

the margins rather narrowly expanded, becoming exceedingly narrow at the apex, smooth, the outer edge slightly reflexed; the humeri prominent but obtuse. Beneath smooth, shining, the metapleuræ rugosely punctured. Claws simple.

Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ –6, breadth 4 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango, Mexico city (*Höge*).

Two examples (probably both females). Closely allied to the North-American *C. nigripes*, Oliv., but smaller and narrower; the elytra not much wider than the prothorax, with the punctures coarser, the dilute blackish marks elongate (not rounded), and the margins much narrower at the apex.

2. *Cassida insculpta*.

Coptocycla insculpta, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 340¹, and iv. p. 451²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 184³.

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*), Yucatan^{2 3} (*Chevrolat*¹), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

We have received two examples, one of which agrees perfectly with the type (now in the British Museum). *C. insculpta* is a close ally of the European *C. obsoleta*; the antennæ are formed as in typical *Cassidæ*.

b. *Claws angularly dilated at the base.*

3. *Cassida pallidula*. (Tab. IX. fig. 16.)

Cassida pallidula, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. ii. p. 457¹, and iv. p. 342²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 141³.

Cassida texana, Crotch, Proc. Acad. Phil. 1873, p. 78¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Texas⁴.—MEXICO, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*), Juarez (*Cockerell*), Oaxaca^{2 3} (*Deppe*, in *Mus. Berol.*¹).

This insect is a very close ally of *C. insculpta*, Boh., from which it differs in the less expanded margins of the elytra and more prominent humeri. The antennæ are usually wholly testaceous, sometimes with one or more of the apical joints infusate. Mr. Cockerell's specimens were collected at Juarez, on the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso.

** *Elytra tuberculate; claws angularly dilated at the base.*

4. *Cassida rugosa*. (Tab. IX. figg. 17; 17 a, profile.)

Cassida rugosa, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. ii. p. 472¹, and iv. p. 344²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 142³.

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Matamoros Izucar, Capulalpam, Yucatan¹⁻³ (*Sallé*), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); HONDURAS² (*Dyson*³); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

Not uncommon in Mexico and Guatemala. The single specimen from Chontales has