C. serrata, Boh. (=varians, Wag.), is an allied form occurring in Tropical South America. We figure a typical (♀) C. vivida from Teapa; a specimen (♂) of the var. nigrocincta from Chiriqui; and a brightly-coloured example (♀) of the var. tabida from Chiriqui.

14. Ctenochira punicea. (Tab. XIII. fig. 11, ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO ¹⁻³, Acapulco, Teapa in Tabasco (Höge, H. H. Smith), Playa Vicente, Cordova (Sallé), Cerro de Plumas (Höge), Temax in North Yucatan (Gaumer); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Hondo (Blancaneaux); GUATEMALA, Panzos (Champion); NICARAGUA (Belt, Janson); COSTA RICA (coll. Baly).

This insect differs from some of the varieties of C. vivida only in its paler colour—the black patch on the prothorax being replaced by a sanguineous edging and some small similarly-coloured spots, and the black annulus on the elytra replaced by a narrow marginal stripe,—and in having the eighth and ninth joints of the antennae infuscate. This last-mentioned character, however, is not constant. Boheman’s description was taken from an example with the disc of the elytra dilute sanguineous; in the specimens before me it is flavo-testaceous, with the punctures and margins sanguineous. Sent in abundance from Teapa, in company with C. vivida and its var. tabida.

15. Ctenochira plebeja. (Tab. XIII. fig. 12.)
Coptocyclea cinca, Sturm, in litt.

Hab. MEXICO ¹⁻³ (Sallé, ex coll. Sturm), Matamoros Izucar, Playa Vicente, Cordova (Sallé), Cerro de Plumas, Jalapa (Höge), Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (H. H. Smith); NICARAGUA, Chontales (Belt, Janson).

Sent in plenty from Teapa, in company with C. vivida, C. punicea, and C. hieroglyphica. It is nearest allied to C. punicea, from which it may be distinguished by the definite markings on the prothorax and by the antennae having only the tip of the apical joint black. Boheman’s description appears to have been made from specimens with the dark markings on the thorax partly obliterated; in most of the examples before me the prothorax has a large subtriangular black patch, enclosing nine flavous spots (as in C. cumulata), these varying in size and often becoming more or less confluent. In the specimens from Chontales the dark markings on the prothorax are reduced to small disconnected spots. We figure a specimen from Atoyac.

16. Ctenochira coronata. (Tab. XIII. ffigg. 13, ♀; 14, ♂, var.)

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