posterior spot on each elytron reduced in size; the second has the elytra more finely punctured, and all the spots very small. *M. elegans* is confined to the Pacific slope of Mexico and Guatemala, extending southwards to Nicaragua. The allied *M. tristigma*, Boh., varies in a similar way. *M. chevrotlati* is included in Henshaw’s ‘List of the Coleoptera of America north of Mexico,’ p. 14, probably in mistake, as it does not appear to extend north of the Mexican State of Vera Cruz. A remarkable peculiarity about these species is, that the red markings of the elytra are always accompanied by a very much coarser system of punctuation, such not being the case in *M. illustris*, *M. lebasi*, &c. Boheman 9 mentions a variety with the posterior spot on each elytron obsolete; we have not received a specimen of it. We figure a pair of *M. punicea*; also the type (♂) of *M. chevrotlati*, and the type (♀) of *M. elegans*, from the Stockholm Museum.

2. *Mesomphalia illustris*. (Tab. V. fig. 22, ♂.)

_Hab._ MEXICO 3 3, Tuspan (*Chevrotlat 1 3*), Cordova (Höge, Sallé), Toxpan, Chiapas (Sallé), Atayac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (H. H. Smith); BRITISH HONDURAS (Blancaneaux); GUATEMALA 4, Coban, Purula, Sabo, and San Juan in Vera Paz, Zapote (Champion), Tactic and Tucuru (Conradt); NICARAGUA, Chontales (Belt, Janson).

A not uncommon species in Central America. I have not seen a specimen of the var. α described by Boheman:—“maculis elytrorum duabus interioribus confluentibus.”

3. *Mesomphalia tristigma*. (Tab. V. figg. 27, ♂ ; 28, ♀ , var.)

_Hab._ MEXICO 2 3, Orizaba 1, San Andres Tuxtla, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca (Sallé), Cordova (Sallé, Höge), Misantla (F. D. G.), Atayac in Vera Cruz (H. H. Smith), Teapa in Tabasco (Höge, H. H. Smith), Tapachula in Chiapas (Höge); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Hondo, R. Sarstoorn (Blancaneaux); GUATEMALA, Coatpeaque, Las Mercedes, San Isidro (Champion); HONDURAS 2 (Dyson 3); NICARAGUA, Chontales (Belt, Janson).

A common insect in the Mexican States of Vera Cruz and Tabasco. In Guatemala it has only been found on the Pacific slope. As in *M. punicea*, the spots on the elytra vary greatly in size, frequently becoming coalescent. In one specimen from Tabasco they are exceedingly small, there being two on one elytron and three on the other. *M. tristigma* may be easily known in all its varieties from *M. punicea* by its less gibbous elytra, more angular humeri, and more shining upper surface; the males are also more rounded, and the females more parallel, in shape. The Nicaraguan specimens have the