I have seen altogether sixteen specimens of this species. The very large, transverse, more or less emarginate, flavous patch on each elytron is sometimes partly, or entirely (as in one specimen from Costa Rica), divided in the middle; it is sometimes marked with one or more small æneous spots (there are three in the type), but these disappear altogether in some examples. The anterior margin of the prothorax is narrowly fulvous on either side, a character separating *M. salvini* from many of the allied forms. We figure the type of the male from Panama, and a variety of the female from Costa Rica.

10. **Mesomphalia pictilis.** (Tab. VI. figg. 9, ♂; 10, 11, ♀, vars.)


*Hab.* **MEXICO**\(^1–3\) (coll. Baly; *Mus. Brit.*), Vera Cruz (Sallé).—**COLOMBIA**\(^1–3\).

I have seen five specimens of the typical form of this species, all from Mexico—two males in the Sallé collection, a female in the Baly collection, and a pair in the British Museum. The description of Boheman\(^1\) was taken from the male sex only; the female is ovate, and much more elongate, with less expanded elytral margins, the male being rotundate, with the margins of the elytra broadly expanded, and abruptly and obliquely converging at the base. The following seem to be nothing more than varieties of the same species, though they all have the elytra much more finely punctured:

\(\alpha\). ♀. The elytra more finely punctured than in the type; similarly marked, i. e. with a very large irregular sanguineous patch on the disc, extending on to the broadly expanded margins before and behind the middle, and enclosing five æneous spots on the disc, placed longitudinally 3, 2, the anterior one of the inner row oblique and larger than the others; the suture æneous throughout.

*Hab.* **COSTA RICA** (Van Patten). One specimen.

\(\beta\). ♀. The elytra punctured as in \(\alpha\); the markings still larger, occupying the greater part of the surface, leaving only the suture, a common X-shaped mark before the middle, two small obliquely-placed spots on the disc beyond the middle, three lateral patches, and the exterior limb æneous. (Fig. 10.)

*Hab.* **PANAMA**, Bugaba (Champion). One specimen.

\(\gamma\). ♀. The elytra punctured as in \(\alpha\); each with two rufous spots placed transversely before the middle—the inner one on the middle of the disc, subtriangular or oblique, and in some specimens extending angularly forwards, the outer one rounded externally, partly on the expanded margin,—and a similarly-coloured slightly oblique spot on the outer part of the disc towards the apex, and sometimes with a small rufous streak midway between the two discal spots. (Fig. 11.)

*Hab.* **NICARAGUA**, Chontales (Janson); **PANAMA**, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (Champion). Five specimens.

The var. \(\gamma\) looks perfectly distinct, at first sight, but the difference is more apparent than real. The red markings, as in *M. punicea* and *M. tristigma*, are accompanied by