

Tibiae not dilated at the apex.

Elytra gibbous Species 1-4.

Elytra more or less convex.

Elytra conjointly rounded at the apex.

Prothorax immaculate or spotted, the elytra without distinct markings.

Prothorax with three or more small black spots or streaks Species 5-14.

Prothorax immaculate Species 15-17.

Prothorax and elytra each with three broad black vittae Species 18.

Elytra less rounded behind, the apices sharper or attenuate (especially in ♀).

Prothorax with three or more small black spots or streaks Species 19-21.

Prothorax immaculate, or, at most, with a short black median streak Species 22-25.

Tibiae obtusely dilated at the apex Species 26.

Tibiae very broadly, subangularly dilated at the apex Species 27.

1. *Physonota alutacea*. (Tab. VIII. fig. 12, ♀, var. *cyrtodes*.)

Physonota alutacea, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. ii. p. 191¹, and iv. p. 243²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 98³.

Physonota cyrtodes, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. ii. p. 192⁴, and iv. p. 243⁵; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 98⁶.

Hab. MEXICO¹⁻⁶ (*ex coll. Sturm*), Presidio de Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Guajuco in Nuevo Leon (*Dr. Palmer*), Monterey in Nuevo Leon, Ventanas in Durango, Cordova, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*), Puebla, Matamoros Izucar, Yolos, Capulalpam, San Andres Tuxtla, Vera Cruz³, Juquila (*Sallé*), Amula, Chilpancingo, and Acapulco in Guerrero, Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*), Jalapa (*F. D. G.*), Oaxaca (*Sallé, Höge*), Campeche in Yucatan (*Sallé*), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Hondo, R. Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA⁵ (*Sallé, Scherzer*⁶), Cubilguitz, Tamahu, Chacoj, San Juan, Panzos, and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, El Reposo, Volcan de Atitlan, Pantaleon, Zapote (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), San Francisco (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Caldera, Bugaba (*Champion*), Chiriqui (*Ribbe*).—COLOMBIA¹⁻⁶; VENEZUELA³.

This is one of the most abundant species of Cassididae within our limits, extending northwards into the Mexican States of Nuevo Leon and Durango. Two forms of this species occur, connected by intermediate gradations, one with the elytra sparsely and rather finely punctate (*P. alutacea*), the other with the elytra coarsely and more closely punctate (*P. cyrtodes*); the latter usually has the black spots on the prothorax and elytra larger and more distinct. A female specimen of the form *cyrtodes*, from Amula, is figured.

2. *Physonota nitidicollis*. (Tab. VIII. fig. 13.)

Physonota nitidicollis, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. ii. p. 231¹, and iv. p. 253²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 103³.