

broad as long; sides straight and parallel from the base nearly to the middle, thence rounded and converging to the apex; upper surface slightly convex on the disc, reflexed on the sides, finely but not closely punctured; on the sides of the disc and along the basal margin are a number of large round foveolate punctures. Elytra subquadrate-ovate; sides rather broadly dilated, reflexed; regularly and distinctly punctate-striate, the striæ on the outer disc subsulcate.

3. *Demotispa limbatella*.

Himatidium limbatellum, Boh. Mon. Cassididæ, iv. (Suppl.), p. 29¹.

Late oblongo-ovata, depressa, nitida; subtus nigra, thorace pedibusque flavis, genubus tarsisque piceis; supra flava, antennis thoracisque plaga magna trigonata, a basi fere ad apicem extensa, nigris; thorace quam longo fere duplo latiori, lateribus reflexis, rotundatis, a basi fere ad medium divergentibus; disco lævi, ad basin et ad latera sparse foveolato-punctato; scutello nigro; elytris subquadrato-ovatis, distincte punctato-striatis, striis externis sulcatis, interspatiis minute punctatis, ante medium obsolete rugulosis, nigris, limbo externo late flavo.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab. GUATEMALA¹ (*Sallé*; type, *Boheman*).

Antennæ slender, filiform, more than half the length of the body; joints cylindrical, the second distinctly longer than the basal one, the third longer than the preceding two united. Thorax twice as broad as long; sides straight and slightly diverging from the base nearly to the middle, thence broadly rounded and converging to the apex, posterior angle acute; upper surface broadly reflexed on the sides, smooth and impunctate on the anterior disc, sparingly impressed with deep punctures at the base and towards the lateral margin. Elytra broader than the thorax, subquadrate-ovate; distinctly punctate-striate, the striæ near the outer limb sulcate; interspaces distinctly but finely punctured, faintly rugulose on the anterior disc; outer limb reflexed, smooth, impunctate.

Very closely allied to *D. limbata*, differing in the slightly diverging and more broadly rounded sides of the thorax, the elytra being also more depressed and rather more strongly punctured, and the interspaces between the striæ being also finely but distinctly punctured. The coloration of the under surface of the body is also different.

The two specimens (one of either sex) from which Boheman drew up his description are now before me; they are fairly similar to each other. The species figured under the name of *Demotispa limbatella* (Tab. II. fig. 5) is to be referred to *D. limbata*.

PROSOPODONTA.

Prosopodonta, Baly, Cat. Hispidæ, p. 68, t. 1. f. 15.

The species up to the present time described as belonging to this genus are few in number; they inhabit Central America and Colombia.