

This is a depressed, rather oblong species; the head and sides of the prothorax are yellow; the elytra have the basal and lateral margins yellow, the latter joined to a vitta, which runs parallel to the black suture, at the apex. In the specimen from Chilpancingo, which I think is a female variety of this species, the head is black, the thorax only narrowly margined at the sides, and the subsutural vitta is joined to the yellow margin at the base and is interrupted at the apex; it is also smaller than the typical examples.

Obs.—I have very carefully examined one of the specimens from Guanajuato, and also a specimen from Crotch's collection labelled "Chevr. ex Muls." Neither of these bears out Mr. Crotch's statement that the epipleuræ are "not foveolate"; in fact, the foveæ are perfectly apparent, and those for the hind knees are marked as usual by a sinuation of the margin, which can be seen without turning up the insect. Both our specimens from Guanajuato are males: the yellow vitta in one of these is joined to the margin at both ends, and in this respect is perfectly similar to Crotch's specimens; the one I have examined is a female.

Subfam. *DISCOTOMIDES*.

The Discotomides are a group of five or six genera peculiar to the New World, of a highly developed form, containing very glabrous species of great beauty, of the average size or above it, and often distinguished by having one or two joints of the antennæ coalescing so as to give them the appearance of being from eight to ten in number.

Their position is doubtful, but they certainly do not come in well where Crotch placed them, following *Lithophilus*. Chapuis places them as his third Group between the "Coccinellites" and the "Cariites."

We here place them as conveniently closing the smooth section.

They form a very natural link with the Endomychidæ through *Endomychus*, and seem worthy of a higher rank than can be given them in a linear arrangement.

SELADIA.

Selasia, Mulsant, Spec. Col. Trim. sécur. p. 216 (1850) (nomen præocc.).

Seladia, Mulsant, Monogr. Coccin. p. 154 (1866); Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 304; Chapuis, Gen. Col. xii. p. 187.

Seladia is a genus which of all the Coccinellidæ exhibits the greatest divergence from the normal type, and very closely recalls the Endomychidous form in some of its characters. The antennæ are robust and have the club absolutely as in some genera of that family, while the tarsi, no less by their clearly tetramerous structure, might almost cause these insects to be attributed to the same family. The colour and markings and the depressed form are suggestive of either the Endomychidæ or the