

Zunil, El Reposo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Rogers, Van Patten*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*), Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, David, Taboga I. (*Champion*), Panama city (*Walker*).

A common insect in Central America, ranging from the Mexican State of Durango right down to Panama, and probably extending into the northern parts of South America. *C. leprosa* is doubtfully recorded by Boheman³ as from Brazil.

The rows of coarse punctures on the elytra are interrupted beyond the middle by an oblique, smooth, flavous space, which becomes much wider externally, and is much more raised in some specimens than in others. The elytra have an abrupt, strongly raised, transverse elevation across the suture below the base, this and a spot on the humeral callus being usually sanguineous or dilute castaneous. The antennæ are very elongate and filiform, the third joint nearly three times as long as the second.

We figure a specimen from Chontales, agreeing perfectly with the (somewhat discoloured) type.

5. *Coptocycla dorsoplagiata*. (Tab. X. figg. 5, ♂; 5 a, profile; 5 b, antenna.)

Rotundate, convex, dilute flavo-testaceous, shining; the elytra flavous, with the suture narrowly, a transverse spot at the summit of the post-basal elevation, the punctures on a broad space between it and the apex of the disc (widened anteriorly and posteriorly), and the fourth to the sixth rows of punctures to about one third from the base, castaneous or dilute castaneous; the antennæ testaceous, with the apical three joints partly or entirely black; the legs and under surface testaceous. Antennæ very elongate, slender, filiform, joints 3-10 elongate and subequal, 3 more than twice as long as 2. Prothorax subtrapezoidal, the base deeply sinuate on either side of broad median lobe and abruptly and obliquely truncated laterally, the apex rounded; broadly expanded, reticulate, and subhyaline in front and at the sides; the surface almost smooth, the disc obsoletely canaliculate. Elytra very much wider than, and about three times as long as, the prothorax, conjointly rounded at the apex in the female, more obtuse behind in the male, very deeply sinuate-emarginate at the base, with rounded prominent humeri; the disc convex, transversely gibbous below the base, and excavate on either side of the suture before this, with rows of very coarse deep punctures, which are interrupted before the middle by a >-shaped smooth elevation extending from the post-basal elevation outwards, the punctures themselves crowded upon a broad space between this and the apex and remote upon the rest of the surface, the interstices smooth and uneven; the margins exceedingly broadly expanded, becoming narrow at the apex, smooth, reticulate, and subhyaline, separated from the disc by a row of deep punctures, and transversely plicate internally a little before the middle. Claws simple.

Length 10-10½, breadth 9½-10½ millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*); GUATEMALA, Chacoj in Vera Paz, Zapote (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*).

Six examples. This species is allied to the Cuban *C. dorsopunctata* (Boh.) (and the Mexican specimen referred to that species by Boheman no doubt belongs here); but differs constantly from it in having the crowded castaneous punctures limited to a narrower space on the elytra, the sparsely punctured flavous lateral spaces being much more extended. It differs from *C. leprosa* in having the elytra less gibbous, and the rows of punctures not interrupted beyond the middle by a transverse, smooth, irregular fascia; and from *C. contempta* by the less gibbous elytra and smooth margins.