

Haag⁶. This author has separated the Mexican and Central-American forms from *T. sexguttatus* under the collective name of *T. proteus*; but in this I am unable to follow him. The form described by Olivier and Klug has three rounded spots on each elytron, and some of our Mexican examples (one of which has been determined by Haag himself as *T. sexguttatus*) agree exactly in this respect with Brazilian ones.

In addition to the five varieties named by Haag, I have to notice two others:—

Var. α . *humboldti*, Haag (= *ochraceoguttatus*, Dugès).—Size large; the elytra black, with three large orange spots (2, 1), the posterior one broad.—Mexico, Surinam, Brazil.

Var. β . *biguttatus*, Haag.—Smaller; the elytra with the two anterior spots partly or entirely connected, and the posterior one large and more or less excised, these markings forming two angulated fasciæ. (Figg. 1, 2.)—Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Chiriqui.

Var. γ . *sanguinolentus*, Haag. Large; the elytra black, with two orange or rufo-fulvous fasciæ extending completely across, the anterior one more or less angulated, the posterior one broad. (Fig. 3.)—Mexico.

Var. δ . Large; the elytra black, with two narrow rufo-fulvous fasciæ, and the sides, base, and apex narrowly margined with the same colour. (Fig. 4.)—Guatemala.

Var. ϵ . *sellatus*, Haag.—Large; the elytra orange, with the base and apex black. (Fig. 5.)—Mexico.

Var. ζ . Large; the elytra red, with a scutellar patch, two spots placed transversely on the disc beyond the middle, a spot at the inner apical angle, and the apex itself, narrowly, black. (Fig. 6.)—Guatemala.

Var. η . *centromaculatus*, Haag. Large; the elytra orange, with a rounded spot below the scutellum black.—Loc.?

Several of these varieties occur together at the same places; and though the typical form is common to Mexico and Tropical South America, I have not seen examples of it from intermediate localities. South-American specimens seem to vary very little.

3. *Tetraonyx octomaculatus*.

Tetraonyx octomaculatus, Latr. in Humboldt & Bonpland's Obs. Zool. i. p. 160, t. 16. figg. 7, 7 a¹; Casteln. Hist. Nat. Ins. Col. ii. p. 276²; Haag, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1879, p. 311.

Hab. ? MEXICO², Jalapa *¹.

This species, the type of the genus, has not been identified by modern writers. It is black, each elytron with four blood-red spots—two at the base (one median, in the form of a narrow band, the other humeral, triangular) and two at the middle (placed transversely). Latreille states that the insect was found upon the Liquidambar¹. *T. octomaculatus* is an ally of *T. sexguttatus* (Oliv.); but it can scarcely be a variety of it.

* The locality mentioned by Latreille is "Xalapa, New Spain"; Castelnau gives Mexico, but this requires confirmation, there being several places of this name in America.