

48. *Coptocycla leprieuri*.

Coptocycla leprieuri, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 223¹, and iv. p. 429²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 171³.

Hab. HONDURAS² (*Dyson*³).—VENEZUELA; GUIANA, Cayenne¹⁻³; ECUADOR; AMAZONS, Ega^{2 3}; PERU.

There is a single specimen of this species in the British Museum, labelled as from Honduras.

49. *Coptocycla clavata*.

Cassida clavata, Fabr. Ent. Syst., Suppl. p. 83 (1798)¹; Herbst, Käfer, viii. p. 311, t. 135. fig. 7 *b*²; Oliv. Ent. vi. p. 963. no. 97, t. 5. fig. 87³.

Coptocycla clavata, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 391⁴, and iv. p. 461⁵; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 189⁶; Crotch, Proc. Acad. Phil. 1873, p. 79⁷.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA¹⁻⁶, Southern States⁷.—MEXICO, Guanajuato, Matamoros Izucar (*Sallé*), Acapulco (*Höge*), Cuernavaca in Morelos, Chilpancingo and Amula in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

This species is exceedingly closely allied to the following, *C. testudinaria*, Boh., and apparently replaces it in Western and Central Mexico. It differs from that insect in the less prominent elytral humeri (especially in the female), and in having the prothorax relatively broader and more expanded, with the disc (except at the base) opaque; this last-mentioned character is apparently constant, though it is not mentioned by Boheman. The marginal fasciæ of the elytra vary in width in both species. The antennæ are elongate and slender, thickening a little at the tip, the third and fourth joints elongate and equal, each very much longer than the second.

50. *Coptocycla testudinaria*. (Tab. XI. figg. 17, ♀; 17 *a*, profile; 17 *b*, antenna.)

Coptocycla testudinaria, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 390¹, and iv. p. 461²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 189³.

Hab. MEXICO¹⁻³, Playa Vicente (*Sallé*), Cerro de Plumas, Misantla (*Höge*), Cordova (*Sallé*, *Höge*), Vera Cruz, Teapa (*Sallé*, *H. H. Smith*), San Juan Bautista in Tabasco (*Höge*), Yucatan (*coll. Baly*); GUATEMALA, San Isidro, Capetillo, Dueñas (*Champion*), Chimaltenango (*Conradt*); COSTA RICA (*Rogers*, *Van Patten*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA.

Var. The elytra a little more rounded at the sides, with sharper humeri, and the smooth irregular callosities on the posterior part of the disc less raised.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panzos, Sabo, and Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*), Coban (*Conradt*).

A common insect in Eastern Mexico and Guatemala, extending southwards to Colombia and Venezuela. Some of the specimens from Costa Rica, and also those