1. Desmonota multicava.


_Hab._ PANAMA, Bugaba, David (*Champion*), Chiriqui (*Ribbe*), Panama city (*Conradt, J. J. Walker*).—COLOMBIA 3–5; VENEZUELA 4–5; PERU 1245.

Upwards of a dozen examples of this species have been received from the State of Panama.

**DOLICHOTOMA.**

*Dolichotoma,* Hope, Ann. Nat. Hist. iii. p. 95, t. 4. fig. 2 (1839); Boheman, Monogr. Cassid. i. p. 176.

A Tropical-American genus containing some of the finest species of the Family Cassididae. The males of all the species of *Dolichotoma* known to me have the antennæ much longer than in the females, the apical joint with numerous very long projecting hairs at the tip beneath, the preceding four joints also with a few shorter hairs at the same place. The hairy apical joint is mentioned by Boheman, though he was not aware that it was a sexual character; it has been overlooked by Chapuis and Baly. *Dolichotoma* is chiefly distinguished from *Canistra*, a genus not represented within our limits, by having the joints 1–6 (instead of 1–5) of the antennæ short, shining, and subglabrous, the other joints being elongate, opaque, and very finely, densely pubescent.

1. *Dolichotoma bisbiplagiata.* (Tab. V. figg. 16, ♂; 16 α, antenna, ∨.)


_Hab._ GUATEMALA (*Deby, in Mus. Brit.*, 12), Cubilguitz in Vera Paz (*Champion*), Panizos in Vera Paz (*Champion, Conradt*).

Apparently confined to the forest-region of the Atlantic slope of Guatemala, and to the “tierra caliente.”

2. *Dolichotoma distincta.* (Tab. V. fig. 17, ♂.)


_Hab._ GUATEMALA (*Scherzer, in Mus. Brit.); NICARAGUA (coll. Baly, Sallé), Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Sallé, Van Patten*).

This insect appears to be not uncommon in Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The colour of the upper surface varies from greenish-æneous to bluish-black or black. The margins of the elytra are much more broadly expanded than in the allied *D. princeps* and *D. bisbiplagiata,* Boh., and they have a large rounded sanguineous patch a little