

one smaller and rounded), and one on either side of the disc about the middle (strongly transverse and almost in a line with the C-shaped basal one)—black or piceous; the elytra usually with an oblong piceous spot on the humeral callus; the antennæ testaceous, joints 3–7 usually more or less infuscate above; the legs testaceous, the femora largely marked with black (except on their lower side), the tibiae with a black line along their outer edge; the body beneath black, the sides broadly (a transverse patch on each ventral segment excepted), and also the prosternal process, testaceous. Head grooved between the eyes, thickly and somewhat coarsely punctured below; antennæ rather stout, reaching to the base of the prothorax, joints 3 and 4 elongate, equal in length, 3 twice as long as 2, 5–10 slightly decreasing in length, stouter than 4, 11 much longer than 10, acuminate. Prothorax about twice as broad as long, bisinuate at the base, with the median lobe broad and rounded, the sides very abruptly and rather obliquely converging anteriorly, strongly rounded behind, the apex rounded; the lateral and apical margins very broadly expanded, reticulate, the lateral margins transversely hollowed before and behind the middle; the disc obsoletely canaliculate and transversely depressed before the base; the surface very sparsely, minutely punctured, the punctures a little more distinct on the basal portion of the disc. Scutellum almost smooth. Elytra one half wider than, and three times as long as, the prothorax, a little longer in the female, narrowing from about the basal fourth, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri broadly rounded; the margins very broadly expanded, deeply hollowed below the base internally, reticulate; the disc irregularly, rather closely, and somewhat coarsely punctured, and with an irregular row of deep foveæ separating it from the margins, the latter more finely and more sparsely punctured. Beneath almost smooth.

Length $19\frac{1}{2}$ – $21\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 16–17 millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA, Santa Clara (*Orozco, in Mus. Brit.*).

I have seen six examples of this very large species, which is much larger and broader than *P. gigantea*, Boh. *P. pellucida*, Wag., from Demerara, about equals it in size; but it differs in several particulars from the insect here described. The two specimens in Mr. O. E. Janson's collection are labelled with the name I have adopted.

7. *Physonota stigmatilis*. (Tab. VIII. fig. 16.)

Physonota stigmatilis, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. ii. p. 204¹, and iv. p. 249²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 99³.

Hab. MEXICO^{1–3}, Cordova, Playa Vicente (*Sallé*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Volcan de Atitlan (*Champion*).

8. *Physonota incrustata*.

Physonota incrustata, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. ii. p. 203¹, and iv. p. 249²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 99³.

“Subovata, modice convexa, supra dilute flavo-testacea, subtus nigra, testaceo-variegata; antennis extrorsum nigris; prothorace lævi, confertim nigro-maculato, margine late explanato, subremote punctulato; elytris mediocriter, vage punctatis, dorso fuscis, maculis albidis variegatis, subtus basi apiceque nigris; pedibus testaceis, nigro-variegatis.—Long. 15, lat. 12 millim.”

Hab. MEXICO^{1–3}.

Unknown to me. The specimen in the British Museum determined as *P. incrustata* by Boheman³, not the actual type, seems to be only a discoloured male specimen of