

ISCHYROSONYX.

Ischyrosomyx, Chevrolat, Dej. Cat. 3rd edit. p. 394 (1837) ; Boheman, Monogr. Cassid. ii. p. 321.

The six representatives of this genus described by Boheman are all from Tropical South America—three from Colombia, and three from Brazil ; an example of one of the Colombian species was obtained in Nicaragua by the late Mr. T. Belt. *Ischyrosomyx hospes*, Dohrn, from the Transvaal, has pectinated claws, and it therefore cannot belong to this genus, in which the claws are simple.

1. ***Ischyrosomyx nigrosignata*.** (Tab. IX. fig. 13.)

Ischyrosomyx nigrosignata, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. ii. p. 327¹, and iv. p. 283² ; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 116³.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).—COLOMBIA¹⁻³.

CASSIDA.

Cassida, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. 12th edit. i. 2, p. 547 (1767)¹ ; Boheman, Monogr. Cassid. ii. p. 329 (part.)² ; Chapuis, Gen. Col. xi. p. 388³.

Boheman² placed a heterogeneous assemblage of species from all parts of the world under the name *Cassida*, including some (from the Old World) with pectinate claws, some with appendiculate claws, and some (the majority) with the claws simple ; those with the claws pectinate have been transferred to *Aspidomorpha* by Chapuis³. Three out of the four species here recorded from within our limits have the claws angularly dilated on the lower side at the base, but it is inadvisable to separate them from *Cassida* at present ; they bear much the same relation to *Cassida* as *Chirida* does to *Coptocycla*. Upwards of 250 species of *Cassida* have been described, about twenty only of which are from America (not more than seven of these inhabiting the United States), where the genus is replaced by *Coptocycla* and *Ctenochira*.

* *Elytra* more or less convex.

a. *Claws* simple.

1. ***Cassida mexicana*.** (Tab. IX. fig. 14.)

Oblong ovate, convex, shining ; red or yellowish-red, the expanded margins of the prothorax and elytra dilute yellow, the scutellum more or less infusate ; the elytra with the basal edge, the suture very narrowly, and three elongate streaks—one on the third interstice about the middle, the other two on the eighth interstice (one beyond, the other before the middle)—dilute black ; the antennæ testaceous, with the five apical joints black ; beneath black ; legs pitchy-red or piceous. Antennæ short, extending to a little beyond the base of the prothorax, joints 1-6 smooth and shining, 7-11 densely punctured and pubescent, 3-5 subequal, each longer than 2, 6 shorter than 5 (not longer than 2), 7-11 considerably thickened, 7-10 about as broad as long, 11 twice as long as 10, subacuminate. Prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, broadly dilated at the sides and in front, almost smooth. Scutellum large, triangular, acuminate behind, smooth. Elytra a little wider than, and about three times as long as, the prothorax, subparallel nearly to the middle, deeply sinuate-emarginate at the base ; the disc with rows of rather coarse subapproximate punctures extending to the apex and a deep sutural stria, the interstices smooth, almost flat ;