

27. **Physonota calcarata.** (Tab. IX. fig. 10, ♂.)

Omoplata calcarata, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. ii. p. 138¹, and iv. p. 226²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 90³.

Physonota calcarata, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. ii. p. 227⁴, and iv. p. 253⁵; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 102⁶.

Physonota spinipes, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. ii. p. 228⁷, and iv. p. 253⁸; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 102⁹.

Hab. MEXICO^{2 3 5 6} (*coll. Sommer*^{1 4}; *coll. Baly*), Xucumanatlan in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Yolos in Oaxaca (*Sallé*), Oaxaca^{8 9} (*Deppe, in Mus. Berol.*⁷).

There can be little doubt that the above synonymy is correct. *P. spinipes* seems only to differ from *P. calcarata* in having the markings on the prothorax reduced in size—the median one in the form of a short vitta (instead of an anchor-shaped mark) and the lateral ones C-shaped. This is the only species of Cassididæ known to me in which the tibiæ are very broadly subangularly dilated at the apex.

PLATYCYCLA.

Platycycla, Boheman, Monogr. Cassid. ii. p. 240 (1854).

This genus contains but a single species, peculiar to Central America. It is closely allied to *Physonota*, especially to such species as *P. eucalypta*, *P. translucida*, &c., but differs from it in the more slender, filiform antennæ, joints 4–10 of which are relatively more elongate, and in its more circular shape; the elytra are also much more deeply emarginate at the base, and the prothorax is very obliquely truncate on either side behind.

1. **Platycycla deruta.**

Platycycla deruta, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. ii. p. 241, t. 5. figg. F, 1–5¹, and iv. p. 254²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 104³.

Hab. MEXICO^{1–3}, San Andres Tuxtla and Playa Vicente, both in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Minatitlan in Vera Cruz (*Höge*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Coban, Chacoj, Teleman, and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz (*Champion*), Panzos in Vera Paz (*Conradt*). *Puerto Cortez, Honduras.*

This fine species is not uncommon on the Atlantic slope of Guatemala and Southern Mexico.

EURYPEPLA.

Eurypepla, Boheman, Monogr. Cassid. ii. p. 236 (1854).

Three species are referred to this genus by Boheman, two from the Antilles and one from Yucatan.