

This belongs to a little group of species which have five yellow spots on each elytron—two on the base, two in the middle transversely, and one apical. These species are so exceedingly like *Brachyacanthæ*, such as *B. decempustulata*, that they can only be known by the structure of the front tibiæ and of the abdomen in the male. I am unable to identify an insect taken by Mr. Champion on the Volcan de Chiriqui with *H. levrati*, because the female of it has only four elytral spots, the shoulder-spot being absent; while *H. levrati*, female, the only sex known to Mulsant from Mexico, is described as having five spots. The solitary example representing *H. levrati* in Crotch's collection is a male; but it is from Brazil, and is apparently from Reiche's collection. Mulsant did indeed describe an insect from Brazil as the male of *Cleothera levrati* [Opusc. Ent. p. 89 (1853)]; but how he identified it with the Mexican female I do not know.

The Chiriqui insect is nearer still to *H. gacognii*, Muls., another Brazilian insect, according to Crotch's typical example; but I hesitate to refer it to that species without seeing female examples.

4. *Hyperaspis distinguenda*.

Cleothera distinguenda, Muls. Spec. Col. Trim. sécur. p. 622¹.

Hyperaspis distinguenda, Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 221².

Hab. PANAMA, David, Caldera, Volcan de Chiriqui, Tolé (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA^{1 2}; BRAZIL².

Rather easily known by the thorax having two yellow spots near the middle of the base, or being yellow with a hamate black marking, and by the apical elytral spot being lunate.

5. *Hyperaspis chiriquensis*. (Tab. X. fig. 25, ♂.)

Ovata, nigra; capite prothoraceque albido-flavis, hoc maculis duabus magnis triangularibus basi conjunctis, margine antico haud attingentibus, punctoque laterali his annecto nigris; elytris singulis maculis sex, pedibusque flavis. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3 millim.

Mas capite toto flavo.

Femina capite nigro, puncto occipitali flavo.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 8000 feet (*Champion*).

In this species the thorax has the sides widely yellow, and the central black vitta divided nearly to the base by a wedge-shaped line; while the two lateral dots are just united with the central black portion. The elytra have each six yellow marks—one near the scutellum, one on the shoulder, rather linear, a pair transversely placed, almost united and transverse themselves, in the middle, and a pair near the apex, often united. In the female the central thoracic line is not wider in front, where, indeed, it scarcely divides the black portion; the head is black, with a yellow spot, and the whole insect is more suffused.

A male example is figured.

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