

Hab. PANAMA, David and Caldera in Chiriqui (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA¹⁻³.

Found in abundance by myself in the low country of Chiriqui. A small, convex species, subrotundate in shape; the elytra with the disc black or fusco-castaneous, with numerous, feebly raised, irregularly-shaped yellow spots, the margins broad and flavo-hyaline; the antennæ elongate, the third and fourth joints long and subequal, the apical three infusate or black. The coloration of the elytra resembles that of *Charidotis auroguttata*, but the elytral spots are more irregular in shape (not so rounded) and less raised.

58. *Coptocycla bifossulata*.

Coptocycla bifossulata, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 135¹, and iv. p. 401²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 162³.

Coptocycla dubitabilis, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iv. p. 401⁴.

Hab. MEXICO¹⁻³ (*Sallé*⁴), Mazatlan, Ventanas, Irapuato, Cuernavaca, Iguala, Misantla, Jalapa, Tapachula (*Höge*), Etlá, Guanajuato, Matamoros Izucar, Vera Cruz, Panistlahuaca (*Sallé*), Chilpancingo in Guerrero, Puente de Ixtla in Morelos (*H. H. Smith*), Cordova, Oaxaca (*Sallé*, *Höge*), S. W. Yucatan; GUATEMALA (*Sallé*), Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, Dueñas, Capetillo, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

A common insect in Mexico and Guatemala. It varies in the colour of the underside, from entirely testaceous to black, with the margins of the abdomen narrowly testaceous, specimens from the same locality varying in this way. *C. bifossulata* (the type of which is before me) is described as having the underside testaceous, with a large patch on either side of the metasternum black; *C. dubitabilis* as black, with the margins of the abdomen rather broadly testaceous. The different forms have been collected in company at Chilpancingo, Misantla, Cordova, Capetillo, &c., and they cannot be maintained as distinct. In a few specimens from various places in Mexico the punctures of the elytral series are very lightly impressed and much more widely separated than usual. *C. bifossulata* closely resembles the following species, *C. trisignata*, but it is larger, and has more expanded margins to the elytra and a deeper discoidal fovea. The dilute blackish spots are small or indistinct, in some specimens obsolete: two or three are sometimes visible on each elytron, as in the following species; Boheman only mentions^{1 4} the one in the fovea. The metamorphoses of this species have been described and figured by Dr. E. Dugès (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1887, pp. 143-145, t. 2. figg. 1-10), who gives the food-plant as *Ipomœa murucoides*.

59. *Coptocycla trisignata*.

Cassida sexpunctata, Oliv. Encycl. Méth. v. p. 382¹; Ent. vi. p. 961. no. 97, t. 3. fig. 42² (nec Fabr.).