

Dueñas (*Champion*); HONDURAS (*Dyson*⁴); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Volcan de Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Bugaba, David (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA to Brazil; ANTILLES, Cuba³⁻⁵, San Domingo⁷⁻⁹, Jamaica^{4 5}.

Var. *α*. The elytra with almost the entire disc black, obscure castaneous, or castaneous, with a broad similarly coloured ramus extending across the margins to the humeri and a narrow stripe along the suture to the apex, the light markings sometimes faintly indicated; the prothorax with a broad black or castaneous basal patch, which is rounded, emarginate, or truncate in front. (Fig. 20.)

Cassida fuliginosa, Oliv. Ent. vi. p. 971. no. 97, t. 1. fig. 8¹⁰.

Coptocycla immunita, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 318¹¹, and iv. p. 446¹²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 182¹³.

Coptocycla trabeata, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 319¹⁴, and iv. p. 446¹⁵; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 182¹⁶.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA¹⁴⁻¹⁶.—MEXICO^{15 16} (*Chevrolat*¹⁴), Yucatan^{12 13} (*Pilate*¹¹), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes and Zapote (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).—ANTILLES, Guadeloupe¹⁰.

Var. *β*. The elytra with an oblique sinuous castaneous stripe on the outer part of the disc, usually bordered with piceous below the humeral callus, extending broadly across the margins to the humeri, and with or without irregular rami extending inwards, the suture also narrowly bordered with castaneous or rufo-testaceous at the apex; the markings on the prothorax faint or obsolete. (Fig. 21.)

Coptocycla immunda, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 320¹⁷, and iv. p. 447¹⁸; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 182¹⁹.

Coptocycla lucidula, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 321²⁰, and iv. p. 447²¹; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 182²².

Hab. NORTH AMERICA²⁰⁻²².—MEXICO¹⁷⁻¹⁹, Guanajuato, Playa Vicente (*Sallé*), Teapa (*Sallé, H. H. Smith*), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

This very variable and widely distributed species was incorrectly identified by Boheman with *C. guttata* (Oliv.) (= *cruciata*, Fabr., nec Linn.), as may be at once seen by a comparison of his description with Olivier's figures (Ent. vi. no. 97, t. 1. figg. 13 *a, b*), *C. guttata* having the elytral margins subhyaline throughout. Olivier in his second description of *C. guttata* (Ent. vi. no. 97, p. 955), which is based upon more than one example, quotes *C. cruciata*, Fabr. (nec Linn.), as a synonym, and states that the insect is from Tropical America, and is contained in the Banksian cabinet. The specimens he mentions are still extant: one, from which his figures were no doubt taken, is the eastern *C. sexguttata* (Boisd.), Boh., the other the Mexican *C. extensa*, Boh.; the name *guttata*, Oliv., therefore, will have to be applied to *C. sexguttata*, Boisd. There can be no doubt that the description and figure of *C. signifera*, Herbst, apply to our insect, and I accordingly adopt that name for it. *C. trabeata* (of which I have seen a Mexican specimen from Chevrolat in the British Museum) and *C. lucidula*, Boh., have already been sunk as varieties of *C. signifera*, and I have no hesitation in adding *C. hamulata*,