

- 9 (10) Horn of pronotum in cross-section round, at basis broad, even in big males shorter than prothorax, acuminate or indistinctly emarginate, Clypeus of male broad and shallowly emarginate, rounded on either side. Frontal horn behind, weakly emarginate before apex. Elytra longer than broad together (about 29 : 23) with sparse micropunctures. Clypeus of female (Fig. 1964) of normal breadth, strongly contracted to narrow and finely incised apex; punctation of pronotum more distinct; pygidium transversally impressed and densely punctate only on basis and in lateral angles 37–48 mm (Pl. XXXVI: 3, Pl. XLI. 3). — U.S.A. (Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas (*Scarabaeus tityus* Linnaeus, 1763; *S. marianus* Linnaeus, 1767; *S. pennsylvanicus* Degeer, 1774; *Dynastes tytius* Castelnau, 1840; *D. cornigera* Sternberg, 1910)

tityus (Linnaeus, 1763)

- 10 (9) Pronotal horn thin, flattened both above and beneath, in normal big specimens distinctly longer than pronotum, triangularly excised on apex. Frontal horn flattened on both sides, upper edge with a strong tooth near apex. Elytra and whole body more slender than in preceding species. Pygidium of male densely punctate only on basis and in lateral angles. Clypeus of females (Fig. 1965) more elongate, apex rather broadly truncate and weakly emarginate, both angles rather sharp: Pygidium densely punctate all over, 40–48 mm (Pl. XXXVI: 1). — U.S.A. (Arizona)

granti Horn, 1870