male of the typical form from Chiriqui, a female of the var. primaria from Cordova, and a female of the var. 8 from Cerro Zunil.

5. Mesophalia quadrinotata.


"Rotundata, modice convexa, caerulea, nitida; antennarum articulis 2–4 testaceis; prothorace subtiliter, sat crebre punctulato, ultra medium oblique ampliato, dein rotundato et basin versus angustato; elytris sat crebre, videre punctatis, singulo max ante medium maculis duabus, transversim positis, luteis, interiore ovata, exteriore rotundata, nonnulla majore.—Long. 8½, lat. 7 millim."

*Hab. Costa Rica (Wagner, in Mus. Berol. 1).*

I have not seen a specimen of this species. Boheman 1 states that *M. quadrinotata* resembles *M. lebasi* at first sight; but is smaller, rounder, and more shining, the elytra somewhat coarsely punctured, with the marginal spot larger and nearer to the exterior limb, and the humeri subangular.

6. Mesophalia costaricensis. (Tab. VI. fig. 4.)

Broadly cordate, moderately convex; greenish aeneous, caeruleous, or black; the elytra each with a large rounded sanguineous or fulvous spot on the expanded margin before the middle, extending to the outer limit of the dorsum but not to the lateral margin, and sometimes a minute similarly coloured spot midway between this and the suture; the antennae black; the under surface and legs caeruleus or greenish-aeneous, shining, the former somewhat thickly, the latter sparsely, pubescent; the prothorax and elytra (the suture excepted) opaque, almost smooth (minute scattered punctures are visible under a strong lens), and clothed with very short, scattered semi-erect whitish hairs. Head deeply canalicate; antennae rather elongate, extending to far beyond the base of the prothorax, the four basal joints shining, the others opaque. Prothorax twice as broad as long, feebly arcuate-emarginate in front, widest a little behind the middle, the sides thence to the apex rapidly, obliquely converging, straight or slightly converging behind, the base strongly sinuate on either side, and thence to the hind angles nearly straight, the latter subrectangular, the median lobe obtuse and moderately produced; the disc with a smooth, faint median line, the lateral portions concave, the apical and lateral margins slightly reflexed. Scutellum smooth, moderately large. Elytra about three times the length of, and one half wider than, the prothorax, broadly cordate, conjointly rounded at the apex, somewhat obliquely converging behind in the male; the disc feebly and regularly convex, the suture smooth and shining, and a little raised throughout; the margins very broadly expanded, broadly rounded at the shoulders. Beneath sparsely, finely punctured, the ventral segments also transversely ascullicate.

Length 11½–12½, breadth 10½–11½ millim.

*Hab. Costa Rica (Van Patten), Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet, Rio Sucio (Rogers).*

Fifteen specimens. This insect has somewhat the facies of an Omospidæ. It may easily be known from the similarly coloured two-spotted variety of *M. lebasi* by the almost smooth, very dull upper surface, and by the more concave margins of the prothorax. The males are a little shorter than the females, the shoulders being broadly rounded in both sexes.

7 Mesophalia xanthospila. (Tab. VI. fig. 5, 8.)

8. Subcordate, broad, moderately convex; greenish-aeneous, the anterior margins of the prothorax (except in the middle) fulvous; the elytra each with a broad 1-shaped mark on the middle of the disc at the base,