

Body black, glossy, thickly punctured, the punctures on the upper-surface being most conspicuous. Head circumscribed; antennæ and palpi nearly of a mahogany colour; mandibles longer than the head; nose slightly impressed: prothorax with two furrows at the lateral margin, both nearly reaching the base, the inner one, as usual, when arrived at the anterior margin, with the corresponding one on the other side forming one furrow surrounding the prothorax on three sides; just above the scutellum is a punctiform impression: the elytra, including the submarginal one, have seven distinct furrows, the two next the suture being anteriorly abbreviated and very short, especially the first; from the base of the first, or external discoidal one, an obsolete furrow runs obliquely towards the submarginal one; the four discoidal entire furrows when arrived near the apex of the elytra are bent towards the suture: cubit piceous, armed with five teeth, the three outer ones obtuse. [Taken at Grimsby, Ont., by Mr. Pettit.]

[125.] LAMELLICORNIA.—FAMILY COPRIDÆ [SCARABÆIDÆ.]

174. ONTHOPHAGUS LATEBROSUS *Fabr.*—Length of body, ♂ $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines; ♀ $3-3\frac{3}{4}$. A single specimen of the ♀ taken in the journey from New York to Cumberland-house; a ♂ taken in New England by Prof. Peck.

The species of this little interesting genus, remarkable for the great variety of processes resembling horns, that arm the head of the males, are as widely dispersed as those of any genus of beetles; they are to be found in every climate from the frigid to the torrid zone, nor do they increase in size as they recede from the former and enter the latter, for the most minute species are to be found in Southern India, where they abound, while the largest seem to inhabit temperate climates.

♂ Body entirely black, except the hands or anterior tarsi, which are rufous: gloss obscured by hairs. Nose at the apex bent upwards, forming a vertical, triangular, acute tooth; on the vertex are two obsolete transverse ridges: the prothorax is rough with little granules, and anteriorly sends forth a longish wide horn truncated at the end and overhanging the head: the two angles of the apex are elevated, and the space between them is deflexed, and bidentate: the cubits are armed with four sharpish teeth.

The female differs from the male merely in having the shield of the head more distinctly notched on each side, and the apex of the nose rounded and reflexed, but without any triangular horn or tooth; in having two distinct ridges on the vertex, and in having no prothoracic horn, which