Hab. MEXICO 1–3 5–9 (Chevrolat 4; Sallé, ex coll. Sturm), Puebla, Playa Vicente, Tuxtla, Cordova, Vera Cruz, Juquila (Sallé), Cerro de Plumas, Jalapa, Misantla, Tapachula (Höge), Teapa in Tabasco (Sallé, Höge, H. H. Smith); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Hondo (Blancaneaux); GUATEMALA, Chiacam and San Juan in Vera Paz, San Isidro, Zapote, Capetillo (Champion); NICARAGUA, Chontales (Janson); COSTA RICA (coll. Janson); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (Champion).—COLOMBIA 1–3.

This is a common insect in Central America. It varies greatly in size, and also in the colour of the antennæ, and of the under surface, the elytral markings, too, are sometimes obliterated. With the types of Boheman’s insects before me, I am unable to distinguish more than one variable species. *C. meticulosa* was based upon a discoloured male example of *C. erratica*, with the apical five joints of the antennæ apparently (!) infuscate; the characteristic transverse ferruginous spot on the suture before the middle is very distinct in the type, though it is not mentioned by Boheman. *C. varicornis* (the type of which is contained in the British Museum) has the elytral markings obliterated and the abdomen entirely testaceous, characters of no importance when a long series of specimens is examined; it has been received from a number of localities in company with *C. erratica*. The elytra usually have an indeterminate vitta on the outer part of the disc—extending from a little in front of the humeral callus to beyond the middle and then curving inwards to the suture,—and a common transverse spot on the suture before the middle, ferruginous or fuscous, the rather coarse, scattered, subseriately arranged punctures being similarly coloured. The antennæ are testaceous, and usually have the ninth and tenth joints, and sometimes the eighth also, infuscate; but in some specimens (from Chiriqui) they are almost entirely testaceous, and in others the apical joint is infuscate, except at the tip; the third joint is a little longer than the second, and shorter than the fourth. Several of the Chiriqui examples are unusually large, others, again, from Teapa are small, the species varying considerably in this respect. In some specimens the elytra are subseriately punctured to the apex; the transverse sutural spot is nearly always distinct, even in the variety *varicornis*. We figure a male example from Tuxtla.

79. **Coptocyccla angularis.** (Tab. XII. fig. 15, ♂.)

Rounded-triangular, moderately convex, flavo-testaceous; the prothorax with an indistinct oblong dilute fuscous or castaneous patch on the middle of the disc behind, this being excised in front; the elytra with a common transverse subquadrate patch across the suture before, and an irregular fascia beyond the middle, some irregular markings, the punctures, and a broad ramus on the margin at the base extending from the disc outwards, dilute castaneous or fuscous; the antennæ flavo-testaceous, with the ninth and tenth joints more or less infuscate; the legs flavo-testaceous; the body beneath black, marked with yellow at the sides, the abdomen with the sides and apex broadly flavo-testaceous. Antennæ moderately long, slender, the apical five joints a little thickened, joint 3 short, not longer than 2. Prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, rather feebly sinuate at the base on either side of the median lobe, broadly expanded at the sides and in front, smooth; the disc obliquely grooved on either side of the median lobe behind; the margins hyaline and reticulate. Elytra very much wider than, and about three times as