

mesosternum, deeply grooved on either side posteriorly (but not down the middle); claws divaricate, simple; form elliptic or oval.

This genus is proposed for the South-American *Chelymorpha punctipennis*, *C. apiata*, and *C. obducta*, Boh., and for the new species from Chiriqui described below*. In *Chelymorpha* the head is not so deeply inserted, it being usually prominent, the pro-sternal process is deeply sulcate down the middle, and the claws are appendiculate, *i. e.* angularly dilated on the lower side towards the base.

1. *Cistudinella foveolata*. (Tab. VIII. fig. 8, ♂.)

♂. Subelliptic, convex, rather broad, shining, testaceous, the expanded margins of the prothorax and elytra somewhat pellucid; the eyes and antennæ black, the five basal joints of the latter testaceous; the body beneath black, the ventral segments broadly bordered with testaceous; the legs entirely testaceous. Antennæ about reaching the base of the prothorax; joints 6–11 rather stout and compressed, 6–10 as broad as long, 11 acuminate, longer than 10. Prothorax twice as broad as long, very rapidly, arcuately converging from the base, rounded in front and projecting over the head, the base broadly arcuate-emarginate on either side, the median lobe produced, rounded at the tip, the hind angles sharp; the disc transversely depressed in the middle before the base; the margins broadly expanded, deeply transversely depressed in front and behind, reticulate; the surface smooth, the disc only with a few fine, scattered punctures at the base. Elytra about two and a half times as long as, and at the sides forming almost a continuous outline with, the prothorax, conjointly rounded at the apex; the disc transversely convex before the middle and then somewhat obliquely declivous to the apex, with coarse, deep, widely scattered, subserially arranged black punctures, the interspaces smooth and flat; the margins rather broadly expanded, smooth, reticulate; the humeri obtuse and embraced by the hind angles of the prothorax. Beneath shining, almost smooth.

Length 7, breadth $5\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, David in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Closely allied to the Brazilian *C. apiata*, Boh., but differing from it in having the prothorax less dilated at the sides anteriorly (more rapidly converging from the base), and the elytral punctures much less numerous, the interspaces quite flat; the general shape is also more elliptic.

PHYSONOTA.

Physonota, Chevrolat, Dej. Cat. 3rd edit. p. 398 (1837); Boheman, Monogr. Cassid. ii. p. 190 (1854) (partim); Chapuis, Gen. Col. xi. p. 386.

The name *Physonota* is here adopted solely for those species that have the claws simple, Boheman having also included under it, as noted by Chapuis, some South-American forms (*P. fuscula*, &c.) with the claws appendiculate. The metropolis of *Physonota* would appear to be in Mexico, though only one or two representatives occur north of our boundary; the species are all American, ranging from Canada to Chili. Many of the species of *Physonota*, and of the genera that follow, are, as is well known, brilliantly metallic golden in life.

* Other undescribed South-American species exist in collections.