

COTINIS.

Cotinis, Burmeister, Handb. der Ent. iii. p. 254 (1842).

Latemnis, Thomson, Le Naturaliste, i. p. 268 (1880).

Balsameda, Thomson, loc. cit.

The species with emarginated clypeus and long spiniform teeth at the apex of the four hind tibiæ (genera *Amithao* and *Desicasta*) being withdrawn, this genus is here left as defined by Burmeister. It includes about twenty species distributed throughout the tropical and north temperate zones of America, and distinguished by having the same armature of the head in both sexes, namely an erect clypeal horn often much reduced, until in the aberrant forms it consists of a barely perceptible median elevation of the reflexed apex of the clypeus, and a horizontal frontal horn, which likewise is sometimes partly atrophied, but in the most aberrant species is visible as a tolerably distinct central carina. The genus *Latemnis* of Thomson I consider as certainly congeneric with *Cotinis*, but *Balsameda* is rather better defined, consisting of those species in which the external posterior angles of the hindmost coxæ are obtuse and not acutely produced as in the rest of the genus; the armature of the head remains, however, normal, and I think it advisable to retain it as a section of *Cotinis*.

I. *Coxæ posticæ angulis posticis subfalcato-productis.*

1. ***Cotinis laticornis.*** (Tab. XXII. figg. 6, 6 a, ♀.)

C. barthelemyi affinis. Subelongato-oblonga, thorace quam in *C. mutabili* postice multo angustiore; cornu clypeali apice late dilatato et tridenticulato, dente intermedio obtuso, cornu horizontali frontali apice longe libero et recte porrecto. Caput, thoracis margine lato (et interdum linea angusta dorsali), epimeris corporeque subtus viridi-metallicis, nitidis, elytris velutinis fusco-purpureis vel fusco-fulvis versus suturam viridi-obscuris; thorace disco viridi-velutino, margine nitido, rugoso-punctato; pygidio sparsius quam in *C. mutabili* transversim striguloso; pectore, ventris lateribus et tibiis 4 posticis intus fulvo-rufo pilosis. Tibiæ 4 posticæ medio extus carina denticulata, apice late et obtuse dentatæ; anticæ ♂ apice extus valide dentatæ, supra biflexuosæ interdum unidentatæ, ♀ bidentatæ. Processus sternalis latus, planus, parte mesosternali fere sicut in *C. mutabili*, sed paullo angustiore.

Long. 27–35 millim.; lat. thor. basi 10–13 millim. ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Sonora (*coll. Bates*), Villa Lerdo in Durango, Tupataro in Guanajuato (*Höge*), Guanajuato (*Sallé*), Mexico city (*Dr. Palmer, Flohr*).

A good number of examples of both sexes, in all of which the clypeal horn is greatly dilated at the apex and more or less distinctly tridentate. This character, added to the tawny or rich purple-brown colour of the elytra, distinguishes the species well from *C. barthelemyi* of Colombia.

We figure an example from Mexico city.