

Some Neotropical Cassidinae (Col., Chrysom.) in the Museum G. Frey

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Through the kindness of Dr J. Bechyne I have been able to examine a collection of undetermined Neotropical Cassidinae belonging to the Museum G. Frey. A considerable number of species are included but many are relatively well known and therefore do not call for special comment. The following notes therefore, are restricted to the few new species, to records which extend the known range of their respective species and to other small matters which appear apposite. In regard to the new country records there are a few instances (marked *) in which the possibility of error in regard to the locality labels cannot be entirely ruled out. It would be advisable therefore to treat records so indicated with caution until confirmation is forthcoming.

The collection has been returned to the Museum with the exception of a few duplicates which have been incorporated in the Spaeth collection, now in the Manchester Museum.

The arrangement and generic nomenclature here used is that of Hincks, 1952, *The Genera of the Cassidinae* (Trans. R. ent. Soc., Lond. 103: 327—358).

Spaethiella speculicollis (Spaeth)

Hemisphaerota speculicollis Spaeth, 1929, Sborn. ent. Odd. nár. Mus. Praze 6 (1928): 30 (Brazil: S. Paulo; Pernambuco); 1929, Koleopt. Rdsch. 15: 124.

Brazil: Santa Catharina, Nova Teutonia (F. Plaumann), 13 spns.

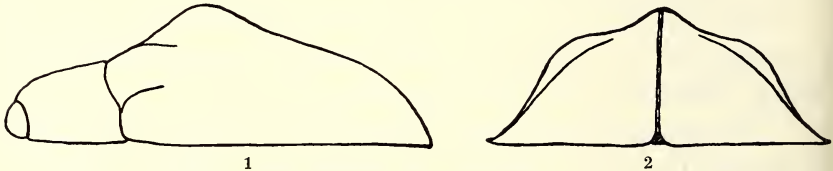
Most of the above specimens were collected during the months of August and September, single individuals only occurring in December and January.

This species is known only from a few specimens taken in the state of S. Paulo and at Pernambuco. Recently however Monrós and Viana (1951, Acta Zool. Lilloana 11: 385) have added Paraguay to this limited area of distribution.

In the Spaeth collection there are additional specimens from the Pernambuco district and also two bearing the same data as the Museum G. Frey series from Santa Catharina. A further specimen is from the state of Minas Geraes.

***Calliaspis cinnabarina* v. *umbonata* nov. (figs. 1, 2)**

This form is so closely related to *C. cinnabarina* Boheman (1850, Mon. Cassid. 1: 84, pl. 2, f. c, Cayenne and Brazil) that it is perhaps best regarded as a large well-developed variant of that species. It would agree well with Boheman's description and figures except for its larger size (7.5—8×6 mm.) and the more pronounced post-scutellar umbo. It differs from the series in the Spaeth collection, from Surinam and Brazil (Minas Geraes), in the same characters and in the greater infuscation of the proximal half of the elytral disc and the disc of the pronotum. The larger size and much more pronounced umbo are particularly striking when compared with the Spaeth series in which a profile view shows little more than a slight elevation behind the scutellum in contrast to the large one in the present form (figs. 1, 2).



Figs 1 u. 2: *Calliaspis cinnabarina* v. *umbonata* nov., profile views.

Types: Brazil, Santa Catharina (Reitter), type and paratype in Museum G. Frey; paratype in the Manchester Museum.

***Omocerus caucanus* (Spaeth)**

Tauroma caucana Spaeth, 1931, Stettin. ent. Ztg. 92: 310 (Colombia: Caucathal).

Colombia: Ocãua 6. 1938 (F. Tippmann).

This specimen agrees closely with the type in the Spaeth collection. A third specimen (paratype) is said to be in the collections of the Stettin Museum.

***Omocerus (Platytauroma) truncatus* (Boheman)**

Tauroma truncata Boheman, 1850, Mon. Cassid. 1: 128 (Bahia et Brasilia interior).

* Colombia: Ocãua, 1 spn. 6. 38 (F. Tippmann). Brazil: Santa Catharina, Nova Teutonia, 1 spn. 6. 11. 39 (F. Plaumann).

This is a well known Brazilian species but has not been recorded previously, as far as I am aware, from Colombia. In the long series of specimens in the Spaeth collection from Brazil there is also a single example from Paraguay which does not appear to have been reported previously.

Omocerus (*Nebroma*) antiquus (Klug)

Cassida antiqua Klug, 1829, Preissverz. Ins.-Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin: 8.

Argentina: Buenos Aires, Independencia, 2 spns. 30. 1. 50 (J. Foerster).

This well known Brazilian and Paraguayan species has not been noted previously from Argentina.

Cyclosoma (*Dolichotoma*) spurca (Boheman)

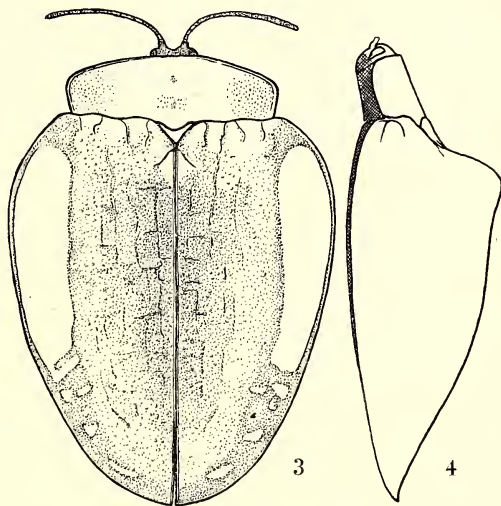
Dolichotoma spurca Boheman, 1856, Cat. Col. Ins. Brit. Mus. 9: 29 (Brazil).

* Peru: Satipo, 1 spn. (F. Tippmann).

Hitherto known only from Brazil.

Goniochenia peruviana n. sp. (figs. 3, 4)

Black; apex of tibiae yellowish below; explanate areas of elytra enclosing a large elongate yellow mark, entire for two thirds the length of the area but breaking up into small isolated yellow spots in distal one third. Pronotum transverse, about two and a half times broader than long, slightly wider at anterior than posterior angles, a little narrower at base than base of elytra. Elytra, in profile, with strongly elevated



Figs. 3 u. 4: *Goniochenia peruviana* n. sp., dorsal and profile views.

umbo; distal declivity an even, gradual curve; proximal declivity abrupt. Disc of elytra with scattered, even, decumbent pubescence, not forming spots; sculpture consisting of a moderately clear, widely spaced network of raised ridges, becoming obsolete near explanate areas; puncturation moderately strong throughout.

Length: ♀, 21×17 mm. (♂ unknown).

Type in Museum G. Frey. Peru: Chanchomayo (Staudinger).

This distinct species, in some respects, is intermediate between the two subgenera, *Goniochenia* Weise and *Baranosa* Weise, as distinguished by Spaeth. It has the large, pronounced post-scutellar umbo of *Goniochenia* but agrees with *Baranosa* in general outline, in the relatively narrow pronotum and in the absence of patches of whitish pubescence. In general appearance and coloration it most closely resembles *G. (Baranosa) buckleyi* (Baly) from Ecuador, but is at once distinguished by the evident umbo. From all the species of *Goniochenia* s. str. *G. peruviana* is easily distinguished by the absence of pubescent spots and by the presence of yellow markings in the explanate areas of the elytra.

Dorynota (Akantaka) collucens (Spaeth)

Batonota (Akantaka) collucens Spaeth, 1923, Wien. ent. Ztg. 40: 74 (Bolivia: Rio Beni).

Bolivia: Rég. Chapare, 400 m., 2 spns. 5. 2. 50 (Fischila).

A little known species. The type in the Spaeth collection is labelled "Rio Beni, La Paz-Reyes, Bolivia, 1891 (Balzan)". Further specimens are from Bolivia, Dept. Santa Cruz, 450 m. near Buena-vista (Steinbach) and Bolivia, Santa Cruz, Sara prov. 1700 ft. 1. 1923 (J. Steinbach).

Stolas (Stolas) scoparia (Erichson)

Cyrtonota scoparia Erichson, 1847, Arch. Naturgesch. 13: 152.

Peru: Chanchomayo, 3 spns.; *Brazil: Corcovado, Rio de Janeiro, 3 spns. 5.—10. 11. 37 (F. Tippmann); Brazil: Santa Cruz, 1 spn. 1935 (Maurek).

Well known as occurring in Peru and Bolivia this species does not appear to have been recorded previously from Brazil.

Stolas (Stolas) croceovittata (Spaeth)

Pseudomesomphalia croceo-vittata Spaeth, 1901, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 51: 345 (Bolivia).

Bolivia: Coroico, Yungas, 11 spns. 13. 6. 49 (Martinez).
So far known only from a few localities in Bolivia.

***Stolas (Stolas) octosignata* (Spaeth)**

Pseudomesomphalia pallidoguttata ssp. (?) *octosignata* Spaeth, 1913, Arch. Naturgesch. 79: 155 (Amazons).

Brazil, 1 spn. 3. 1931 (without further data).

This very handsome Cassid was originally regarded by Spaeth as a possible subspecies of the Bolivian *pallidoguttata* Blanchard. More recently, in his unpublished manuscript, Spaeth has regarded the latter as a probable aberration of *S. decemguttata* Sturm, a species clearly very distinct from *octosignata* to which he would now assign full specific rank.

***Stolas (Stolas) placida* var. *flavoradiata* nov. (fig. 5)**

A single specimen from Satipo, Peru (without collector's name) represents a striking colour variant of the Peruvian *S. placida* (Spaeth) (1911, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 56: 249). In the nomenclotypical form the explanate areas of the elytra contain a long yellow stripe occupying the whole of the area except for a narrow humeral and lateral black border. In the present variety the yellow stripe is broken up into seven transverse yellow bars (fig. 5).

Type in Museum G. Frey; Peru, Satipo.

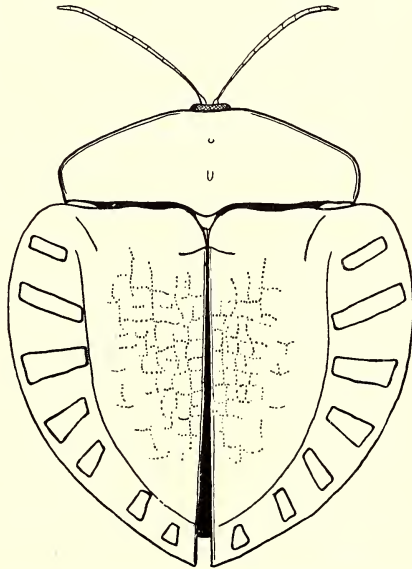


Fig. 5: *Stolas placida* v. *flavoradiata* nov.

***Stolas (Stolas) praealva* (Spaeth)**

Pseudomesomphalia praealva Spaeth, 1942, in Titschach, Beitr. Fn. Perus 2: 21 (Peru, Ecuador).

Peru: Chanchomayo, 1 spn.

The holotype male from Chanchomayo and the allotype female from Ecuador, in the Spaeth collection, are the only hitherto known specimens of this species.

***Stolas (Stolas) brachiata* (Fabricius)**

Cassida brachiata Fabricius, 1798, Ent. Syst. Suppl.: 80.

Venezuela: Puerto Cabello, 1 spn. 3. 34 (G. Frey).

Recorded from French Guiana and Brazil but not previously from Venezuela.

***Stolas (Stolas) pertusa* (Boheman)**

Mesomphalia pertusa Boheman, 1850, Mon. Cassid. 1: 373 (Colombia).

The two species *Stolas pertusa* (Boheman) and *S. isthmica* (Champion) are extremely closely allied and both exhibit the same extensive range of colour variation. They are distinguished by the elytral puncturation which is larger, stronger and somewhat more diffuse in *S. pertusa*. In *S. isthmica* it is usually smaller and closer though it appears to be rather variable, some specimens in the Spaeth series being nearly as strongly punctured as *S. pertusa*.

In an unpublished manuscript key to this genus Spaeth had come to the conclusion that several earlier names should now be regarded as colour forms of *S. pertusa*. There are *S. sodalis* (Boheman) (1850: 375) from Venezuela, *S. coeruleonotata* (Boheman) (1850: 376) from Mexico, and *S. pictilis* (Boheman) (1850: 377) from Mexico and Colombia. The varieties of *S. pictilis* however, recorded by Champion from Costa Rica, Panama and Nicaragua, should be transferred to *S. isthmica* on the basis of their weaker puncturation. In addition Spaeth separated in his collection and manuscript, as a new 'subspecies' (from Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela!), a form which parallels the colour variant *nevermanni* (Spaeth MS) of *S. isthmica* described below. The *pertusa* variant is best left unnamed at present because of doubt in regard to the localities.

If the above synonymy is correct the known records of *S. pertusa* are from Mexico and South America, no material being available from south of Mexico to Panama. It is possible that specimens may be found to bridge the gap or perhaps the lacunae may yet be filled by regarding *S. isthmica* and *S. pertusa* as a single species, exhibiting variation in elytral puncturation as well as in colour.

***Stolas (Stolas) isthmica* (Champion)**

Mesomphalia isthmica Champion, 1893, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col. 6 (2): 143, pl. 6, f. 12—14 (Costa Rica, Panama).

This species was described by Champion from Costa Rica and Panama and in his collection Spaeth has added a number of specimens from Colombia and single examples from Bolivia and Brazil. It has been pointed out above that if the distinction between *S. pertusa* and *S. isthmica* is maintained then the varieties of *S. pictilis* from Costa Rica, Panama and Nicaragua described by Champion should be transferred to the latter species. The present species is therefore recorded from Nicaragua southwards to Bolivia.

The range of variation is similar to that of *S. pertusa* and an extreme colour variant has been separated by Spaeth in his collection as a new subspecies. All the available specimens of this form are from Costa Rica, including a series in the Museum G. Frey, but as nominotypical specimens also occur in the same localities it is here described as var. *nevermanni* (Spaeth MS). Since the *S. pictilis* forms of Champion belong to this variant it evidently also occurs in Nicaragua and Panama.

***Stolas (Stolas) isthmica* var. *nevermanni* (Spaeth MS.) nov.**

Mesomphalia pictilis Boheman (pars) Champion, 1893, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col. 6 (2): 142 (var. a—c. Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua).

Deep metallic green; disc of each elytron with an irregular and variable reddish patch or isolated reddish markings. Sometimes the discal patch extends on to the explanate areas in front, sometimes it is confined to the disc and may enclose a few isolated small spots. In extreme examples the reddish colour is reduced to three small round spots on each elytron.

Length: male $8 \times 6 - 9 \times 7$; female $9 \times 7 - 10 \times 8$ mm.

Types. COLL. SPAETH (Manchester Museum): Costa Rica, Turrialba, type and 5 paratypes; San José (colls. Donkier and Heyne) 2 paratypes; San José 1000—1500 m. 25. 5. 28 (C. Fernandez) (coll. F. Nevermann) paratype; Surrubres (coll. Heyne) paratype; Tucurrique (coll. Schild-Burgdorf) paratype; Las Mercedes, Santa Clara, 200—300 m. 13. 11. 22 (F. Nevermann) paratype; without locality (coll. Wagener) 2 paratypes. MUS. G. FREY: Costa Rica, Turrialba (Schild-Burgdorf) 3 paratypes; Turrialba (coll. Heyne) 2 paratypes; Costa Rica (coll. E. Heinze) 2 paratypes.

Differs from the nominotypical form in the metallic ground colour which is entirely absent in *S. isthmica* or confined to a series of small, separate, rounded elytral spots.

Stolas (Cyrtonota) cyanea (Linnaeus)

Cassida cyanea Linnaeus, 1764, Mus. Lud. Ulr.: 39.

A very well known Brazilian species of which two specimens from the Rio de Janeiro district are included in the material before me. In addition there is a single specimen from *Peru, San Pedro 2. 38 (F. Tippmann). A further specimen labelled only 'Santos' agrees closely with a specimen from the same locality in the Spaeth collection and is exceptional in being of small size and entirely black in colour.

Stolas (Cyrtonota) steinheili (Wagener)

Mesomphalia Steinheili Wagener, 1877, Mitt. München. ent. Ver. 1: 53 (Colombia).

* Peru: Satipo, 1 spn. 3. 39 (F. Tippmann).

The series in the Spaeth collection are all from Colombia, including Wagener's type series of three specimens. It has not been recorded from Peru.

Stolas (Cyrtonota) sexpustulata (Fabricius)

Cassida sexpustulata Fabricius, 1781, Spec. Ins. 1: 114.

A well known Brazilian species of which the present collection includes a specimen from Tijuca (24—28. 11. 37, F. Tippmann). It has not been recorded previously from Peru so that two other specimens with the following data may be erroneous: Peru, Tinjo Maria 5. 1938 (F. Tippmann).

Ogdoecosta juvenca (Boheman)

Chelymorpha juvenca Boheman, 1854, Mon. Cassid. 2: 84 (Mexico).

Costa Rica: Turrialba, 1 spn. (Heyne).

A common Mexican species also noted in Spaeth's unpublished notes as occurring in Guatemala. There are no specimens in the Spaeth collection from that country but there is an unrecorded pair from Turrialba in Costa Rica.

Omaspides nitidicollis Spaeth

Omaspides nitidicollis Spaeth, 1937, Stettin. ent. Ztg. 98: 89 (Colombia).

Colombia: Honda, 1 spn. (F. Tippmann).

A little known species described by Spaeth in 1937 from a long series of Colombian specimens in the Stettin Museum and in the Spaeth collection.

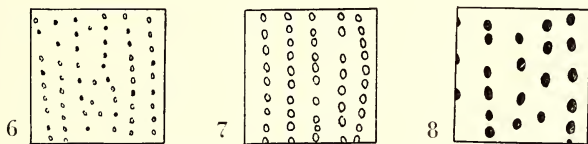
Cistudinella Champion

Cistudinella Champion, 1893, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col. 6 (2): 164 (type: *C. foveolata* Champion, 1893).

The following key is based on an unpublished manuscript by the late Dr. F. Spaeth. The characters involving the shape of the pronotum and elytral puncturation require careful examination but when compared with specimens appear to be satisfactory. The key, at least, will serve as a preliminary guide to the closely allied species of this genus.

Key to the species of *Cistudinella* Champion.

- 1 (26) Elytral puncturation arranged in striae.
- 2 (17) Explanate margins of elytra smooth, without, larger punctures.
- 3 (4) Elytral disc finely and uniformly punctato-striate (fig. 6): interstices relatively broad and flat. Pronotum almost



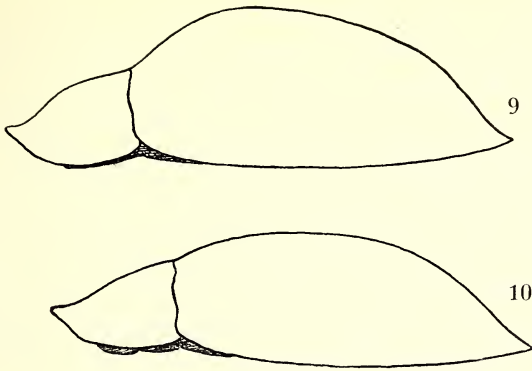
Figs. 6—8: *Cistudinella* spp.. 2 mm square of elytral disc showing puncturation. 6, *inanis* (Boh); 7, *rufitarsis* Spaeth; 8, *foveolata* Champ.

three times as broad as long, broader than elytra at base; caudal angles produced and acute; upper surface without perceptible puncturation. Elytra at base narrower than pronotum; sides behind shoulders markedly sinuate, thence broadened to just before middle. Upperside light brownish, scutellum, edge of pronotal angles, humeral callus and suture black. Underside and legs black in part. L. 9.5 mm. Brazil.

. **inanis** (Boheman, 1854)

- 4 (3) Elytra with more strongly punctured striae (fig. 7). Pro-

- notum not broader than the base of elytra, narrower than *inanis* and usually with less produced caudal angles.
- 5 (10) Elytral striae rather finely punctured (but clearly more strongly than in *inanis*). (fig. 7).
- 6 (9) Elytra with black spots, at least on humeral calus.
- 7 (8) Elytral spots reduced to one on each humeral calus. Coloration as *inanis*; pronotum narrower, similarly but not so strongly produced at acute caudal angles; sides of elytra hardly sinuate near base. Punctuation of elytra stronger than in *inanis*. L. 10 mm. Brazil.
 **biguttata** n. sp.
- 8 (7) Elytra with 5 to 8 discal spots in two or three longitudinal rows, usually in interstices 3, 4 and 6. Pronotum with a black spot on each side of disc. Upperside reddish, underside in part black. *C. notata* (Boh.) has similar coloration but is distinguished by having large punctures in the explanate areas. L. 6×5 — 7.5×5.5 mm. Brazil.
 **rufitarsis** Spaeth, 1905.
- 9 (6) Elytral disc without black spots. Outline of ♂ (♀ unknown) very broadly rounded. Upperside brownish yellow; pronotum with two large ill-defined spots, basal lobe, basal and lateral margins, black. Suture of elytra and ill-defined marginal stria blackish. Underside almost entirely black except for face and proximal antennal segments. Pronotum more than twice as broad as long, very feebly rounded in front, base strongly sinuate on each side, caudal angles acute and strongly produced. Elytra at base little broader than pronotum; punctuation shallow, sparse; interstices flat, broad, very feebly and indistinctly punctured. Explanate margins very broad. Distinguished from the related *peruviana* Spaeth, by the shorter, broader outline, more acute pronotal angles and finer elytral punctuation. L. ♂ 8×6.75 mm. Peru.
 **plagicollis** Spaeth, 1905.
- 10 (5) Elytra with large, rather sparse punctuation (fig. 8).
- 11 (14) Elytral profile (fig. 9) more convex; disc without well marked transverse impression in basal third; punctuation regular, each puncture clearly separate; striae not impressed.
- 12 (13) Margin of pronotum forming a more or less regular curve; pronotum clearly widest at base; caudal angles acute.



Figs. 9 u. 10:

Cistudinella spp., profiles. 9, *foveolata* Champ.: 10, *obducta* (Boh.)

Upperside unicolorous yellowish brown; elytral punctures only black, mostly deep and circular. Underside largely black. L. ♂ 7×6, ♀ 9×6 mm. Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia (*convexior* Spaeth, 1911).

. **foveolata** Champion, 1893.

13 (12) Margin of pronotum not forming a regular curve, being only slightly narrower some distance before base than at base; caudal angles less acute. In most characters very similar to *foveolata*. L. ♂ 7.5×6.5, ♀ 10×8 mm. Peru, Bolivia.

. **peruana** Spaeth, 1905.

14 (11) Elytral profile (fig. 10) less convex; disc usually with well marked transverse impression in basal third; puncturation less regular, individual punctures often connected by pigment giving a mottled appearance, or striae impressed.

15 (16) Broader; pronotum more than twice as broad as long, shorter than in *obducta*; sides more angularly and less evenly rounded. Elytra with widely separated, less regular striae; punctures black; sometimes with spots or patches of light ground colour showing between irregularly placed groups of punctures, giving a variegated appearance. Underside entirely reddish or only pro- and metasternum blackish. L. ♂ 9×7, ♀ 11×7.5 mm. Brazil.

. **punctipennis** (Boheman, 1854)

16 (15) Narrower; pronotum less than twice as broad as long, more evenly rounded at sides. Elytral puncturation more regular, deeper, without or with indistinct lighter patches

- between them. Underside extensively black. Puncturation very variable. L. ♂ 7.5×5, ♀ 10×6 mm. Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay. **obducta** (Boheman, 1854)
- 17 (2) Explanate margins of elytra with some larger punctures.
- 18 (25) Elytra evenly convex in profile view.
- 19 (22) Elytra without black spots, except for the black punctures.
- 20 (21) Pronotum shorter and broader, about twice as broad as long, caudal angles acute. Upperside yellowish or brownish, with black punctures; underside with metasternum and sometimes prosternum black, rest yellowish. Very similar to *obducta* but differs in having punctures in explanate margins. L. ♂ 6×4—8×5, ♀ to 10×6 mm. Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina. **lateripunctata** Spaeth, 1905.
- 21 (20) Pronotum longer and narrower, scarcely one and a half times as broad as long; caudal angles almost rectangular. Punctures in explanate margins small, forming two irregular longitudinal rows. L. ♂ 8×6, ♀ 7.5×6 mm. Brazil. **bahiana** Spaeth, 1931.
- 22 (19) Elytra with black spots.
- 23 (24) Pronotum with 4 black spots in a transverse row. Elytra with 8 moderately large spots. Upper and underside reddish brown, basal and lateral margins of pronotum, suture and base of elytra, narrowly blackish; scutellum black externally. Broader than *notata* and having underside reddish and tarsi light. L. ♂ 8.5×7 mm (♀ unknown). Ecuador. **lata** Spaeth, 1932.
- 24 (23) Pronotum with only 2 black spots. Elytral spots similar in general arrangement to *rufitarsis*. Scutellum, and legs in part usually black or infuscated. Similar to *rufitarsis*. L. ♂ 5×4—7×5, ♀ to 9×6.5 mm. Brazil, Bolivia. **notata** (Boheman, 1854)¹⁾
- 25 (18) Elytra not regularly convex in profile view, more declivous in front than behind. Elytra with large punctures in

¹⁾ *bipunctata* (Kirsch, 1883) from Bolivia, the type of which was examined by Spaeth in the Dresden Museum, is very similar to *notata*. It differs in the shorter pronotum, broader, more thickly punctured explanate margins, and in the more extensively infuscated legs. Spaeth suggests that it may prove to be an individual aberration of *notata*. L. 6.5×5.25 mm.

somewhat irregular striae; puncturation of explanate margins larger and thicker. Pronotum with margin evenly rounded; caudal angles acute. L. ♂ 7×6, ♀ to 10×6 mm. Brazil. (*rossi* Spaeth, 1923)

. **apiata** (Boheman, 1854).

26 (1) Disc of elytra and explanate areas with confused puncturation. Upperside yellow; pronotum with 4 black marks in a transverse row, outer ones forming oblique lines joining the black pronotal margins. Caudal angles rectangular. Elytra with suture and 2 or more small spots, black. Antennae except proximal segments black. Underside and legs largely black. L. ♂ 8×7, ♀ 11×7.5 mm. Ecuador. (*truncaticollis* Spaeth, 1915)

. **parva** (Wagener, 1881).

Cistudinella biguttata n. sp.

Yellowish brown; basal pronotal margin, elytral suture, scutellum, and humeral calus, black; antennae with 3 or 4 proximal segments and distal extremity of ultimate segment, yellowish; underside infuscated; legs except proximal two thirds of femora infuscated.

General shape oblong-ovate (♀). Profile view uniformly convex. Pronotum widest as base, its margin evenly rounded; caudal angles produced, acute, but not extending beyond base of elytra; surface rather dull due to micro-sculpture; macro-sculpture absent. Elytra slightly wider at base than base of pronotum; sides behind shoulders very slightly sinuate; widest about middle; surface of elytra dull, except about suture, due to micro-sculpture; explanate areas narrow, without large punctures; discal puncturation arranged in rather unevenly spaced striae; individual punctures of moderate and uniform size; a short scutellar stria present at base and first interstice at base contains a few irregularly placed punctures; disc with a depression on each side in basal one third. Underside polished, without micro-sculpture. L. ♀ 10×6 mm. (♂ unknown).

Type: Unique in Museum G. Frey, Brazil: Nova Teutonia 7. 11. 1939 (F. Plaumann).

This species is perhaps most closely allied to *C. inanis* with which it agrees in coloration and in having the caudal angles of the pronotum produced. The pronotum however is not so broad as in

that species, the sinuation of the sides of the elytra is distinctly less marked, and the elytral puncturation is stronger. The surface is generally duller due to the presence of micro-sculpture. From *C. rufitarsis* it is distinguished by the absence of spots on the pronotum and reduction of elytral spots to one on each humeral calus. The elytral puncturation of *C. rufitarsis* is also stronger and the individual punctures are more irregular in size.

Cistudinella lateripunctata Spaeth

Cistudinella lateripunctata Spaeth, 1905, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 55: 99 (Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina).

Brazil: St. Catharina, Marcelino Ramos, 7 spns. 11. 1944 (Peireira); Nova Teutonia, 4 spns. 16. 12. 38, 21. 8. 39, 14. 12. 39, 17. 9. 51 (F. Plaumann); without locality, 1 melanic spn.

In his unpublished manuscript Spaeth noted this species as occurring in Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay. Several individuals in the Marcelino Ramos series are immature and consequently light in colour. On the other hand two of the Nova Teutonia specimens are unusually dark, one being piceous. The single individual without locality is entirely black except for the extreme cephalic margin of the pronotum. Similar colour variation occurs in *C. obducta* and in his collection and manuscript Spaeth had separated as a new subspecies from Paraguay a single black individual in which only a broad pronotal margin is yellowish. A similar melanic specimen of *obducta*, without locality, is included in the present collection. I regard these melanic forms as hardly worthy of description, and certainly not as subspecies. Variation of this kind may well occur anywhere within the range of the species.

The two species, *lateripunctata* and *obducta*, may be distinguished, irrespective of colour, by the presence of punctures in the explanate margins of the elytra in the former which are absent in the latter.

Charidotis circumflexa (Boheman)

Coctocycla circumflexa Boheman, 1855, Mon. Cassid. 3: 204 (Brazil).

Charidotis circumflexa (Boh.) Spaeth, 1936, Sborn. ent. Odd. nár. Mus. Praze 14: 93.

Brazil: St. Catharina, Hansa Humboldt, 1 spn. (Reitter).

The Spaeth collection includes only two old specimens of this species from Brazil, without further data. It is apparently a little known species.

***Leptocodia luctifera* (Boheman)**

Coptocyclus luctifera Boheman, 1855, Mon. Cassid. 3: 408 (Brazil).

Brazil: St. Catharina, Hansa Humboldt, 1 spn. (Reitter).

A little known species recently transferred from the genus *Coptocyclus* to a new monobasic genus *Leptocodia* (Spaeth in Hincks, 1952). It was originally described from Santa Catharina. The two specimens in the Spaeth collection, with which the present specimen exactly agrees, are from the state of Espirito Santo.

***Plagiometriona (Parametriona) punctatissima* (Boheman)**

Coptocyclus punctatissima Boheman, 1855, Mon. Cassid. 3: 421 (Brazil).

Brazil: Nova Teutonia, 28. 9. 33, 30. 8. 37, 2. 9. 38, 4. 8. 39, 14. 10. 39 (F. Plaumann).

A small greenish species superficially resembling some species of the genus *Gratiana* Spaeth. Indeed the present species was redescribed by Spaeth in 1937 (Temminckia 2: 138) as *Gratiana plaumanni* based on specimens from Nova Teutonia collected by Herr Plaumann. The present series is from the same locality and collector and one specimen bears the label 'Gratiana plaumanni Sp.?'.

***Cteisella crispata* (Boheman)**

Coptocyclus crispata Boheman, 1855, Mon. Cassid. 3: 222 (Brazil).

Brazil: Nova Teutonia 16. 12. 36, 10. 5. 38 (F. Plaumann).

This little known species is recorded from Sao Paulo, Goyaz and Rio Grande do Sul. Spaeth's collection contains two specimens, one from each of the last two states.

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