

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles obsolete, the vertex black, the lower portion pale fulvous; labrum and palpi black; antennæ nearly extending to the end of the elytra, black; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles slightly tuberculiform, the surface very sparingly punctured, testaceous, with seven spots placed transversely in two rows; scutellum black; elytra strongly punctured in irregular rows, a spot at the shoulder, another immediately below it on the lateral margin, a transverse mark below the scutellum across the suture, two almost confluent spots on each elytron below the middle, and two smaller and more rounded ones near the apex, black; below pale fulvous, a spot on the flanks of the thorax and another on the anterior coxæ black; the femora on their upper edge near the apex, and the tibiæ and tarsi, black; tibiæ mucronate; the last abdominal segment of the male deeply excavated, the apex in the form of a broad lobe, the anterior edge of which is sinuate.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

This species agrees with the preceding in having all the tibiæ mucronate; it also has the elytra very similarly marked, but their punctuation is arranged in irregular rows. The antennæ are very long; the first joint of the anterior tarsi is broad; the excavation of the last abdominal segment in the male is very large, and occupies the greater portion of its surface.

5. *Chrysogramma pictipennis*. (Tab. XLII. fig. 15.)

Black, the head fulvous, the basal joints of the antennæ and the thorax flavous; elytra very finely and closely punctured, flavous, all the margins, a spot at the shoulders, two spots below this, one near the apex, and an angulate longitudinal stripe extending from the middle of the disc to the lateral margin, black.

Var. The elytral spots and stripe more or less coalescent.

Length 3 lines.

Head rugose; the frontal elevations distinct, smooth; clypeus raised, forming a rather broad ridge between the antennæ; labrum and the basal joints of the palpi black; antennæ extending to about one-third the length of the elytra, black, the lower three joints and the apical one fulvous; thorax nearly three times broader than long, narrowed in front, the sides nearly straight and narrowly margined, the anterior angles obliquely rounded, the surface finely and closely punctured, the interspaces minutely rugose; scutellum broad, black; elytra moderately convex, nearly parallel, very finely punctured, the interspaces minutely rugose or wrinkled, flavous, narrowly margined with black, and with the following black markings—a subtriangular spot at the apex and another below the shoulders (connected with the lateral stripe), a spot on the basal margin, two spots placed one behind the other below the shoulders (the lower one larger than the upper one), a narrow longitudinal stripe extending from the middle of the disc downwards for a little distance and forming an angle where it joins the lateral stripe (the angulate portion being much broader than the longitudinal one), and a spot near the suture towards the apex; underside and legs black.

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango (*Höge*).

Not unlike *C. 8-maculata*, Jac., but with the elytra differently marked, and the underside and legs black. Fourteen specimens.

NOTOZONA (p. 382).

Of the five species of *Notozona* from Mexico or Honduras described by Clark, four have been figured by Mr. Waterhouse in his "Aid to the Identification of Insects," ii. t. 167—*N. elegans* (fig. 4), *N. humilis* (fig. 5), *N. rufofusca* (fig. 6), and *N. sparsa* (fig. 7). It is not unlikely that some of the species described by me under the genus