

strongly angular at the sides, and there is a very slight impression on the basal lobe; the punctuation is close and fine, with a tendency to become confluent transversely, except near the anterior angles, where it is obliquely confluent. The elytra are not very convex, and are without costæ. Each elytron has a green spot at the base, and a small one on the shoulder; a small round spot near the suture below the scutellum; a lunate spot just before the middle, touching the margin (nearly divided into two); and two other spots rather behind the middle. The margins of the abdominal segments, and the apex of the terminal one, are nearly black; the latter with three acute teeth (Tab. III. fig. 4 a). The head is concave in front, the upper part of the forehead projecting, the lower edge of the projection straight.

5. *Chrysobothris capitata*.

Chrysobothris capitata, Lap. & Gory, Mon. ii. p. 19, t. 4. f. 28¹.

Chrysobothris designata, Thoms. Typi Bupr., Append., i. p. 43 (1879)².

Hab. MEXICO², Cordova, Juquila (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz, Tamahu, Cerro Zunil 4000 to 5000 feet, Las Mercedes 3000 feet, Pantaleon 1700 feet, Torola 1000 feet (*Champion*); HONDURAS¹; NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA, Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

This species varies from $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin. in length. The colour is generally uniform brassy; but the elytra are frequently darker, and sometimes quite deep purple. Some examples have the thorax and abdomen less strongly sculptured than others. I cannot, however, associate any of these differences with size, sex, or locality. The males, which are rare, have the head golden-green; and the abdomen deeply emarginate at the apex instead of tridentate as in the female.

I forwarded a female example to Prof. Westwood to compare with the type of *C. capitata* in the Hopean Collection, and received the following note:—"The only appreciable difference is that the face in our specimen is bright golden-green, with a small fulvous-red spot with sharp margin occupying nearly the apex of the facial triangle between the inner margin of the top of the eyes."

The posterior spot on the elytra is sometimes (but rarely) divided into two.

Specimens of this species were received from M. Sallé with the name *C. designata*, Thoms., attached; and I believe this determination is correct, but M. Thomson² gives the apex of the abdomen as bidentate instead of tridentate.

6. *Chrysobothris gemmata*.

Chrysobothris gemmata, Lec. Proc. Acad. Phil. x. p. 67 (1858)¹; Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xiii. p. 105, t. 6. figg. 178–182².

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Arizona².—MEXICO, Sonora (*Schott*¹).

I am unacquainted with this species.