

from sanguineous or vermilion-red to dilute flavo-testaceous; the margins have a large flavo-hyaline space before the middle, which is bordered with black (broadly in front and behind), except along the outer limb. In pallid examples the humeri are usually rufo-testaceous; the latter have usually a few scattered coarse punctures, but these are sometimes obsolete. The third joint of the antennæ is elongate, as long as the fourth. We are indebted to Dr. Horn for a specimen of *C. arizonæ*, Crotch; it differs in no way from Boheman's species. We figure an example from Soledad.

65. *Coptocycla annexa*. (Tab. XI. fig. 27.)

Coptocycla annexa, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 299¹, and iv. p. 442²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 179³.

Hab. MEXICO, Matamoros Izucar, San Andres Tuxtla (*Sallé*), Jalapa, Misantla, Oaxaca (*Höge*), Teapa in Tabasco (*Sallé*, *Höge*, *H. H. Smith*); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Cahabon (*Champion*).

Not uncommon in Tabasco. Very closely allied to *C. emarginata*, but smaller, the elytra invariably dilute flavous or flavo-testaceous, with the subhyaline space on the margins more extended and narrowly bordered with piceous or fuscous within, this border being sometimes almost obsolete, the humeri smooth and not stained with rufo-testaceous. A specimen from Teapa is figured.

66. *Coptocycla tumida*. (Tab. XII. figg. 1; 1 *a*, profile.)

Subcordate, very convex, shining, flavo-testaceous; the elytra each with two fuscous-spotted flavo-testaceous fasciæ extending across the margin from the disc but not reaching the exterior limb—one very broad and transverse, at the base, the other narrower and oblique, a little beyond the middle,—a broad quadrangular space between the fasciæ and the rest of the margin flavo-hyaline; the antennæ flavo-testaceous, with the apical five joints black; beneath and the legs black, variegated with testaceous, the metasternum broadly flavous in front, the fasciæ on the elytral margins fuscous. Antennæ elongate, slender, the apical five joints thickened, joint 3 a little longer than 2 and very much shorter than 4. Prothorax about twice as broad as long, strongly sinuate at the base on either side of the median lobe, broadly expanded at the sides and in front, smooth; the disc deeply foveate at the base on either side of the median lobe, canaliculate behind, and deeply excavate at the sides; the margins reticulate and subhyaline. Elytra very much wider than, and more than three times as long as, the prothorax, deeply sinuate-emarginate at the base, with prominent rounded humeri; the disc uneven, moderately gibbous anteriorly, excavate on either side of the suture in front of this, bifoveate at the base, deeply irregularly foveate in the centre at about one-fourth from the base and also irregularly foveate towards the sides a little beyond the middle, hollowed laterally behind the humeral callus, and with rows of deep, coarse, dilute fuscous punctures, the interstices smooth and here and there connected by feebly-raised transverse callosities; the margins broadly expanded, becoming narrow at the apex, smooth and reticulate, separated from the disc by a row of very deep foveæ. Claws angularly dilated at the base.

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

Hab. COSTA RICA (*coll. Janson*).

One specimen, contained in Mr. O. E. Janson's collection. This species approaches *C. tuberculata* (Fabr.); but it has the elytra less gibbous and more coarsely punctured,