the margins rather narrowly expanded, becoming exceedingly narrow at the apex, smooth, the outer edge slightly reflexed; the humeri prominent but obtuse. Beneath smooth, shining, the metapleurae rugosely punctured. Claws simple.

Length 5½–6, breadth 4 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Ventanas in Durango, Mexico city (Höge).

Two examples (probably both females). Closely allied to the North-American C. nigripes, Oliv., but smaller and narrower; the elytra not much wider than the prothorax, with the punctures coarser, the dilute blackish marks elongate (not rounded), and the margins much narrower at the apex.

2. Cassida insculpta.


Hab. Mexico (Sallé), Yucatan ²³ (Chevrolat ¹), Temax in North Yucatan (Gaumer).

We have received two examples, one of which agrees perfectly with the type (now in the British Museum). C. insculpta is a close ally of the European C. obsoleta; the antennae are formed as in typical Cassidae.

b. Claws angularly dilated at the base.

3. Cassida pallidula. (Tab. IX. fig. 16.)


Hab. North America, Texas ⁴.—Mexico, Northern Sonora (Morrison), Juarez (Cockerell), Oaxaca ²³ (Deppe, in Mus. Berol.¹).

This insect is a very close ally of C. insculpta, Boh., from which it differs in the less expanded margins of the elytra and more prominent humeri. The antennae are usually wholly testaceous, sometimes with one or more of the apical joints infuscate. Mr. Cockerell's specimens were collected at Juarez, on the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso.

** Elytra tuberculate; claws angularly dilated at the base.

4. Cassida rugosa. (Tab. IX. figg. 17; 17 a, profile.)


Hab. Mexico, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (H. H. Smith), Matamoros Izucar, Capulalpam, Yucatan ¹⁻³ (Sallé), Temax in North Yucatan (Gaumer); Guatemala, San Gerónimo (Champion); Honduras ² (Dyson ³); Nicaragua, Chontales (Janson).

Not uncommon in Mexico and Guatemala. The single specimen from Chontales has