

From *G. agilis*, to which this species is closely allied, it is distinguished by the colour and shape of the elytral spot, which leaves the base itself black, while this part is constantly rufous in *G. agilis*.

4. **Gynandrophthalma aviculus.** (Tab. II. fig. 18.)

Gynandrophthalma aviculus, Lacord. Mon. p. 263¹.

Hab. GUATEMALA¹, Zapote (*Champion*).

A species differing from *G. agilis* by its smooth and shining thorax and elytra.

5. **Gynandrophthalma leucognatha.**

Gynandrophthalma leucognatha, Lacord. Mon. p. 265.

Hab. MEXICO.

6. **Gynandrophthalma quadripartita.**

Gynandrophthalma quadripartita, Lacord. Mon. p. 264¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Guanajuato (*Mus. Jacoby*), Yolotepec, La Parada (*Sallé*).

A variety from Guanajuato is before me, which has the elytra uniformly fulvous, and the suture and lateral margin, as well as a small spot at the shoulder, black; the other marks are absent. The whole difference between this species and *G. leucognatha* seems to be the shining green markings of the elytra, which are black in the other species, their shape being variable. This variety may possibly belong to a different species. Lacordaire's type of *G. quadripartita* was a female. Several males which I refer to this species are before me, but they do not differ materially.

7. **Gynandrophthalma spectabilis.**

Gynandrophthalma spectabilis, Lacord. Mon. p. 262.

Hab. MEXICO.

Subfam. *MEGALOSTOMINÆ*.

This subfamily, containing five genera, is restricted to the New World. Four of these are represented in Central America.

MEGALOSTOMIS.

Megalostomis, Lacordaire, Mém. Liège, v. p. 519 (1848).

Thirty-four species of this fine genus are known, but six only from Central America. The genus has been divided by Lacordaire into three subgenera; but their characters