹.

Golofa Incas, Hope, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. ii. p. 43? ².

Hab. MEXICO ^{1 2} (*Sturm*, in coll. *Sallé*), Capulalpam, Cuernavaca, Duraznal (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA (*Sallé*).

Evidently very closely allied to *G. pizarro*, but probably specifically distinct. It is larger, and the largest examples of the male (46 millim.), which, judging from the long cephalic horn, are of full development, have a thoracic horn with parallel sides bent forward and pointed at the apex, and therefore different in shape from either the major or the minor males of *G. pizarro*; in the male minor the thoracic horn is reduced to a thick and very obtuse tubercle. The surface is more finely punctured, and the suture and lateral margins of the elytra are blacker, the thorax in some examples spotted with black, and the humeral angles of the elytra and the scutellum also black. The female is entirely black. In both sexes the apical edge of the mandibles is sometimes faintly (in the female more sharply) notched towards the inner angle, a character which distinguishes the species from *G. pelagon* and *G. ægeon*, in which the mandibles are bifid.

Hope's description of the male of his *G. incas*, especially with regard to the thoracic horn, "thorax cornu erecto, brevi, apice acuto," scarcely applies to *G. imperialis*, and that of the female is still less applicable. I have seen no *Golofa*, ♀, from Mexico of the colour he describes; but the present species is named *G. incas* in the *Sallé* collection.

We figure a well-developed male from Mexico (*coll. Sturm*), and a male minor from Duraznal and another from Guatemala.

3. *Golofa costaricensis*. (Tab. XX. figg. 11, 11 a, ♂.)

♂. *G. imperiali* proxime affinis; minor et angustior, elytris cinnamomeo-flavis (sutura leviter infuscata), subtilissime punctatis, sericeo-opacis, versus suturam subnitidis, thorace rufiore; mandibulis apice latis juxta angulum interiorem obtuse leviter incis; corpore subtus cum femoribus longe et dense fulvo-griseo pubescenti. Tarsi antichi articulo basali sequenti duplo longiore (nec sicut in *G. porteri* longissimo).

♂ (major?). Cornu capitis valde elongatum, gracile, postice rugosum et dentatum; cornu thoracis quam in *G. imperiali* altius et gracilius, versus apicem paullulum sensim dilatatum, apice antice curvatum obtusum vel obtuse acuminatum. Tarsi 4 postici haud incrassati nec subtus dense pilosi.

Long. 38-44 millim.