Chelymorpha parallelis, nigris, utrinque nonnihil abbreviatis, una prope suturam antice introrsum oblique truncata, apicem versus attenuata, altera in disco exteriore, antice minus, postice magis attenuata."

10. Chelymorpha calva.


"Subrotundata, convexa, rufo-testacea, parum nitida, glabra; prothorace obsolete, subremote punctulato, immaculato; elytris sat profunde, crebre, vage punctatis, singulo maculis 8 parvis, viridi-cerulescentibus.
—Long. 8, lat. 7 millim."

_Hab._ Mexico (Mus. Paris*¹–³*).

I have not seen a _Chelymorpha_ agreeing with the description of this species. The spots on each elytron are arranged 2, 3, 1, 2.

11. Chelymorpha rugicollis. (Tab. VII. fig. 4, ².)

♀. Oblong ovate, moderately convex, slightly shining, somewhat thickly pubescent; rufo-testaceous, the eyes, six spots on the prothorax—four, equidistant, in a transverse line across the middle (the two on the disc larger than the others), and two on the disc at the base, the latter small and faint,—and the scutellum, black; the elytra each with seven large rounded spots—three placed one behind the other on the disc towards the suture (the first at the base, the second just behind and almost confluent with it, the third about the middle, the latter larger than the others and nearer the suture), three on the outer part of the disc (the first on the humeral callus, the second a little before the middle, and the third not far from the apex, the latter the largest), and one on the margin a little beyond the middle,—and a common, large, oblong patch on the suture below the base, black; the antennae (joints 3–11 broken off) and legs rufo-testaceous; the under surface black, the ventral segments 3–5 each with a reddish transverse mark at the sides. Head rugose punctured and canaliculate between the eyes, the lower part with coarse, separate punctures; (antennae mutilated). Prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, moderately convex, broadly arcuate-emarginate in front, the sides rapidly converging from the base forwards—a little rounded behind, obliquely converging in front,—the base deeply bisinuate on either side, the median lobe strongly, subtriangularly produced, the hind angles sharply produced behind; the disc with an abbreviated distinct median groove; the apical and lateral margins strongly thickened and reflexed, concave within; the entire surface coarsely, confluent punctured. Elytra regularly and moderately convex, about three times as long as the prothorax, and at the base a little wider than it, widest at the middle, the sides thence to the base sinuously converging, very obtuse behind, the humeri obtuse and embraced by the hind angles of the prothorax; the margins narrowly expanded, with the outer edge thickened and slightly reflexed; the surface coarsely, thickly punctate, the spots smoother. Beneath very sparsely, finely punctate, sparsely pubescent; prosternum very deeply sulcate. Claws appendiculate.

Length 11, breadth 7½ millim.

_Hab._ Mexico, Michoacan (Sallé).

One example. This very distinct species resembles _C. comata_, Boh., but is in reality more nearly allied to the North-American _C. argus_ (Herbst). The elytra are not at all gibbous below the base, this character separating it at once from _C. comata_ and its allies. The pubescent, duller surface, coarser punctuation, &c., distinguish it from _C. argus_, _C. mexicana_, &c. The prothorax is coarsely, confluent punctured.