

Izucar, Puebla, Jalapa (*Höge*), Vera Cruz, Playa Vicente, Yolos (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, El Reposo (*Champion*).

This insect occurred singly for the most part at each of the localities given, and does not appear ever to be common.

The head is entirely yellow in the male, and the thorax in the same sex has the anterior margin and angles very narrowly margined with yellow.

The figure is taken from a male from Jalapa, where Höge met with both sexes.

3. *Thalassa glauca*.

Menoscelis glauca, Muls. Spec. Col. Trim. sécur. p. 510¹.

Thalassa glauca, Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 209².

Thalassa reyi, Muls. Spec. Col. Trim. sécur. p. 515 (♀)³.

Hab. GUATEMALA (*Sallé*), near the city (*Champion*), Tepan (*Conradt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*).—SOUTH AMERICA¹, Brazil^{2 3}.

This insect varies somewhat in colour, the blue specimens being probably the males.

Our examples have yellow heads, but in nearly all the head is greenish at the base and on the inner side of the eyes.

BRACHYACANTHA.

Brachyacantha, Chevrolat, in d'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. d'Hist. Nat. ii. p. 705 (1842); Mulsant, Spec. Col. Trim. sécur. p. 520; Crotch, Rev. Cocc. p. 210; Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. iv. p. 377; Chapuis, Gen. Col. xii. p. 228.

Brachyacantha consists of a little group of species which, with two exceptions, are peculiar to the northern continent of America, and are remarkable for their strong resemblance in form, as well as in structure, to some genera of Phytophaga, especially, perhaps, to those of the Cryptocephalinæ, such as *Monachus* and *Scolochrus*. The genus is not well separated from *Hyperaspis*, both Crotch and Chapuis referring to the arming of the front tibiæ with a spine as a permanent distinction. Good sexual characters, however, exist in several species of *Brachyacantha* on the underside of the ventral segments. No author, excepting Crotch for one species (*B. dentipes*), appears to have noticed these. About twenty species have been described; but from the undue importance given by Mulsant and others to the markings alone, it is clear that several of these can only be regarded as varieties. The males of the species of the whole subfamily may generally be recognized by their yellow heads, and the paler colouring of their legs and other parts; but the structural characters above alluded to, and the presence of an additional segment (the seventh ventral one), should always be noticed. The absence of a basal marginal line to the thorax is, I think, quite illusory, for