

## TITUBCEA (p. 26).

**Titubcea mutabilis** (p. 27).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, La Noria in Sinaloa, Ventanas in Durango, Acapulco, Iguala, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*Höge*), San Miguel, Playa Vicente, Oaxaca, El Cameron, Cordova, Juquila (*Sallé*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Cuernavaca (*H. H. Smith*), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Capetillo (*Champion*).

In some specimens from Mexico the black colour of the elytra predominates to such an extent as to leave only the shoulders and a small apical spot fulvous; all the specimens from Yucatan are smaller in size.

**Titubcea rufifrons** (p. 27).

To the Mexican locality given, add:—El Cameron (*Sallé*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

As already remarked, *T. rufifrons* and *T. mutabilis* may be but varieties of the same species; even the additional material since received does not enable me to separate these insects satisfactorily, the different specimens varying considerably in coloration and also in punctuation. The male of *T. rufifrons* differs from that of *T. mutabilis*, as a rule, in general colour and in the want of the transverse elytral band; but the females of both are alike and cannot be separated. I may further add that the cedeagus of the male in the two insects is similar.

**Titubcea sphacelata** (p. 27).

To the locality Mexico, add:—Cuernavaca (*Sallé*).

**Titubcea sanguinipennis** (p. 27).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Escuintla, Capetillo, Panzos, Teleman (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

It is quite possible that the specimen figured as the male of this insect (Tab. II. fig. 16) in reality represents a closely allied but distinct species. Several other males, as well as a good many females, since received seem at first sight to be totally different in coloration to the typical form of *T. sanguinipennis* (Tab. II. fig. 17); and I should regard these as certainly distinct, if I had not intermediate examples before me which it is impossible to refer with certainty to either of the two forms. In nearly all the specimens from Panzos, the city of Guatemala, and Zapote, and in the one from Chontales, the upper surface is pale fulvous; the thorax has either a transverse black basal band or spots; the elytra have one or two basal spots of variable size and a narrow black band (generally constricted at the suture) below the middle; and the