

from the callus by a narrow space, runs into the margin at one-third from the apex, and emits a ramus from the bend towards the suture.

I have only seen the four examples sent by Becker, of which we figure one.

9. *Epilachna vincta*. (Tab. XIII. fig. 7.)

Epilachna vincta, Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 63¹.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA¹, Aceituno, Capetillo (*Champion*); COSTA RICA¹, San Francisco 4500 feet (*Rogers*).

Apparently not a common species, only seven examples having been received by us.

10. *Epilachna calligrapta*. (Tab. XIII. fig. 8.)

Oblongo-ovata, nigra, nitida, vix pubescens; elytris luteis, area basali pone scutellum et supra callum humeralem ampliata, punctisque quinque in singulis tribus intermediis fasciam obliquam præbentibus, sutura tenuiter nigris. Long. 7 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 to 6000 feet (*Champion*).

Very like *E. vincta*, but at once distinguished by the broader and black thorax, the black body and legs, by the mark on the callus being produced further back, by the additional spot between this mark and the suture, and by there being only one subapical spot. Two specimens were obtained by Mr. Champion.

This insect has a very Chrysomeloid appearance, and is suggestive of a species of *Calligrapha*.

11. *Epilachna mexicana*.

Coccinella (Epilachna) mexicana, Guér. Icon. Règne Anim., Ins. p. 319¹.

Epilachna mexicana, Muls. Spec. Col. Trim. sécur. p. 731²; Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 61³; Henshaw, List of Coleopt. of America north of Mexico, p. 48 (1885)⁴; E. Dugès, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1886, pp. 40-42, t. 3. figg. 23-33 (metamorphoses)⁵.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA⁴.—MEXICO^{1 2 3}, Atlixco, Durasnal, Juquila, Oaxaca, Toxpam, Toluca, Orizaba (*Sallé*), Guanajuato (*Sallé, Dugès*), Chilpancingo, Omilteme 8000 feet, Amula, and Xautipa, all in Guerrero, Cuernavaca in Morelos, Mexico city (*H. H. Smith*), Tacambaro, Zacualtipan, Morelia in Michoacan, Jalapa (*Höge*), Mexico city (*Dr. Palmer*).

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec is the southern limit of this species. It is apparently really distinct from *E. defecta*, though hardly differing, except by the presence of a basal yellow spot on the elytra. The three apical spots are sometimes confluent, but not so often as in *E. defecta*.

Some very small examples (seven to eight millimetres in length) occurred at Tacambaro. The legs are generally entirely black.

According to Dugès⁵, the insect lives upon *Cestrum nocturnum* (a Solanaceous plant) and various Cucurbitaceæ.