Head smooth; antennæ nearly three fourths the length of the body, filiform, first and second joints short, nearly equal in length. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long at the apex; sides broadly reflexed, straight, and obliquely converging from the base to beyond the middle, thence rounded and converging towards the apex; disc impunctate, sides at the base impressed with a few large foveolate punctures. Elytra much broader than the thorax, quadrate-ovate, flattened on the disc, transversely depressed below the base, outer limb broadly reflexed; coarsely punctate-striate, interspaces obsoletely wrinkled; outer limb impunctate.

“Found sitting on the leaves of Musaceae in the virgin forest” (Champion).

3. Homalispa gracilis.

Elongato-ovata, rufo-testacea, nitida; antennis, basi exsecta, oculis scutelloque nigris; thorace transverso, lateribus angusto reflexa, a basi ad ultra medium ferro rectis, hine ad apicem rotundato-angustatis; disco lavi, basi hie illie punctato; elytris viridi-aneis, oblongis, apice obtuse rotundatis, punctato-striatis.

Long. 2 in.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (Champion). A single specimen.

Antennæ half the length of the body, filiform, attenuated at base and apex; joints cyindrical, the basal one rufo-testaceous, the rest black. Thorax transversely convex; sides nearly straight, scarcely converging from the base to beyond the middle, thence rounded and converging to the apex; anterior angle produced, obtuse; apical margin truncate; disc smooth and shining, impunctate, impressed at the base with a few distinct punctures. Elytra oblong, regularly punctate-striate.

CEPHALOLEIA.

Cephaloleia, Blanchard, Hist. des Insectes, ii. p. 182; Baly, Cat. Hispidæ, p. 39.

With the exception of six, all the species described below are new to science; many of these are closely allied to Colombian forms, but are separated by good structural characters. Cephaloleia is one of the few genera in the family in which important characters can be drawn in both sexes from the emargination of the anal segments of the abdomen.

Mr. Champion informs me that the Central-American species of this genus are, with one or two exceptions, found in the rolled-up unopened leaves of Musaceae in damp places in the forests, often in company with species of Carabidae (Calophaena). In fine weather these insects are to be seen sunning themselves on the leaves; many of the species are gregarious; the young tender juicy leaves of these plants form their principal food.

1. Cephaloleia gratiosa. (Tab. I. fig. 10.)

Cephaloleia gratiosa, Baly, Cat. Hispidæ, p. 401.

Var. A. Elytris nigris.

Var. B. Elytris nigris, spice rufo-fulvis.