

22. **Scymnus pilatii.**

Scymnus Pilatii, Muls. Spec. Col. Trim. sécur. p. 990¹; Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 272².

Hab. MEXICO, Yucatan^{1 2}.

23. **Scymnus thelys.**

Scymnus thelys, Muls. Opusc. Entom. iii. p. 155 (1853)¹; Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 272².

Hab. MEXICO, Yucatan^{1 2}.

24. **Scymnus bilucernarius.**

Scymnus bilucernarius, Muls. Spec. Col. Trim. sécur. p. 997¹; Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 272².

Hab. MEXICO, Yucatan^{1 2}.

25. **Scymnus atomus.**

Scymnus atomus, Muls. Spec. Col. Trim. sécur. p. 998¹; Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 273².

Hab. MEXICO, Yucatan^{1 2}.

VEDALIA.

Vedalia, Mulsant, Spec. Col. Trim. sécur. p. 905; Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 281.

The type of *Vedalia* is the Mexican insect recorded below, much confusion appearing to have arisen by Crotch having associated *Vedalia sieboldi* with species from India and elsewhere, which Mulsant placed, and as I think properly enough, in *Rodolia*. Again, the characters of *Vedalia*, as given by Mulsant, are very unsatisfactory and even illusory: that the tibiæ are rounded or angular on their exterior margin seems to me an error of description. They are very flat, and shut partly into grooves of the femora; but they are neither emarginate nor angular, and the association of these genera with the Exoplectrides is quite erroneous. *Vedalia*, in fact, approaches nearest to *Novius*, a Palæarctic genus occurring in Asia and Japan. The claws are bifid. The coxal fossettes are well marked, nearly reaching the end of the segment, but not complete.

1. **Vedalia sieboldi.** (Tab. XII. fig. 24.)

Vedalia Sieboldi, Muls. Spec. Col. Trim. sécur. p. 905¹; Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 281 (*Rodolia*)².

Ortalia lama, Sallé, in litt.

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2}, Orizaba, Guanajuato, Yolotepec (*Sallé*).

The examples from Guanajuato and Orizaba differ slightly from those from Yolotepec in having the whole metasternum, with the epimera, and even the trochanters and coxæ, black, and the first-named have the black mark near the scutellum less developed. Specimens in the Cambridge collection, one of which is typical, being the example from Westwood, have the breast infusate. The antennæ are scarcely longer than the palpi, red, with an elongate, three-jointed club. The abdomen has six segments in the female (?), five segments only clearly visible in the male (?). The elytral epipleuræ are