

26. *Coptocycla gibbifera*. (Tab. X. figg. 23, ♂; 23 a, profile of ditto; 24, ♀, var.)

♂. Rounded-triangular, very broad, convex, shining, flavo-testaceous; the prothorax with a transverse black, castaneous, or ferruginous patch of variable size on the basal part of the disc—excised on either side and produced in the middle in front, and with an interrupted testaceous median line, or divided down the middle, so as to form two sinuous stripes; the scutellum black with a testaceous line down the middle, or entirely testaceous; the elytra with the disc black, castaneous, or rufo-testaceous, and with a broad similarly-coloured ramus extending across the margins to the humeri, the suture anteriorly and some irregular markings and spots on the disc flavo-testaceous; the antennæ flavo-testaceous, with the apical joint, and sometimes the tenth also, black; the legs and under surface flavo-testaceous. Antennæ very elongate and slender, filiform, joint 3 nearly twice as long as 2. Prothorax about twice as broad as long, with the base deeply sinuate on either side of the broad median lobe and obliquely truncate laterally; the disc smooth, transversely depressed in the middle at the base; the margins very broadly expanded laterally and in front, subhyaline, and reticulate. Elytra nearly one-half wider than, and about three times as long as, the prothorax, very deeply sinuate-emarginate at the base, with the humeri rather sharp and greatly produced anteriorly, reaching to a little beyond the middle of the prothorax; the disc longitudinally convex, abruptly transversely gibbous below the base, with rows of coarse, subapproximate punctures, which towards the suture are placed in rather deep striæ, the interstices smooth, flat at the sides, convex towards the suture, and here and there connected by transverse or oblique feebly raised spaces; the margins very broadly expanded, gradually becoming narrower towards the apex, smooth and reticulate, subhyaline from a little below the base, broadly concave before the middle and obliquely excavate within the humeral angle. Claws simple.

♀. The antennæ shorter; the prothorax with the base more rounded towards the sides; the humeri more divergent and slightly sinuate externally.

Var. The antennæ and prothorax entirely flavo-testaceous; the elytra flavo-testaceous, faintly variegated with darker markings, the basal ramus distinct but not reaching the humerus.

Length $7\frac{1}{3}$ –8, breadth $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA, Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Sixteen examples. Following Boheman's arrangement, *C. gibbifera* should be placed next the Brazilian *C. vigena*, the only species of the genus described by him with gibbous elytra and strongly produced humeri. The present species closely resembles *C. asperata*, Boh.; but it has the humeri more produced in front (especially in the male), the disc of the elytra smoother posteriorly, and the base of the prothorax more deeply sinuate on either side of the median lobe. *C. gibbifera* also approaches those species included in *Psalidonota* by Boheman. We figure a male from Bugaba, and a pallid female from Chontales.

27. *Coptocycla diana*.

Coptocycla diana, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 366¹, and iv. p. 455²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 187³.

“Rotundata, modice convexa, nitida, supra læte castanea, margine toto flavo-hyalino, reticulato; subtus testacea; prothorace lævi, basi plaga minore, transversa, antice late rotundata, nigro-fusca, postice dilutior; elytris mediocriter, crebre striato-punctatis, singulo in disco exteriori linea nigra, a basi ad medium extensa; margine late explanato; humeris antrorsum valde prominulis, acutis.—Long. $8\frac{3}{4}$, lat. $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim.”

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Sommer*¹⁻³).