

variegated with the same colour, each of the punctures being also marked with a fuscous or castaneous dot. *C. vilis* differs from *C. judaica*, however, in having the third joint of the antennæ shorter than the fourth, the punctures of the elytra coarse and deep, and the elytra themselves more convex towards the base; the females are narrower, longer, and more ovate than the males. We figure a female specimen from Jalapa.

69. **Coptocycla proxima.** (Tab. XII. fig. 4.)

Coptocycla proxima, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 200¹, and iv. p. 421²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 169³.

Hab. MEXICO¹⁻³, Pinos Altos in Chihuahua (*Buchan-Hepburn*), Chilpancingo and Cuernavaca (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Aceituno, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Of this species we have received numerous examples, varying in the width of the black vitta of the elytra—which extends along the outer part of the disc nearly to the apex and then runs rather obliquely inwards to the suture. The disc of the prothorax is testaceous, sometimes narrowly and obliquely bordered on either side with fuscous (this border in conjunction with that on the outer part of the disc of the elytra forming a common hexagonal ring); but in the two specimens from Chihuahua it is fuscous or piceous, the base excepted. The antennæ are testaceous; the third joint is a little longer than the second, and shorter than the fourth. On either side of the disc of the prothorax are some coarse scattered punctures, not mentioned by Boheman, whose type I have examined.

70. **Coptocycla evanescens.** (Tab. XII. figg. 5; 5a, antenna.)

Subrotundate, convex, flavo-testaceous, shining, the margins subhyaline; the eyes black; the prothorax with a transverse black patch at the base, rounded anteriorly and occupying about half the disc; the scutellum black or piceous, usually flavous at the tip, in some specimens ferruginous; the elytra with a dilute rather broad blackish or piceous stripe on the outer part of the disc (in one specimen black and sharply defined, in others faint and evanescent), extending inwards to the suture at some distance before the apex, and forming (with the mark on the prothorax) an oblong annulus, the space enclosed dilute sanguineous or flavous; the antennæ testaceous, with the apical joint infusate or black; beneath and the legs testaceous. Antennæ rather short, extending to very little beyond the base of the prothorax, slender, the apical five joints a little thickened, joint 3 short, not longer than 2. Prothorax twice as broad as long, broadly expanded and reticulate at the sides and in front, the disc shallowly grooved at the base on either side of the median lobe, the surface smooth. Elytra nearly three times as long as the prothorax, and much wider than it at the base, moderately deeply sinuate-emarginate in front, conjointly rounded at the apex, with prominent but obtuse humeri; the disc convex, hollowed behind the humeral callus, with rows of rather closely placed, moderately coarse punctures, which become very much finer, shallower, and more remote towards the suture and obsolete before the apex, the interstices quite flat, smooth; the margins broadly expanded and reticulate, becoming narrow at the apex, smooth, separated from the disc by a row of deep foveæ. Claws angularly dilated at the base.

Length $4\frac{2}{3}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{3}$ – $4\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, David (*Champion*).—PERU, Chanchamayo (*coll. Janson*).