

ORASUS, gen. nov.

Body elongate. Head large, not vertically deflexed, the vertex somewhat triangularly raised, with a small and narrow longitudinal sulcation; the lateral and basal margins are broadly obliquely deflexed; eyes prominent, slightly directed backwards, and contiguous to the anterior margin of the pronotum. Antennæ with the basal joint not quite so long as the head, incrassated, but narrowed and constricted at base; second joint more than twice as long as the first, and moderately robust; third joint about two thirds the length of the second, and considerably more slender; fourth mutilated. Pronotum subquadrate, the posterior margin much broader than the anterior, and truncate, but oblique at lateral angles, which are subacute, lateral margins slightly concave; a transverse constriction before middle enclosing an anterior area, which is prominently nodulose. Scutellum subtriangular, its apex more or less depressed. Corium with the lateral margins slightly sinuate near base, and then concavely amplified towards apex. Cuneus a little longer than broad. Rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ.

1. *Orasus robustus*, n. sp. (Tab. XXIII. fig. 13.)

Head black, finely pilose, slightly castaneous at inner margin of eyes; antennæ black, finely pilose, basal joint with a few long hairs, third joint paler and brownish, fourth joint mutilated. Pronotum dull reddish, with some obscure pitchy suffusion, finely pilose, and faintly transversely striate. Scutellum pitchy red, the lateral margins pale, and finely transversely striate. Corium pale fuscous and finely pilose; the lateral margins (widening from base) dull, pale ochraceous, the extreme edge fuscous; cuneus reddish, the base ochraceous, and apex pitchy. Membrane very pale fuscous and semihyaline. Anterior and intermediate legs pale castaneous; the tibiæ prominently setaceous, their apices infuscated; tarsi with their apices pitchy (posterior legs mutilated). Body beneath and rostrum pale castaneous; coxæ and basal disk of abdomen pale ochraceous.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé, Mus. Holm.*).

SYSINAS, gen. nov.

Body elongate and oblong, more or less shining, and sparingly pilose. Head broad at the base, and convexly tumid for about a third of its length, after which it is vertically deflexed, with a broad central sulcation on vertex; eyes prominent, subsessile, slightly directed backwards, and contiguous to the anterior pronotal collar. Antennæ with the joints gradually decreasing in substance, the first about the length of the head, and more than half the length of the second. Pronotum elongate and anteriorly attenuated, with a distinct anterior collar, behind which is a transverse constriction enclosing a convexly tumid area, lateral angles obtusely rounded; posterior margin truncate, and about twice the width of anterior margin. Scutellum with a central longitudinal sulcation, on each side of and beyond which the surface is tumid, forming a broadly V-shaped carination. Corium finely pilose, the costal margin reflexed. Legs finely and obscurely pilose. Rostrum not quite or about reaching the intermediate coxæ.

1. *Sysinas linearis*. (Tab. XXIII. fig. 21.)

Head and anterior area of pronotum luteous, posterior area of pronotum reddish; antennæ, eyes, a central longitudinal fascia to head and pronotum, scutellum, corium, and body beneath black; lateral margins of corium and cuneus sometimes narrowly luteous (in some specimens concolorous); membrane pale fuscous; head beneath, base of the second joint of the antennæ, rostrum, coxæ, and femora luteous, apices of femora above, and the tibiæ and tarsi dark fuscous.

In a female example, in which the lateral margins of the corium and cuneus are luteous (as in the specimen figured) the abdomen beneath is also luteous.

The posterior area of the pronotum and the corium is finely but distinctly punctate, the posterior tibiæ finely setose.

Long. 6 millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*Deppe, Mus. Berol.*).