

BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Sarstoon, Rio Hondo, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA (*Sallé*), Panzos, Telemán, La Tinta, Chacoj, Chiacam, San Juan, Lanquin, Sabo, Purula, and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, Panajachel, El Tumbador, Las Mercedes, Paraiso, Cerro Zunil, Volcan de Atitlan, Pantaleon, Mirandilla, Zapote, Dueñas, Capetillo (*Champion*), Chimaltenango, Coban (*Conradt*); HONDURAS, San Pedro¹³; NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Volcan de Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, David, Taboga I. (*Champion*). — SOUTH AMERICA⁵, Colombia⁹, Brazil, Buenos Ayres^{8 9}; ANTILLES⁵, Cuba.

We figure five specimens of this very variable species: fig. 12, a typical example from San Gerónimo; fig. 13, the var. *æquinoctialis*, Muls., from Costa Rica; fig. 14, a variety from Jalapa; fig. 15, the var. *immaculicollis*, Chevr., from Orizaba; fig. 16, the var. *discincta*, Weise, from Frontera in Tabasco.

The earlier stages of this insect are described by French (Canad. Ent. 1883, pp. 189–191), who gives *Echinocystis lobata*, or common prickly cucumber, as a food-plant.

According to J. B. Smith, who has described and figured the egg, larva, pupa, and imago (Ent. News, 1893, pp. 197–199, figg. 1–3), and also the parts of the mouth of the imago (*op. cit.* pp. 123–125, fig. 1), *E. borealis* is steadily becoming more abundant in the Eastern United States, and has in some localities become a serious pest on Cucurbitaceous plants of all kinds.

Mr. Champion has also noticed its destructive habits in Central America.

14. ***Epilachna varivestis*.** (Tab. XIII. figg. 17–19; 20, larva.)

Epilachna varivestis, Muls. Spec. Col. Trim. sécur. p. 815¹; Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 62².

Epilachna varipes, Muls. Spec. Col. Trim. sécur. p. 812³.

Epilachna murina, Muls. Spec. Col. Trim. sécur. p. 814⁴.

Epilachna corrupta, Muls. Spec. Col. Trim. sécur. p. 815⁵; Henshaw, List of the Coleopt. of America north of Mexico, p. 48 (1885)⁶.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA⁶.—MEXICO^{1 2 3 4 5}, Saltillo and Monclova in Coahuila, Alvarez Mountains, Hacienda de Bleados in San Luis Potosi (*Dr. Palmer*), Presidio (*Forrer*), Chihuahua city, Cholula and Matamoros Izucar in Puebla, Jalapa, Cordova, Mexico city, Oaxaca (*Höge*), Chilpancingo, Omilteme, and Xucumanatlan in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Puebla, Atlixco, Guanajuato, Cuernavaca, Orizaba, Oaxaca, Capulalpam, Juquila (*Sallé*), Tenango del Valle (*Richardson*); GUATEMALA, near the city (*Salvin*), Dueñas (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Caché, San Francisco, Rio Sucio, Volcan de Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

This abundant and very variable species may be easily recognized by its oblong and not expanded form, and by the number and position of the eight black spots on each elytron—three basal, one on the callus and two not in line with it and near the