

male, from Mexico, described and figured by Thomson measured 44 millim., although, judging from the rudimentary state of the tubercle on the posterior side of the cephalic horn, it is not of the highest development of the sex; examples of similar development from Chiriqui are only 34 millim., and others of higher stage, in which the tubercle on the cephalic horn is distinct, acute, and situated nearer the middle of the horn, and in which the thoracic horn is of relatively much greater length than in Thomson's specimen, measure only 40 millim. All the examples, nevertheless, agree in other respects with the figure above cited.

The species is distinguished from the three described from South America by the long, slender, pointed thoracic horn, which projects subhorizontally beyond the apex of the porrected cephalic horn.

The males, as they decrease in development, lose all trace of posterior tubercle on the cephalic horn, and in the lowest stage both that and the thoracic horn are extremely short (about 2 millim.), both still preserving the shape and direction characteristic of the species.

## 2. *Lycomedes beltianus*. (Tab. XXI. figg. 4, 4 a, ♂.)

*L. mnischei* affinis, elytris medio magis explanato-dilatatis, tomento cinereo magis sericeo et variegato.

♂. Cornu capitis apice acutum, postice infra apicem unituberculatum et prope basin tuberculo majore; cornu thoracis oblique elevatum, apice acutum, antice versus basin tuberculo lato, compresso; tarsi antici ungue majore sicut in *L. mnischei* deflexo, medio subtus dilatato basique acute dentata.

Long. ♂ 32 millim.; ♀ 28 millim.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One pair only. *Lycomedes reichei* has a totally different form of thoracic horn.

## Subfam. PHILEURINÆ.

### PHILEURUS.

*Phileurus*, Latreille, Gen. Crust. et Ins. ii. p. 103 (1807); Burmeister, Handb. der Ent. v. p. 148; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. iii. p. 456.

A well-known genus, of wide distribution in tropical and temperate regions throughout the globe, but absent from Europe, including the Mediterranean subregion, Australasia, and Chili. *P. subcostatus*, Casteln., from Australia, belongs to the genus *Semanopterus*. The great majority of the species inhabit the Tropical and the warmer temperate zones of America.

## I. Outer apical angle of the posterior tibiæ not spiniform.

### 1. *Phileurus cribrosus*.

*Phileurus cribrosus*, Leconte, Proc. Ac. Phil. 1854, p. 80; Journ. Ac. Phil. iv. 1858, t. 4. fig. 19<sup>1</sup>; Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. viii. p. 147, t. 3. fig. 6 (1880)<sup>2</sup>.