front; the entire surface (the suture excepted) thickly, moderately coarsely, almost uniformly punctured. Beneath subglabrous, almost smooth.

Length, $\delta$, 7$\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 6$\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; $\varphi$, length 9$\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 7$\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. COSTA RICA (Van Patten).

Four examples, two of each sex.

a. The elytra marked as in the type; the under surface obscure ferruginous; the basal joints of the antennae above and beneath and the legs testaceous.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (Champion). Two male specimens.

b. The elytra immaculate, flavo-testaceous, testaceous, or ferruginous, the suture usually more or less infuscate anteriorly; the prothorax sometimes with a narrow median vitta; the under surface and legs varying in colour from black to testaceous. (Fig. 14.)

Length, $\delta$, 7–7$\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 6–6$\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; $\varphi$, length 8$\frac{3}{4}$–9$\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 6$\frac{1}{2}$–7$\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. COSTA RICA (Rogers, Van Patten); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (Champion), Panama city (Conradt). Twelve examples, including both sexes.

This insect is very closely allied to M. caruleonotata, and it is perhaps not really distinct from that species (of which I have only seen a single example); but the punctuation of the elytra is very much finer, and the prothorax has the sides straighter behind. The spotted and the immaculate forms have been received from the same localities, and I do not hesitate to put them together; the latter closely resembles M. saturalis, Boh., from Cayenne, but it has the elytra more uniformly punctured. The colour of the under surface and legs is variable. M. varians, Boh., from Cayenne &c., is an allied form, specimens of which occur with the elytral spots almost obliterated. We figure a pair of the typical form from Costa Rica, and a male of the unspotted variety from Bugaba.

14. Mesomphalia âœneovittata. (Tab. VI, fig. 15, $\delta$.)

$\delta$. Rotundate, moderately convex, slightly shining; the head and prothorax testaceous, the latter with a broad median vitta extending from the base to the apex and narrowing anteriorly, and an oblong patch midway between this and the lateral margin, aneuous, the margins a little more dilute and dotted with fuscous; the scutellum aneuous; the elytra flavo-testaceous, each with two broad aneuous vitce, which become confluent posteriorly—the inner one constricted before the middle and not reaching the base, the outer one sinuous, occupying a considerable portion of the expanded margin, and extending over the humeral callus to the base,—and the suture nearly to the apex—broadly anteriorly, narrowly behind—aneuous; the antennae black, with the three basal joints, and the fourth and fifth beneath, testaceous; the legs testaceae; the underside black. Head deeply canaliculate, rugosely punctured; antennae rather stout, extending a little beyond the base of the prothorax, the four basal joints shining, the others opaque. Prothorax twice as broad as long, rather feebly arcuate-eminuate in front, the sides rapidly arcuately converging from the base, obliquely so anteriorly, the base truncate on either side, the median lobe obtuse and moderately produced; the disc sparsely, very finely punctate, depressed in the middle behind, and with a very fine median line, which is deeply impressed at the base; the margins dull, almost smooth, rather concave, deeply foveate behind the middle. Scutellum smooth, moderately large. Elytra more than three times the length of, and in the widest part about one half broader than, the prothorax, at the base scarcely broader than it, conjointly rounded at the apex; the disc moderately gibbous before the middle; the margins broadly expanded, deflexed, rounded and widest before the