

Coptocycla trisignata, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 138³, and iv. p. 402⁴; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 162⁵.

Coptocycla bis-tripunctata, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 141⁶, and iv. p. 402⁷; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 163⁸ (nec Herbst).

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*), Ciudad in Durango, Iguala, Huetamo, Cordova, Jalapa, Oaxaca, Tapachula (*Höge*), Chilpancingo, Dos Arroyos, Venta de Peregrino, and Venta de Zopilote in Guerrero, Cuernavaca, Atoyac (*H. H. Smith*), San Andres Tuxtla, Playa Vicente, Vera Cruz, Juquila (*Sallé*), Misantla (*Höge*, *F. D. G.*), Teapa in Tabasco (*Sallé*, *H. H. Smith*), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*), Yucatan (*Mus. Holm.* 3-5); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA (*Sallé*), San Juan, Panima, Chiacam, Chacoj, Teleman, and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, El Reposo, Cerro Zunil, Zapote, Capetillo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Sallé*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Caldera, David, Taboga I. (*Champion*), Matachin (*Thièrme*).—SOUTH AMERICA to Guiana 1 2 6 7 8 and Brazil 6 7 8.

Var. The elytra with the posterior spot obsolete, the others often indistinct.

Coptocycla bi-impresa, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 140⁹, and iv. p. 402¹⁰; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 162¹¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas (*Forrer*), Acapulco, Jalapa, Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*), Playa Vicente, San Andres Tuxtla (*Sallé*), Cordova, Oaxaca (*Sallé*, *Höge*), Alvarado 10 11 (*Chevrolat*⁹), Atoyac, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); NICARAGUA (*Sallé*).

A very abundant Tropical-American species, ranging from Northern Mexico to Brazil. With long series of specimens from the same localities, the colour of the underside proves (as in *C. bifossulata*) to be of no value as a specific character. In typical *C. trisignata*, of which we have received many specimens from Yucatan, the underside is entirely testaceous; in *C. bis-tripunctata* it is in great part black; in *C. bi-impresa* (described as having the underside flavescent) it is also in great part black in the majority of the large number of examples before me, both forms having occurred together at Jalapa and elsewhere. The three elytral spots, when present, are larger and more distinct than in *C. bifossulata* or *C. bicolor*; but they are sometimes obsolete or small, or the posterior one only (*C. bi-impresa*) may be obliterated. *C. trisignata* also varies greatly in size, the males, as usual, being shorter and more rotundate than the females. *C. bis-tripunctata*, Herbst, from Maryland, is doubtfully quoted as a synonym by Boheman; it is perhaps a variety of *C. bicolor*, Fabr. The Mexican specimens in the British Museum which were referred by Boheman to *C. limpida** (a Brazilian insect) probably belong here; they appear to be small pallid males of the var. *bi-impresa*. The Brazilian *C. sexpunctata*, Fabr., is a very close ally of *C. trisignata*.

* Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 183.