

with the apical four joints piceous or black; beneath black, the sides of the ventral segments sometimes rufo-testaceous; the legs varying in colour from rufo-testaceous to nearly black. Antennæ scarcely extending beyond the base of the prothorax, with joints 7-11 rather stout, 3 and 4 elongate, subequal, each nearly twice as long as 2, 5 and 6 each shorter than 4, 8-10 almost as broad as long. Prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, moderately expanded at the sides and in front, deeply sinuate at the base on either side of the broadly truncated median lobe, the latter unimpressed, the surface almost smooth. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, broader in the male than in the female, subparallel nearly to the middle, deeply sinuate-emarginate at the base; the disc with rows of rather fine subapproximate punctures extending to the apex and a deep sutural stria, the interstices smooth, flat; the margins moderately expanded, becoming very narrow at the apex, deflexed, smooth, the outer edge scarcely thickened; the humeri anteriorly prominent, but obtuse. Claws simple.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 4 - $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Puebla, Matamoros Izucar (*Sallé*).

Two examples. *C. azteca* is intermediate as it were between *C. trisignata*, Boh., and its allies, and the North-American *Cassida nigripes*, Oliv. In the form of the antennæ it agrees better with *Coptocycla* than with *Cassida*. It may be known from *C. nigripes* by its much smaller size, and by the expanded margins of the elytra being much narrower at the apex, more deflexed, and with the exterior edge scarcely thickened. The disc of the elytra is very faintly impressed between the anterior spots, but it cannot be described as foveate. The spots are larger than in *C. trisignata* and differently placed.

11. *Coptocycla annulus*.

Cassida annulus, Fabr. Spec. Ins. i. p. 109 (1781)¹; Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. 4, p. 1637².

Coptocycla annulus, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 236³, and iv. p. 430⁴; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 173⁵.

Cassida circularis, Oliv. Ent. vi. no. 97, p. 970, t. 6. f. 98⁶.

Coptocycla circularis (Oliv.), Dej. Cat. 3rd edit. p. 396⁷.

Coptocycla circulifera, Dej. Cat. loc. cit.⁸

Hab. MEXICO, Playa Vicente, San Andres Tuxtla (*Sallé*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA^{4 5}, Panzos, Teleman, Senahu, and San Juan in Vera Paz, Zapote (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA (*Boucard*), Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Caldera, David (*Champion*), Chiriqui (*Ribbe*).—COLOMBIA^{3 4 5}; GUIANA, Cayenne¹⁻⁸; ECUADOR; AMAZONS, Pará³, Ega; BOLIVIA^{4 5}.

A widely distributed and rather common Tropical-American insect. In this species the yellow annulus of the elytra is small, not reaching the middle, and followed by a similarly coloured curved fascia, the rest of the disc, the apex excepted, being black, the prothorax also with a black basal patch. The antennæ are very elongate and slender, the third joint elongate, joints 6-11 piceous or black.