

*Coptocycla*, after the exclusion of the species with pectinate claws, still includes many heterogeneous forms, some of which will have to be separated eventually. It is one of the most characteristic genera of Coleoptera in Tropical America, and includes a very large number of species, many of which are brilliantly metallic in life. Seventy-nine representatives are here recorded from within our limits, as against six from the United States, the species becoming more numerous southwards, where some of them may be said to swarm. The genus is very widely distributed, but has its headquarters in Tropical America.

The metamorphoses of two of the Mexican species, *C. opulenta* and *C. bifossulata* (*dubitabilis*), Boh., have been fully described and figured by Dr. E. Dugès (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1887, pp. 143–146, t. 2. figg. 1–13).

The annexed Table is added to assist in the identification of the Central-American species:—

Claws simple.

Antennæ with the third joint elongate, almost or quite twice as long as the second (still longer in species 4 and 5).

Elytra very feebly emarginate at the base; the humeri not prominent; antennæ comparatively short and stout. Species large, resembling *Physonota* in shape . . . . . Species 1–3.

Elytra more or less deeply sinuate-emarginate at the base.

Humeri moderately prominent.

Elytra gibbous, the margins translucent; antennæ elongate. Species large (= *Psolidonota*, Boh.) . . . . . Species 4–7.

Elytra convex (somewhat gibbous in *C. orbiculata*).

The margins entirely translucent . . . . . Species 8–18.

The margins with two transverse dark fasciæ . . . . . Species 19–21.

The margins with a transverse dark fascia at the base only . . . . . Species 22–25.

Humeri very prominent (still more so in ♂).

Elytra gibbous; margins with a transverse dark fascia at the base . . . . . Species 26.

Elytra convex; margins entirely translucent . . . . . Species 27.

Antennæ with the third joint not or very little longer than the second.

Elytra very feebly emarginate at the base; the humeri not prominent; the margins very broadly expanded to the apex, entirely translucent . . . . . Species 28.

Elytra more or less deeply sinuate-emarginate at the base (more feebly in species 41–43); the margins narrowing posteriorly.

Antennæ comparatively stout; elytral margins translucent . . . . . Species 29.

Antennæ slender.

Elytra gibbous, very obtuse behind; the margins with two broad curved dark fasciæ, partly enclosing an oblong translucent space . . . . . Species 30.

Elytra convex.

The margins entirely translucent; punctuation of disc fine or moderately fine . . . . . Species 31–40.