

narrow, flat, grooved at the inner edge for the reception of the margins of the abdomen (in *Rodolia* they are wide and much inclined).

Five examples. We figure one from Orizaba.

Subfam. *EPILACHNIDES*.

The Epilachnides form with the Scymnides the most generalized group of the Coccinellidæ; like them, they are found with very little modification of form in every part of the world, and the great majority of the species belong to the typical genus *Epilachna*, the subgenera *Chnootriba* from Africa, and *Lasia* and *Cycnegetis* from Europe, being very little differentiated, the two latter containing but a single species each, and *Chnootriba* only three.

In the Epilachnides, however, we meet with an important variation in habit, the species being all phytophagous, feeding on the leaves of Solanaceæ and Cucurbitaceæ, and the mandibles are tridentate. They are described as multidentate by Mulsant, but in the species I have dissected (*E. mexicana*, *E. borealis*, *E. abrupta*) there is one sharp spine-like tooth in addition to the bifid apex usual in the Coccinellidæ.

The species of this subfamily are (as I have observed in the generalized type of other families) very subject to variation, and some of them, as *Epilachna borealis*, are very widely distributed; and the species are very little differentiated from each other, rendering their determination often very difficult, the type of variation in one species being repeated in other nearly related species inhabiting the same region.

EPILACHNA.

Epilachna, Chevrolat, in d'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat. v. p. 359 (1844).

About two hundred and forty species of this genus have been described, but the names of a good many of these must be regarded as synonyms. They are more abundant in the tropics than in the temperate districts; on the other hand, some species are found at elevations up to 8000 feet.

In Crotch's "Revision of the Coccinellidæ of the United States" [Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. iv. pp. 363-382 (1873)] the genus *Epilachna* is altogether omitted, and it would appear from the remarks of Mr. J. B. Smith (Ent. News, 1893, p. 197) that one at least of the species is gradually extending over the Eastern United States. Three are given from North America in Henshaw's 'Catalogue' (1885).

A. *Elytra widest a little below the shoulders.*

1. *Epilachna abrupta*. (Tab. XIII. fig. 1.)

Oblonga, subovata, nigra, nitida; elytris testaceis, dense minute punctatis, sutura margineque nigris, hac interdum in maculam medianam ampliata. Long. 10-12 millim.