

the centre of the thorax black as well as the scutellum; the one from the Volcan de Chiriqui is smaller, being 14 millim. in length; the other, from Bugaba, is a well-developed specimen, and, in addition to the differences already noticed, has the two basal joints of the antennæ yellow.

Mr. Champion informs me that these examples were attracted to light, the insect flying with a loud humming noise after the manner of *Atractocerus*.

Phengodes minor (p. 65).

To the Guatemalan localities given, add:—Sinanja valley (*Champion*).

Var.? Antennis articulo basali rufo; thoracis lateribus nigris.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Volcan de Atitlan (*Champion*).

DAIPHRON (p. 66).

Daiphron ochraceum (p. 67).

To the localities given, add:—PANAMA, San Lorenzo (*Champion*).

Var. Thorace nigro vittato.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Three specimens from the State of Panama have the scutellum ochraceous, and the two which have the thorax with a narrow vitta are also smaller and have their tibiæ and tarsi more decidedly black; in one example the apices of the femora being black as well.

Daiphron proteum (p. 68).

To the localities given, add:—

Var. α. Elytris versus apicem nigro-maculatis.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*).

Var. γ.

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*).

CHAULIOGNATHUS (p. 68).

1 (A). **Chauliognathus heros**.

Chauliognathus heros, Guérin, Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 18¹.

Chauliognathus heros, var.?, Waterh. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1878, p. 326².

This fine species is distinguishable from *C. rex* (*ante*, p. 68) by the opacity of the black apical part of the elytra, and by its extending over half their length, also by the thorax being larger and transverse, and by the lighter yellow colour of the thorax and basal half of the elytra.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia¹, Ecuador² (*Buckley*, var.?).