PHYTOPHAGA.

The margins with two transverse dark fasciae; punctuation of disc coarse ........................................ Species 41.

The margins with a transverse dark fascia beyond the middle only; punctuation of disc coarse ........................................ Species 42, 43.

Antennae with the third joint shorter than the second; elytra sinuate-eminulate at the base, the margins hyaline. Species 44, 45.

Antennae comparatively short ........................................ Species 46–48.

Antennae elongate ........................................ Species 46–48.

Claws angularly dilated at the base; elytra sinuate-eminulate at the base, with more or less prominent humeri (= Chiridi, Chap.).

Antennae with the third joint elongate, as long as the fourth.

Elytra more or less gibbous.

The disc tuberculate posteriorly.

The margins with two transverse dark fasciae ........................................ Species 49, 50.

The margins with a transverse dark fascia at the base only ........................................ Species 51.

The disc not tuberculate posteriorly.

The margins with a large oblong translucent space ........................................ Species 52.

The margins with a transverse fascia at the base, translucent beyond ........................................ Species 53.

The margins with a short space before the middle translucent (sometimes continued to the apex) ........................................ Species 54.

Elytra convex.

The margins entirely translucent ........................................ Species 55–63.

The margins with a large oblong translucent space ........................................ Species 64, 65.

Antennae with the third joint not or very little longer than the second.

Elytra gibbous.

The margins with two transverse dark fasciae (not reaching the exterior limb) ........................................ Species 66.

The margins with a transverse dark fascia at the base only ........................................ Species 67.

Elytra convex.

The margins entirely translucent ........................................ Species 68–72.

The margins with a sinuous dark stripe extending from the base to the middle ........................................ Species 73.

The margins with a transverse dark fascia at the base, and a curved mark (sometimes obsolete) about the middle ........................................ Species 74.

The margins with a more or less distinct transverse fascia at the base, translucent beyond ........................................ Species 75–79.

1. Coptocycla tripartita. (Tab. IX. fig. 3, c.)

♂. Short ovate, broad, moderately convex, glabrous, shining; black, the expanded margins of the prothorax flavo-hyaline; the elytra each with an exceedingly large, transverse, dilute flavous patch before the middle—deeply excised in the centre behind, and extending from near the suture almost to the outer margin, with a ramus on the disc extending to the base (leaving a common heart-shaped scutellar patch); the antennae black, with the joints 2–4 testaceous beneath; the legs and underside black. Antennae moderately stout, joints 1–4 smooth and shining, 3 more than twice as long as 2, and a little longer than 4, joints 5–11 thickened, densely punctured, and pubescent, 4–10 subequal in length. Prothorax twice as broad as long, very broadly expanded at the sides and in front, the base deeply sinuate on either side of