

There is a Mexican specimen of this species in the British Museum from the Chevrolat collection, no doubt the type, and another in the Baly collection. We also have two of it from Guatemala—one with the elytra entirely black, the other with the elytral margins narrowly bordered with yellow at the base and apex. Boheman describes the elytra as black, with the shoulders narrowly margined with yellow. The South-American *C. furva*, Boh., is a closely allied form.

8. *Charidotis curtula*. (Tab. IX. fig. 26.)

Charidotis curtula, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iv. p. 376¹.

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*¹).

A very distinct species, easily known by its opaque, bluish-black upper surface, the prothorax with the anterior margin flavous and hyaline.

9. *Charidotis rotundata*.

Charidotis rotundata, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 53¹, and iv. p. 382²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 153³.

Hab. ? MEXICO^{2 3} (*Deppe, in mus. Berol.*¹).—BRAZIL¹.

Boheman in his subsequent publications^{2 3} omits the locality "Brazil" altogether; it is, however, more likely to be correct than "Mexico," as the allied forms are all Brazilian.

COPTOCYCLA.

Coptocycla, Sect. I., Boheman, Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 90 (1855), and iv. p. 390; Chapuis, Gen. Col. xi. p. 390.

Psolidonota, Boheman, Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 81.

Chirida, Chapuis, Gen. Col. xi. p. 405 (1875).

No less than 376 species were included under *Coptocycla*, Sect. I., by Boheman; the remainder (93), belonging to his Section II., have the four hinder claws pectinate, and these have been separated by Chapuis under the generic name *Ctenochira*. Of the 376 species of Sect. I. it is probable that a very large number of the American species belong to *Chirida*, though two only (*C. cruciata*, Linn., and *C. elatior*, Boh., both from Tropical South America) were referred to it by Chapuis. Those species with the claws angularly dilated at the base belong to *Chirida*, and those with the claws simple to *Coptocycla*. The name *Chirida* will probably have to be adopted eventually, but it is not advisable to use it at present, as some of the species placed in *Cassida* by Boheman also have the claws angularly dilated*. Next to the form of the claws, the relative length of the third joint of the antennæ seems to afford a valuable character for grouping the large number of species of this genus, though it was not used by Boheman.

* On p. 177 *antea*, the sect. "b" is misplaced; it should include *Cassida insculpta*.