

Fam. TRICHIIDÆ.

PANTODINUS.

Pantodinus, Burmeister, Handb. der Ent. v. p. 291 (1847); Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1878, p. 33.

Burmeister placed this extraordinary and isolated form, in which the head and thorax are cornuted, in the family Dynastidæ, notwithstanding its semimembranous mandibles; but Candèze having had an opportunity of examining both sexes, and finding that the clypeus of the female was that of a Cetonid, and the anterior femora exerted, has shown that it belongs to the melitophilous series of Lamellicornia, and that it would be best placed by the side of *Inca*, in the Trichiidæ. The species on which the genus is founded is of extreme rarity.

1. *Pantodinus klugi*.

Pantodinus Klugii, Burm. Handb. der Ent. v. p. 292¹; Candèze, Compte Rend. Soc. Ent. Belg. xvi. p. xli²; Westw. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1878, p. 33, t. 2. fig. 2 a.

Hab. GUATEMALA^{1 2}.

The species is not contained in our collections.

INCA.

Inca, Serville, Encycl. Méthod. x. p. 380 (1825); Burmeister, Handb. der Ent. iii. p. 706.

This well-known genus is one of the characteristic forms of the American Coleopterous Fauna. Eight species have been described, mostly from Southern Brazil; one only extends northwards as far as Mexico.

1. *Inca clathratus*.

Cetonia clathrata, Oliv. Journ. d'Hist. Nat. i. p. 93, t. 6. fig. 2 (1792).

Cetonia Ynca, Weber, Obs. Ent. i. p. 66 (1805); Fabr. Syst. Eleuth. ii. p. 136.

Inca Ynca, Gory & Perch. Monogr. Cétoin. p. 103, t. 13. fig. 1.

Inca Weberi, Serv. Encycl. Méth. x. p. 381; Burm. Handb. der Ent. iii. p. 707¹.

Inca Fabricii, Perty, Del. anim. artic. Bras. p. 51, t. 11. fig. 3.

Var. ♂ cornibus apice fere truncatis.

Inca Sommeri, Westw. Arc. Ent. ii. p. 99, t. 73. figg. 1, 2 (♂ ♀)².

Hab. MEXICO²; BRITISH HONDURAS, Cayo (*Blancaneaux*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Guiana, North Brazil¹.

In all the males I have seen from Mexico and Central America the upper inner carina of the male horns curves towards the inner apical angle, and in all those from South America towards the outer apical angle. This is a more constant difference