

longer than the second. The elytra have three small fuscous or piceous spots—one just behind the scutellum and one on either side of the suture a little lower down; the suture itself is narrowly testaceous. An example from Teapa is figured.

### 38. *Coptocycla diophthalma*. (Tab. XI. fig. 7.)

Subrotundate, convex, dilute flavous, shining, the margins subhyaline; the eyes black; the prothorax with a transverse blackish-brown patch at the base, which is excised on either side in front; the scutellum blackish-brown; the elytra with a very large, octagonal, blackish-brown patch on the disc—extending to considerably beyond the middle and outwardly to the humeral callus, abruptly narrowed behind, and truncate at the apex,—marked with a small oblong flavous spot on either side of the suture before the middle, the suture testaceous throughout; the antennæ flavous, with the apical two joints piceous; the legs and under surface flavous. Antennæ rather short and slender, thickening outwardly, extending very little beyond the base of the prothorax, joints 2 and 3 equal in length, 3 not nearly so stout as 2. Prothorax twice as broad as long, broadly expanded and reticulate at the sides and in front, smooth, the disc deeply, obliquely grooved at the base on either side of the broad median lobe. Elytra about two and a half times the length of the prothorax, and at the sides forming almost a continuous outline with it, moderately deeply emarginate at the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, with the humeri sharp and prominent; the disc convex, subremotely seriate-punctate, the punctures (those of the sutural row excepted) fine towards the suture, closer and much coarser at the sides, and almost obsolete on the flavous apical portion, the interstices quite flat, smooth; the margins broadly expanded, becoming very narrow at the apex, smooth and reticulate, separated from the disc by a row of distantly placed foveæ, and deeply hollowed before the middle internally. Claws simple.

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

*Hab.* MEXICO, Acapulco (*Höge*).

One example only of this peculiarly-coloured small species has been received. It is allied to *C. bonvouloiri*, Boh., but has more distinctly and less remotely punctured elytra, and is also very differently coloured. The blackish-brown markings on the prothorax and elytra form a common octagonal patch, the elytra having the suture testaceous and a small yellow spot on either side of it before the middle. The punctures of the sutural row are deep and rather widely separated, and they extend to the apex.

### 39. *Coptocycla zona*.

*Cassida zona*, Fabr. Syst. Eleuth. i. p. 393<sup>1</sup>.

*Coptocycla zona*, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 160<sup>2</sup>, and iv. p. 406<sup>3</sup>; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 165<sup>4</sup>.

*Cassida annulus*, Oliv. Ent. vi. no. 97, p. 969, t. 1. fig. 14<sup>5</sup>; Herbst, Käfer, viii. p. 272, t. 133. fig. 3<sup>6</sup> (nec Fabr.).

*Cassida flavescens*, Latr. in Humb. & Bonpl. Obs. Zool. ii. p. 35, t. 32. fig. 8<sup>7</sup>.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA (*Sallé*); COSTA RICA (*Sallé*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, David (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA<sup>7</sup>, Cayenne<sup>2-6</sup>, Venezuela<sup>3 4</sup>.

A common insect in Chiriqui. This species has the disc of the elytra olivaceous, with a common yellow annulus before the middle. The antennæ are rather short, with the third joint slender and not longer than the second.