

8. *Coptocycla orbiculata*. (Tab. X. fig. 3.)

Almost circular, very convex, shining, flavo-testaceous; the elytra with a very broad, indeterminate, dilute olivaceous annulus—extending round the outer part of the disc and reaching the suture at the base,—which is indistinctly bordered within and without with yellow, and encloses a common dilute ferruginous patch at the middle and a smaller one near the apex, these latter reticulated with flavous and narrowing outwardly, the anterior one with a small flavous spot in the centre, the suture narrowly ferruginous; the antennæ and legs testaceous; the under surface black, with the sides and the abdomen flavo-testaceous. Antennæ rather short, comparatively stout, thickening outwardly, joints 3 and 4 equal in length, 3 nearly twice as long as 2. Prothorax subtriangular in shape, the base very feebly sinuate and oblique on either side of the median lobe; the disc smooth, transversely depressed in the middle at the base; the margins broadly expanded laterally and in front, subhyaline, and reticulate. Elytra circular, forming almost a continuous outline with the prothorax and deeply emarginate at the base for its reception, with rather sharp humeri; the disc very convex, somewhat gibbous anteriorly, with rows of widely separated, rather coarse, deep punctures, which become much finer at the base and almost obsolete beyond the middle (the sutural row excepted), the interstices smooth and flat; the margins greatly expanded, becoming narrower at the apex, smooth, reticulate, and subhyaline, separated from the disc by a row of deep foveæ. Claws simple.

Length $6\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 6 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One example only of this curious species has been obtained. It is perhaps nearest allied to *C. placida*, Boh., from Cayenne. The elytral markings are perhaps partly due to discoloration. The general outline is almost circular, resembling *Platycycla*, the elytra being deeply emarginate at the base for the reception of the prothorax.

9. *Coptocycla sordida*. (Tab. X. figg. 4, ♀; 4 a, antenna.)

Coptocycla sordida, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 326¹, and iv. p. 447²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 182³.

Hab. MEXICO¹⁻³ (*Mus. Brit., ex Chevrolat*); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Hondo (*Blanca-neaux*); GUATEMALA (*Scherzer, in coll. Baly*), Panzos, Teleman, La Tinta, and Chacoj in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Apparently confined to the lower parts of the Atlantic slope. This species may be known by its convex, subrotundate shape; the elytra very deeply emarginate at the base, with the sides forming almost a continuous outline with the prothorax; the antennæ rather stout, and extending very little beyond the base of the prothorax, the third and fourth joints equal in length, each very much longer than the second. The females, as usual, are more elongate than the males.

The type from the Stockholm Museum is figured.

10. *Coptocycla azteca*. (Tab. IX. fig. 15, ♀.)

Short ovate (♂), ovate (♀), convex, shining, rufo-testaceous or testaceous, the expanded margins of the prothorax dilute yellow, the scutellum more or less infuscate, the elytra each with three large dilute fuscous spots—one, rounded, before the middle, on the fourth and fifth interstices, one, oblong, below the humeral callus, and one, oblique, between the seventh and ninth interstices near the apex; the antennæ testaceous,