

15. **Coptocycla opulenta.** (Tab. X. fig. 12.)

Coptocycla opulenta, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 191¹, and iv. p. 416²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 168³.

Hab. MEXICO¹⁻³, Cordova (*Sallé*), Misantla, Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

This species is extremely closely allied to *C. amœna*, Boh., from which it differs in the very much broader annulus of the elytra, with the enclosed flavous space more finely and more remotely seriate-punctate; it is also smaller. Boheman's description must have been made from a light-coloured example: in most of the numerous specimens before me the annulus is bordered externally with black (not entirely sanguineous); and the sutural stripe (as in *C. amœna*) is dilated below the base, forming a common ovate spot, which is sometimes partly or entirely black. The third joint of the antennæ is elongate. A specimen from Misantla is figured. The metamorphoses of this species have been described and figured by Dr. E. Dugès (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1887, pp. 145, 146, t. 2. figg. 11-13), who states that it lives upon *Ipomœa murucoides**.

16. **Coptocycla tricolorata.** (Tab. X. fig. 13.)

Subrotundate, convex, dilute flavous, shining, the margins subhyaline; the eyes black; the prothorax with a rather narrow, transverse, black or sanguineous patch at the base; the scutellum sanguineous; the elytra with a very broad annulus—sanguineous or castaneous, and bordered externally to a greater or less extent with black, sometimes almost entirely sanguineous—reaching to beyond the middle, obliquely truncate on either side behind, and extending some distance along the suture towards the apex, and enclosing a common rounded flavous patch, which is sometimes divided by a very narrow dilute sanguineous sutural stripe; the antennæ flavous, with the apical joint slightly infuscate at the tip; the legs and under surface flavous. Antennæ moderately long, slender, the apical five joints a little thickened, joint 3 much longer than 2. Prothorax about twice as broad as long, broadly expanded and reticulate at the sides and in front, smooth, the disc obsoletely canaliculate before the base and very faintly depressed on either side of the median lobe. Elytra nearly three times the length of the prothorax, and much wider than it, deeply sinuate-emarginate at the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, with prominent humeri; the disc convex, deeply foveate before the middle, and hollowed at the sides behind the humeral callus, with a deep sutural stria posteriorly, rather remotely seriate-punctate, the punctures fine towards the suture, coarse and deep at the sides, and almost obsolete on the flavous apical portion, the interstices smooth and flat; the margins very broadly expanded, becoming gradually narrower towards the apex, smooth and reticulate, separated from the disc by a row of closely placed foveæ. Claws simple.

Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ – $6\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $4\frac{3}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*).

Ten specimens. This insect is very closely allied to, and perhaps only a variety of, *C. opulenta*, Boh.; from which it differs in having the discoidal flavous patch on the elytra entirely yellow, or with the suture, at most (even in the darkest specimens), very

* Cf. Biol. Centr.-Am., Botany, ii. p. 390, t. 61.