

Numerous examples. This species exactly resembles *C. circumnotata*, Boh., from the Amazons, in colour; but differs from it in the more transverse prothorax and the less deeply emarginate base of the elytra, the elytra with the punctures on the middle of the disc more remote from each other. The annulus on the elytra is usually faint. In one specimen from Bugaba the apical four joints of the antennæ are black above. A closely allied insect from Brazil (incorrectly labelled *Charidotis cognata*, Boh.) is contained in the Baly collection.

Some of the species placed in *Charidotis* by Boheman have similarly formed antennæ. The shorter annulus on the elytra (when present) will distinguish *C. evanescens* from *C. proxima*.

71. *Coptocycla virgulata*. (Tab. XII. figg. 6, 7.)

Coptocycla virgulata, Boh. Monogr. Cassid. iii. p. 327¹, and iv. p. 448²; Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 182³.

Hab. MEXICO¹⁻³; GUATEMALA, Zapote, Aceituno, and San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Boheman's description of this species, the type of which is before me, was based upon a pallid example with the annulus on the elytra obliterated. One of the three examples found by myself in Guatemala has the annulus sharply defined, one shows the outline of it towards the base, and the third resembles the type. In the first of these (from Zapote), the prothorax has a broad transverse patch in the middle posteriorly, divided down the centre by a flavous line and not quite reaching the base; and the elytra have a rather narrow stripe on the outer part of the disc, extending nearly to the middle and then obliquely converging inwards to the suture, black, becoming castaneous posteriorly (forming with the marking on the prothorax a hexagonal annulus), the suture (except at the apex) and the annulus on the inner side dilute rufescent. The elytra are foveate in the centre before the middle. The antennæ have their third joint not longer than the second. The claws are angularly dilated at the base.

A specimen from Caché, Costa Rica (*Rogers*), seems to belong to the pallid variety of this species; but it has the discoidal fovea of the elytra almost obsolete.

We figure two Guatemalan specimens—one (fig. 6) showing the narrow annulus, the other (fig. 7) agreeing with the type.

72. *Coptocycla diluta*. (Tab. XII. fig. 8.)

Subrotundate, convex, dilute flavo-testaceous, shining; the prothorax with an indistinct transverse dilute olivaceous patch in the middle before the base, this being divided in the centre; the elytra with a rather narrow similarly-coloured annulus on the outer part of the disc, extending round the base to the scutellum and obliquely converging inwards beyond the middle but not nearly reaching the suture; the antennæ, legs, and under surface flavo-testaceous. Antennæ moderately long, slender, the apical five joints a little thickened, joint 3 short, not longer than 2, 4 and 5 elongate. Prothorax about twice as broad as long, broadly expanded at the sides and in front, rather deeply sinuate at the base on either side of the median