

characters agreeing fairly well with Stål's diagnosis, I have refrained from proposing a new genus.

Herdonius was founded for the reception of a single species from Rio Janeiro.

1. ***Herdonius* (?) *panamensis***, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVI. fig. 13.)

Black; corium dark purplish; head, tibiae, and apices of the femora castaneous; antennæ ochraceous; margins of the lateral angles of the pronotum, apical spine to the scutellum, basal margin of corium, and a transverse central fascia to same and the cuneus greyish-white; membrane dark fuscous, the lateral margins paler; anterior and intermediate femora longly and thickly setose beneath; pronotum thickly and finely punctate.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

A single example in poor condition.

LYGDUS (p. 242).

2. ***Lygdus mimicus***, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVI. fig. 14.)

Body above reddish-ochraceous; head, antennæ, a broad subtriangular fascia to pronotum, scutellum, clavus, a broad transverse fascia to corium, cuneus, membrane, body beneath, and legs, black; lateral areas of prosternum, and lateral margins of corium as seen beneath, reddish-ochraceous. The abdomen is convexly rounded and dilated on each side, the lateral margins of the first, second, and third segments extending a little beyond the margins of the corium.

Long. 10 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

This species, of which Mr. Smith sent us a single example, is an extraordinary mimic of a species of the Lygæid genus *Oncopeltus*. The antennæ are less strongly hirsute than in the other species which I described from the State of Panama.

Another species from Venezuela is contained in my collection*.

PIASUS (p. 242).

Piasus illuminatus (p. 242).

To the locality given, add:—PANAMA, David, Bugaba (*Champion*).

CYLAPUS.

Cylapus, Say, Hem. N. Am. p. 792 (1831); Compl. Writ. i. p. 347 (1869).

Valdasus, Stål, huj. op. p. 243.

Since I wrote on the Capsidæ, Mr. Otto Heidemann (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 1891,

* ***Lygdus signoreti***, n. sp.

Black; anterior dilated lateral margins of the pronotum and corium (excluding base and apical marginal area) sanguineous; membrane fuscous, its apical margin paler. Long. 10 millim.—*Hab.* VENEZUELA, La Guayra (*Sallé*).

A single specimen, given to me by my late friend Dr. Signoret.

p. 68) has recorded his rediscovery of the lost species, *Cylapus tenuicornis*, described by Say, and has given an excellent figure of the same. For the reception of this species Say proposed the generic name *Cylapus*. From a comparison of Mr. Heidemann's figure with those representing species of Stål's genus *Valdasus* in this work, Prof. Uhler (*ibid.* p. 123) has rightly concluded that the two genera are synonymous, and that, despite Say's very meagre diagnosis, the name *Cylapus* must take precedence.

1. *Cylapus famularis*.

Valdasus famularis, huj. op. p. 243, Tab. XXIV. fig. 7.

Prof. Uhler (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 1891, p. 123) has expressed his opinion that this species is really the *Cylapus tenuicornis*, Say, and that therefore Stål's species must sink as a synonym of the same. I was, however, fortunately enabled to figure the type of *C. famularis* in this work (Tab. XXIV. fig. 7), and from a comparison of this with Mr. Heidemann's figure of the North-American species described by Say, I am unable to share Prof. Uhler's opinion. The Mexican species thus appears more elongate and narrow, and the difference of markings may be seen in the corresponding presence and absence of the pale marginal spots to the pronotum of *C. tenuicornis* and the apical claval spot in *C. famularis*. The markings of the scutellum, corium, and cuneus are also different in the two species.

2. *Cylapus stellatus*.

Valdasus stellatus, huj. op. p. 243.

3. *Cylapus marginicollis*.

Valdasus marginicollis, huj. op. p. 243.

4. *Cylapus funebris*.

Valdasus funebris, huj. op. p. 244, Tab. XXIV. fig. 8.

5. *Cylapus erebeus*.

Valdasus erebeus, huj. op. p. 244.

6. *Cylapus cerbereus*.

Valdasus cerbereus, huj. op. p. 244.

7. *Cylapus stygius*.

Valdasus stygius, huj. op. p. 245, Tab. XXIV. fig. 9.

7 (A). *Cylapus picatus*, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVI. fig. 15.)

Body above dark castaneous; head with the face and the area between the eyes ochraceous; antennæ with the basal joint dark castaneous, remaining joints pale fuscous, the apex of the second joint luteous; scutellum with two basal spots and the apex pale ochraceous; corium with a spot on disk, a longitudinal streak near

inner angle, and the basal margin of the cuneus pale ochraceous; membrane fuscous, the veins blackish; body beneath and femora blackish; bases of intermediate and posterior femora and two obscure annulations to same castaneous; tibiæ and tarsi brownish-ochraceous. The head, scutellum, and corium are thickly and coarsely punctate.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Allied to *C. stygius*, Dist., but with the pronotum narrower, and the body much more elongate; the colour of the legs is also a very distinctive character. We have only received one specimen.

8. *Cylapus rugosus*.

Valdasus rugosus, huj. op. p. 245, Tab. XXIV. fig. 10.

9. *Cylapus nubilus*, n. sp.

Body above dark castaneous; antennæ with the basal joint dark castaneous, the remaining joints pale fuscous, apex of the second joint luteous; a small spot on each side of clavus near apex and the basal margin of cuneus pale greyish; membrane fuscous, with the basal cellular area blackish; legs pale castaneous, femora with the base and a subapical annulation luteous, apices of the tarsi luteous.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

This species is allied in general shape and markings to *C. rugosus*, Dist., but differs by its smaller size, narrower body, and the non-rugose corium.

Two examples.

JOBERTUS, gen. nov. (To follow the genus *Cylapus* (*Valdasus*), p. 245.)

Head broad, including the eyes much broader than the anterior margin of the pronotum, transverse, excavated on each side near the eyes, and vertically deflexed in front of same. Antennæ about as long as the body, the basal joint slightly incrassated and a little shorter than the head, second joint about as long as the third and fourth joints together. Pronotum subtriangular, with a broad anterior collar or narrow lobe, the posterior margin convex, and about twice the width of the anterior margin, the lateral angles subprominent, the lateral margins oblique and slightly concave. Scutellum subtriangular, moderately tumid, and with a central basal excavation. Corium with the lateral margins a little widened posteriorly; cuneus very large, about as broad as long; membrane rather small. (Rostrum indescribable owing to the typical specimen being carded.)

1. *Jobertus chryselectrus*, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVI. fig. 16.)

Head black, with an apical and two larger basal ochraceous spots; eyes castaneous; antennæ ochraceous, the first joint (excluding base) black; pronotum black, the lateral margins and angles ochraceous; scutellum ochraceous, with the basal excavation black; corium greenish-ochraceous, with a trilinear black spot at the inner angle; body beneath and legs ochraceous.

Long. 3 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

A single example.

MONALONION (p. 246).

Monalonion annulipes (p. 246).

Monalonion annulipes, Reuter, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1892, p. 398¹.

To the localities given, add:—VENEZUELA, Caracas (*Simon*¹).

SYSINAS (p. 248).

Sysinas audens (p. 247).

To the localities given, add:—BRAZIL, Therezopolis (*Bruss. Mus.*).

Sysinas floridulus (p. 249).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*).

4 (A). **Sysinas affinis**, n. sp.

Allied to *S. centralis*, but differing by the anterior area of the head being wholly ochraceous, the lateral margins of the corium and cuneus concolorous, not luteous; the tibiæ and a subapical annulation to the femora black.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Mr. Smith only procured a single specimen of this species.

ZOILUS.

Zopyrus, huj. op. p. 249 (nomen præocc.).

Zoilus, huj. op. p. 297, nota.

1. **Zoilus rubromaculatus**.

Zopyrus rubromaculatus, huj. op. p. 250, Tab. XXV. fig. 8.

2. **Zoilus luteofasciatus**.

Zopyrus luteofasciatus, huj. op. p. 250, Tab. XXV. fig. 9.

3. **Zoilus marginatus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVI. fig. 18.)

Black; head, pronotal collar, and a broad central fascia to pronotum—narrowed posteriorly—pale sanguineous; third and fourth joints of antennæ, legs, and the lateral margins to corium and cuneus ochraceous, the last with their extreme outer edge black; femora with a subapical indistinct fuscous annulation.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Our collection contains but one specimen.

4. **Zoilus guerreroensis**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVI. fig. 17.)

Black; head and a central longitudinal fascia to pronotum—widest anteriorly—ochraceous; anterior tibiæ with a narrow, and intermediate and posterior tibiæ with a broad subapical greyish annulation; antennæ with

the basal joint black (remaining joints mutilated); eyes dark fuscous; pronotum, scutellum, and corium very thickly and coarsely punctate.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

A single example.

5. *Zoilus ater*, n. sp.

Black; eyes brownish; head broader than in *Z. guerreroensis*, Dist.; eyes more prominent; pronotum broader, shorter, and with the lateral margins less oblique.

Long. 8 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

A single example.

6. *Zoilus fuliginus*, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVI. fig. 19.)

Black; eyes brownish-ochraceous; corium with an obscure castaneous shading; membrane fuscous, the venation black.

Long. 6 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Xucumanatlan in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

This species differs from *Z. ater* by its much narrower body, resembling in that respect *Z. luteofasciatus*.

Mr. Smith has only sent us a single example.

Division **CLIVINEMARIA**. (To precede the Division *Loparia*, p. 251.)

Clivinemaria, Reuter, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1875, no. 9, p. 62.

This division, proposed by Dr. Reuter for the reception of a Texan genus and species, appears to me the most natural position for the following genus. The characters on which I rely are "caput, pronotum et scutellum dense et longe tomentosa," and also the peculiar structure of the pronotum.

RANZOVIUS, gen. nov.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum longly pilose. Head foveate between the eyes. Antennæ setose, more than half the length of the body, the first and second joints strongly incrassated, first joint a little shorter than the head, second considerably longer than the first, third and fourth joints slender, and together a little longer than the second joint. Pronotum broader at base than at apex, profoundly foveate on the anterior area, and causing the anterior margin to be somewhat tumid. Corium sparingly pilose; the cuneus a little longer than broad; posterior tibiæ longly setose.

1. *Ranzovius crinitus*, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVI. fig. 20.)

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black, thickly, longly, and more palely pilose; eyes and the first and second joints of the antennæ castaneous, third joint of the last ochraceous, fourth joint pale fuscous; corium pale castaneous, sparingly greyishly pilose; cuneus dark castaneous, its basal, inner, and apical margins

greyish-white; membrane hyaline, mottled with pale fuscous; femora castaneous, their apices and the tibiæ ochraceous; posterior tibiæ more or less annulated with fuscous; body beneath dark castaneous or fuscous.

Long. 2 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba in Vera Cruz, Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Mr. Smith sent us seven specimens of the above, but these being all carded and more or less imperfect, has rendered both the generic and specific diagnosis difficult.

RESTHENIA (p. 251).

Resthenia plagigera (p. 251).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Cahabon in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

♂ (A). **Resthenia trujilloi**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVI. fig. 21.)

Head, pronotum, scutellum, base of corium, and body beneath sanguineous; eyes, two central spots to pronotum, and the corium black; membrane fuscous; legs dull ochraceous, femora speckled with fuscous, tibiæ much shaded with fuscous, tarsi fuscous; antennæ with the basal joint ochraceous, remainder black; tibiæ very densely pilose; rostrum not quite reaching the intermediate coxæ.

Long. 9 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, San Lorenzo near Cordova (*M. Trujillo*).

A single example.

Resthenia ornaticollis (p. 253).

Capsus bicinctus, Walk. Cat. Hct. vi. p. 100. 186'.

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Oaxaca (*Sallé*), Tepic (*Schumann*).

The form described by Walker as above only differs from *R. ornaticollis* by having the black basal area to the pronotum notched, and not completely divided by ochraceous. I had omitted to record and identify this description of Walker when I wrote previously, and have to thank Dr. Bergroth for recently requesting me to do so.

Resthenia latipennis (p. 253).

Resthenia univittata, huj. op. p. 253.

The examination of a long series of specimens, which were not available when the above species were enumerated, has convinced me that *R. univittata* is only another varietal form of *R. latipennis*. The colour of the head is inconstant, and varies from black to ochraceous in specimens from the same locality.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Milpas in Durango (*Forrer*), San Lorenzo near Cordova (*M. Trujillo*), Atoyac, Fortin, and Orizaba in Vera Cruz, Rincon, R. Papagaio, Tepetlapa, and Tierra Colorada in Guerrero, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Resthenia erubescens (p. 254).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Acaguizotla, Chilpancingo, and Tepetlapa in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

15 (A). **Resthenia schumanni**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVI. fig. 22.)

Head, basal joint of antennæ, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, and the femora sanguineous; eyes, apex of head, corium, tibiæ, tarsi, and antennæ (excluding basal joint) black; lateral margin of the corium broadly stramineous; membrane fuscous. Rostrum about reaching the intermediate coxæ, with its apex black. Tibiæ longly and finely setose.

Long. 10 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Tepic in Jalisco (*Schumann*).

We have received a single example of this species, which is allied to *R. högbergi*, Stål, from which it differs by the absence of the black fascia to the pronotum, different colour of the femora, &c.

15 (B). **Resthenia accincta**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVI. fig. 23.)

Head black; pronotum reddish-ochraceous, with a broad central longitudinal fuscous fascia; scutellum, corium, and membrane black, lateral margins of corium stramineous, basal angles of scutellum reddish-ochraceous; antennæ dark fuscous, basal third of first joint stramineous. Body beneath and legs ochraceous; apex of abdomen, apices of the tibiæ, and the tarsi black.

Long. 6 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, David (*Champion*).

A single example of this species was obtained by Mr. Champion.

16 (A). **Resthenia pannosa**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVI. fig. 24.)

Dull black; lateral margins of the pronotum (excluding lateral angles) dull purplish; corium with very dull and obscure purplish shadings; membrane fuscous, the veins black. Rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; basal joint of the antennæ slightly longer than the head.

Long. 8 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*).

My knowledge of the species is confined to a single specimen captured at Orizaba.

Resthenia plena (p. 255).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

Resthenia bicolor (p. 256).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Dos Arroyos in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Resthenia vitticeps (p. 256).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Resthenia vittifrons (p. 257).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Presidio de Mazatlan in Sinaloa (*Forrer*).

It is very doubtful whether this and the preceding species (*R. vitticeps*) are really distinct, a doubt shared by Stål.

Resthenia persignanda (p. 257).

To the locality given, add:—GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Resthenia exornata (p. 257).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Xucumanatlan in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

25 (A). **Resthenia teapensis**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVI. fig. 25.)

Body above, antennæ, legs, and rostrum black; body beneath sanguineous; base of first joint of antennæ ochraceous; lateral margins of head, continued along inner margins of eyes, reddish-ochraceous; pronotal collar sanguineous, basal margin of pronotum dull ochraceous; prosternum with a large spot on each lateral margin posteriorly margined with ochraceous. Rostrum about reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long. 8 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Allied to both *R. vitticeps* and *R. vittifrons*, Stål, from which it differs by the colour of the head, absence of the anterior fascia to the pronotum, &c.

One example.

27 (A). **Resthenia intercidenda**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 1.)

Black; inner margins of eyes and base of head, pronotal collar, lateral margins of pronotum and a central discal fascia to same, scutellum, and body beneath sanguineous; coxæ, legs, and apex of abdomen black. Antennæ with the first and second joints black (remainder mutilated).

Long. 6 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

We possess a single carded specimen.

LOPIDEA (p. 258).

Lopidea scitula (p. 258).

Var *a.* Pronotum and corium without, or almost without, the central black markings.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Amula, Chilpancingo, Omilteme, and Xucumanatlan in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

3. **Lopidea mexicana**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 2.)

Sanguineous; eyes, antennæ, tibiæ, tarsi, and membrane dark fuscous. The pronotum is much sculptured, being channelled near the anterior and lateral margins; the legs are finely and longly setose.

Long. 7 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Venta de Zopilote in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

This insect, of which we have received a single specimen only, is allied in general coloration to the two Nearctic species, *L. confluens* and *L. media* (Say), from both of which, however, it is quite distinct.

4. **Lopidea bicolor**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 3.)

Black; pronotum reddish-ochraceous, with a central black lineate spot near anterior margin. The basal margin of the pronotum is very concavely excavated at base; the corium is obscurely piloso; the third joint of the antennæ is slightly longer than the second.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Four examples.

COMPSOCEROCORIS (p. 260).

2 (A). **Compsocerocoris præsignis**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 4.)

Ochraceous; eyes, four elongate discal spots to pronotum and the lateral angles of same, two lateral spots before the apex of scutellum, clavus, inner area of corium and a series of small marginal spots to same, inner and outer basal angles of cuneus and two spots on inner margin of same, fuscous; apex of corium and inner margin of cuneus more or less suffused with carmine-red; membrane pale fuscous, with greyish-white spots; antennæ ochraceous, the basal joint mottled with fuscous, second joint with the base stramineous followed by fuscous and the apex fuscous, third and fourth joints fuscous, with their bases greyish-white; legs ochraceous, more or less mottled with fuscous, apices of the tarsi fuscous.

Long. 6-7 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Amula and Chilpancingo in Guerrero, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

In some specimens the discal spots to the pronotum are obsolete or entirely absent. Four specimens have been examined.

Compsocerocoris annulicornis (p. 261).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Amula and Omilteme in Guerrero, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Capetillo, Aceituno (*Champion*).

Compsocerocoris mistus (p. 262).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*), Xucumanatlan in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Quiché Mts. 7000 to 9000 feet (*Champion*).

NEUROCOLPUS (p. 262).

Neurocolpus mexicanus (p. 262).

Neurocolpus affinis, huj. op. p. 263.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Presidio de Mazatlan in Sinaloa (*Forrer*), Amula in Guerrero, Vera Cruz, Teapa and Frontera in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Capetillo (*Champion*); PANAMA, David, Taboga Island (*Champion*).

I had already (p. 263) queried *N. affinis* as "n. sp. or var.?", and the subsequent examination of a long series of specimens has shown me its truly varietal character.

PCEAS, gen. nov. (To follow the genus *Neurocolpus*, p. 263.)

Body broad and robust; head a little longer than broad, and triangularly pointed at apex; antennæ with the basal joint longer than the head and very strongly incrassated, second joint slender, twice as long as the first, and with its apex slightly thickened, third and fourth joints subequal in length. Pronotum anteriorly deflexed and with a broad anterior collar, twice as broad at base as at apex. truncate at base of scutellum and obliquely rounded to lateral angles, which are subprominent, lateral margins very slightly concave. Scutellum tumid. Posterior femora strongly incrassated; tibiæ finely setose.

1. ***Pceas reuteri***, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 5.)

Pale ochraceous; scutellum, clavus (excluding apex), apical half of corium, basal angle and apex of cuneus, apical third of posterior femora, apices of the anterior and intermediate tibiæ, base of the posterior tibiæ, and the tarsi, pale castaneous. Antennæ with the first and second joints ochraceous, apical third of the second joint and the third and fourth joints fuscous, base of the third joint stramineous; scutellum with a spot near basal angles, and a central fascia widened posteriorly, ochraceous.

Long. 7 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

A single specimen is all that Mr. Champion obtained of this species, which has a very Coreid appearance.

PARACALOCORIS (p. 263).

Paracalocoris jurgiosus (p. 263).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Acaguizotla, Hacienda de la Imagen, Rincon, and Tierra Colorada in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Paracalocoris fistulosus (p. 264).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Chilpancingo and Venta de Zopilote in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

I am now able to describe the antennæ of this species, which were mutilated in the type:—

Antennæ fuscous; a broad annulation near the base of second joint, and the base of the third joint, ochraceous.

Paracalocoris molliculus (p. 265).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Paracalocoris lunatus (p. 265).

To the locality given, add:—GUATEMALA, El Jicaro in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

I have now seen a second example of this species.

9. **Paracalocoris bivittatus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 6.)

Pale brownish, ochraceously pilose; antennæ with the first and second joints reddish-ochraceous, the apex of the second joint infuscated, remaining joints stramineous; eyes and a broad claval vitta on each side dark fuscous; membrane pale fuscous, with a large greyish spot on each lateral margin; body beneath, legs, and apex of scutellum ochraceous; cuneus dark castaneous, with its apex ochraceous.

Long. 6 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

A single example.

PAPPUS (p. 266).

2. **Pappus insignis**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 7.)

Ochraceous, somewhat thickly pilose; eyes, a large discal spot to corium, and the cuneus fuscous; legs and antennæ castaneous, tarsi and membrane pale ochraceous.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, David (*Champion*).

One example.

3. **Pappus egens**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 8.)

Black; corium castaneous and ochraceously pilose; head between the eyes, antennæ, basal margin of pronotum, apex of scutellum, extreme lateral margins of corium, and legs ochraceous; cuneus bright castaneous; membrane pale fuscous.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Two examples. In both *P. insignis* and *P. egens* the third joint of the antennæ is considerably longer than the fourth.

GARGANUS (p. 266).

Garganus albidivittis (p. 266).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*), Atoyac and Fortin in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

2. **Garganus splendidus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 9.)

Head black; pronotum pale olivaceous, with two large basal subquadrate black spots; scutellum pale olivaceous; corium reddish-ochraceous, bases of clavus continued as two discal longitudinal fasciæ to membrane black; membrane black, the margins somewhat paler; legs reddish-ochraceous, with the apices of the tarsi fuscous; antennæ with the basal joint ochraceous, the second, third, and fourth joints black, base of the third joint stramineous. Body beneath black; prosternum, lateral margins of mesosternum, anterior and intermediate coxæ, and bases of femora very pale olivaceous, base and lateral margins of the abdomen sanguineous.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Rincon, Tierra Colorada and Venta de Zopilote in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

We have received a fair series of this prettily-marked species.

JACCHINUS, gen. nov. (To follow the genus *Garganus*, p. 266.)

Head rather longer than broad, with a very faint central linear sulcation; eyes well separated from the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennæ with the first joint moderately curved and incrassated, and about as long as the pronotum, second joint nearly twice as long as the first and attenuated at the base, third joint slightly longer than the first, fourth about half the length of third. Pronotum with the base about twice the width of the anterior margin, the lateral margins moderately concave. Scutellum gibbous, the disk tubercularly elevated. Cuneus moderately long. Posterior legs long, the tibiæ finely setose.

I have been compelled to propose a new genus for the reception of the following species, as to the proper position for which I am at present very doubtful. The tubercular scutellum is a salient characteristic, whilst the faintly sulcated head exhibits a relationship with the genera I have placed at the commencement of the Capsidæ. As, however, the aim of this work is faunistic rather than classificatory, I have temporarily placed *Jacchinus* near *Garganus*.

1. **Jacchinus tabascoensis**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 10.)

Head, pronotum, body beneath, and legs sanguineous; eyes, scutellum, corium, and cuneus black; antennæ castaneous, apex of the first joint and base of the second black, second joint annulated near base with reddish-ochraceous, and base of third joint of that colour; the posterior tibiæ and apices of the femora castaneous; membrane fuscous.

Long. 6 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Two examples.

CALOCORIS (p. 266).

5 (A). **Calocoris** (?) **canus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. figg. 11, ♂; 12, ♀.)

♂. Shining black; corium and scutellum thickly greyishly pilose; cuneus fuscous, with the inner margin and apex greyish-white; membrane fuscous, with the margins paler; legs and antennæ ochraceous; base and apex of the second joint of the antennæ, apex of the third, and the whole of the fourth joint, posterior femora (excluding apices), bases of the posterior tibiæ and the apices of the tarsi black; inner margin of the legs ochraceous.

♀. Short, broad, and subovate; membrane rudimentary or absent, leaving the apex of the abdomen exposed; colour-markings as in the other sex, but the corium and scutellum generally less thickly greyishly pilose.

Long. ♂ 3, ♀ 2 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, near the city, Dueñas, Cerro Zunil, Senahu (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

We have received a long series of specimens of this species, especially from Guatemala, but mostly in an immature condition. I should have refrained from sexually differentiating and describing the undeveloped forms of this species, had not Mr. Champion, their collector, expressed his opinion that they were undoubtedly females. A similar instance occurred with a species from Ecuador, which I described under the name of *Calocoris montanus**, but which I have not ventured to sexually diagnose.

Calocoris nigricans (p. 267).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

In some specimens the cuneus is castaneous in hue.

* Trans. Ent. Soc. 1893, p. 89.

STHENAROPS. (To follow the genus *Calocoris*, p. 267.)

Sthenarops, Uhler, Bull. U.S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. iii. p. 418 (1877).

Sthenarops is closely allied to *Calocoris*, and includes a species I formerly placed with doubt in that genus.

1. *Sthenarops malina*.

Sthenarops malina, Uhler, Bull. U.S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. iii. p. 419. 2¹.

Calocoris (?) *inustus*, *huj.* op. p. 267, Tab. XXIII. fig. 17².

Calocoris inustus, Uhler, Check-List Hem. Het. p. 18, 870 (1886).

To the locality previously given², add:—NORTH AMERICA, Eastern Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Southern Illinois, Texas¹.—MEXICO, Chilpancingo and Tepetlapa in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

There is scarcely a doubt that the Mexican Capsid I described as above² is the widely-distributed North-American species described by Prof. Uhler, though that author has included my species under the genus *Calocoris* in his Check-List. It seems that both Prof. Uhler and myself have committed an oversight.

MEGACCELUM (p. 269).

2. *Megacelum* (?) *sanguinolentum*, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 13.)

Very pale ochraceous; scutellum with two black spots near the apex, which is sanguineous; head with a rounded linear sanguineous spot in front of the eyes; pronotum and corium much suffused with sanguineous, the first with a narrow subbasal broken linear dark sanguineous fascia; membrane pale fuscous; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; apex of the rostrum fuscous (imperfectly seen in carded specimens).

Long. 8 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Pinos Altos in Chihuahua (*Buchan-Hepburn*).

We have received two specimens of this species, which I place in the genus *Megacelum* principally on account of the structure of the apex of the scutellum, which is deflexed and curved downwardly. It is allied to the other species here described, *M.* (?) *signatum*, Dist., by the spots to the scutellum, but differs by the more parallel lateral margins of the corium, the sanguineous shadings, the colour of the membrane, &c.

PROBA (p. 269).

Proba gracilis (p. 269).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

In its melanic forms, this species is a close mimic of *Lygus tribulis*, Dist.

PARAPROBA (p. 270).

Paraproba fasciata (p. 270).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*),

Omilteme and Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Quiché Mts. (*Champion*).

NEOPROBA (p. 270).

3. **Neoproba notata**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 14.)

Ochraceous; apex and basal margin of head, lateral and basal margins of pronotum, central fascia to scutellum, outer claval margins, a rounded spot near centre of corium, apex of cuneus, and the body beneath black; anterior margin of prosternum and the legs ochraceous; antennæ variable in hue, either wholly ochraceous or with the first and second joints fuscous. Tibiæ obscurely setose.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 4000 feet, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Mr. Champion obtained nine specimens of this species.

PANDAMA (p. 271).

Pandama præclara (p. 271).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

2. **Pandama aurea**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 15.)

Pale golden-yellow; eyes and lateral margins of head, basal joint and apex of second joint of antennæ, a central basal fascia to pronotum, apex of scutellum, and extreme inner margins of corium dark fuscous; membrane very pale ochraceous, with darker shadings.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes (*Champion*).

A single example.

LYGUS (p. 272).

Lygus pratensis (p. 272).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*), Fortin in Vera Cruz, Xucumanatlan in Guerrero, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Lygus tribulis (p. 273).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*), Omilteme and Xucumanatlan in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

As previously remarked, this species has a strong mimetic resemblance to dark specimens of *Proba gracilis*, Dist.

3 (A). **Lygus tactilis**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 16.)

Ochraceous; inner and sutural margins of clavus, a large spot near middle of lateral margins to corium, apical margins of corium before cuneus, and apex of cuneus dark castaneous; membrane pale smoky hyaline, basal cellular margins and the apex fuscous; antennæ with the first and second joints fuscous, basal half of second joint ochraceous (remaining joints mutilated); body beneath and legs ochraceous, apices of the posterior femora, and bases and apices of the posterior tibiæ dark castaneous.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Peña Blanca (*Champion*).

A single carded specimen represents our knowledge of this species.

3 (B). **Lygus panamensis**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 17.)

Allied to *L. tactilis*, but differing by its smaller size, the whole disk of the pronotum (excluding the lateral and posterior margins) black, the scutellum with a large triangular black basal spot, and the second joint of the antennæ with the base only narrowly ochraceous.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Peña Blanca (*Champion*).

Three examples.

Lygus sallæi (p. 273).

Lygus championi, *huj. op.* p. 273.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Cuernavaca in Morelos (*H. H. Smith*), Orizaba (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*), Atoyac and Fortin in Vera Cruz, Chilpancingo, Omilteme, and Xucumanatlan in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

From the present examination of a very long series of Mexican specimens, I find that the Guatemalan form cannot be separated as a distinct species. Its size alone is not sufficient, as some of the Mexican examples equal it in that respect.

4 (A). **Lygus godmani**, n. sp.

Ochraceous or pale olivaceous-green, the corium finely greyishly pilose; antennæ ochraceous, the third and fourth joints pale fuscous, second joint about as long as the intermediate tibiæ or to the third and fourth joints together; extreme apex of the cuneus and the apices of the tarsi black; membrane pale fuscous, with darker shadings; eyes fuscous.

Long. 5– $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Omilteme and Xucumanatlan in Guerrero, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Allied to *L. sallæi*, but differing by the more elongate body, the colour of the antennæ, &c.

We have received a fair series of specimens.

4 (B). **Lygus uvidus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 18.)

Pale greenish-ochraceous; third and fourth joints of the antennæ, inner claval margin, and a large rounded spot near centre of corium fuscous; membrane pale hyaline, the inner and apical areas and a spot on outer area fuscous; second joint of the antennæ about equal in length to the third and fourth joints together.

Var. *a.* Scutellum and the whole of clavus fuscous.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Tierra Colorada and Venta de Zopilote in Guerrero, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

BIOL. CENTR.-AMER., Rhynch., April 1893.

7 (A). **Lygus sparsus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 19.)

Creamy-white; antennæ, legs, and body above minutely speckled with pale castaneous; apices of the femora castaneous; eyes fuscous; membrane pale greyish-white; cuneus shaded with pale castaneous.
Long. 3 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo and San Joaquin in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen from each of the above localities constitutes my knowledge of this species.

8. **Lygus distanti**.

Lygus distanti, Atkins. Cat. Capsidæ, p. 92.

Lygus scutellaris, huj. op. p. 274, Tab. XXIII. figg. 9, 18.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*).

The late Mr. Atkinson included the *Orthops scutellatus* of Uhler in the genus *Lygus*, and proposed the above name to relieve the incidental synonymy.

Lygus cristatus (p. 274).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*), Fortin in Vera Cruz, Chilpancingo and Xucumanatlan in Guerrero, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

10. **Lygus pellitus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 20.)

Ochraceous; eyes, the first joint, apical half of second joint, and apices of third and fourth joints of antennæ, lateral areas of scutellum, corium (excluding lateral margins), apex of cuneus, and membrane very dark fuscous; lateral margins of membrane with some pale spots; posterior femora (excluding base) castaneous. The corium is thickly and longly pilose, and the second joint of the antennæ is slightly longer than the third and fourth joints together.

Var. *a.* Clavus, but only the inner angle of corium, fuscous.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*)

Three examples.

11. **Lygus hospitus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 21.)

Ochraceous; eyes and the apex of cuneus fuscous; a basal discal spot to pronotum, two subapical spots to scutellum, clavus (excluding apex), a transverse fascia at apex of corium, apices of the posterior femora, and apex of the second joint of antennæ pale castaneous; apices of the tarsi fuscous. The corium is moderately pilose.

Long. 3½ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

A single example.

12. **Lygus ordinatus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 22.)

Body above brownish-ochraceous, corium and the lateral margins of the pronotum thickly and longly pilose; eyes and antennæ black; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; tibiæ and the apices of the femora spotted with black; apices of the tarsi black; membrane very pale fuscous, darker at base.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*).

A single example.

13. **Lygus lanuginosus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 23.)

Pale brown, ochraceously pilose; eyes, apical half of second joint, and third and fourth joints of antennæ fuscous; cuneus and apices of the femora pale castaneous; membrane fuscous, the margins pale hyaline. The second joint of the antennæ is about equal in length to the third and fourth joints together.

Long. 3 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

A single example.

14. **Lygus cuneatus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 24.)

Piceous; a spot at inner margin of eyes, anterior and posterior margins of pronotum, and an anterior discal spot to same, two apical spots to scutellum, and margins of cuneus ochraceous; antennæ ochraceous, apices of the second and third joints, and the whole of the fourth joint black or fuscous; membrane dark fuscous, the margins paler; cuneus dark castaneous; femora castaneous; tibiæ and tarsi ochraceous, the first speckled with fuscous, apices of the tarsi black.

Var. *a.* Basal angle of corium and central fascia to scutellum ochraceous.

Long. 3 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Chilpancingo in Guerrero, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

PÆCILOCAPSUS (p. 274).

Pæcilocapsus agrarius (p. 275).

Var. *c.* Body above wholly piceous, the head only ochraceous.

Var. *d.* Body above wholly piceous, the lateral and posterior margins of the pronotum ochraceous.

Var. *e.* Resembling var. *d.*, but with a central longitudinal ochraceous fascia to the pronotum.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Venta de Zopilote in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Quiché Mts. (*Champion*).

Pæcilocapsus nigriger (p. 275).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa in Vera Cruz (*Höge*), Chilpancingo and Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Pæcilocapsus ornatulus (p. 276).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Fortin in Vera Cruz, Chilpancingo, Omilteme, Venta de Zopilote, and Xucumanatlan in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

6. **Pæcilocapsus mollis**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 25.)

Ochraceous; eyes, two central fasciæ and the lateral angles to pronotum, central fascia to the scutellum, inner apical margins of clavus, lateral margins and a large elongate triangular fascia and a small spot at base of corium, and inner margin and apex of cuneus, black or dark fuscous; membrano fuscous; antennæ black, more than basal half of second joint and base of third joint ochraceous. Body beneath and legs ochraceous, apices of the tibiæ and the tarsi black.

Var. *a*. Scutellum and corium black, outer margins of clavus, a longitudinal streak to corium and cuneus, and the outer margin of the last ochraceous; bases and apices of the femora black.

Long. 7-9 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

We have received six examples from Mr. Smith.

7. **Pæcilocapsus scutellatus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 26.)

Head and pronotum ochraceous, the eyes fuscous; antennæ reddish-ochraceous, the second joint with the apical third black, third joint stramineous with the apex black, fourth joint black with the base stramineous; pronotum with the base (excluding extreme margin), and a transverse fascia on anterior area, dark castaneous; scutellum and corium castaneous, olivaceously pilose, the apex of the scutellum, lateral margins of the corium, and base and inner basal margin of the cuneus ochraceous, cuneus and membrano pale fuscous; body beneath and legs ochraceous.

Long. 6 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Three examples.

RHASIS, gen. nov. (To follow the genus *Pæcilocapsus*, p. 276.)

Body broad and posteriorly ovately dilated; antennæ with the basal joint about as long as the head, and moderately thickened, second joint about half as long again as the first, third and fourth together a little longer than the second joint. Pronotum about twice as broad at base as at apex and finely punctate; the posterior margin sinuated, the lateral margins slightly convex and somewhat laminate on the anterior half, the disk with two transverse linear foveæ on anterior area. Scutellum moderately tumid and transversely wrinkled. Corium thickly punctate, widened and convexly rounded towards apex, the lateral margins almost impunctate. Cuneus very broad at the base, and about as long as broad. Membrane short, not reaching the apex of the abdomen. Tibiæ finely setose.

1. **Rhasis amplificatus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 1.)

Head, pronotum, antennæ, body beneath, and legs ochraceous; eyes, third and fourth joints and apical half of second joint of antennæ, scutellum, and corium dark fuscous; lateral margins of corium and cuneus, and basal angles and apex of scutellum, ochraceous; membrano pale hyaline, reflecting the dark abdomen beneath; tibial setæ pale fuscous.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

We have received a single example of this species.

NEOBORUS (p. 276).

2 (A). **Neoborus fasciatus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 2.)

Ochraceous; eyes, antennæ, two transverse fasciæ to pronotum—one on anterior area, the other basal—lateral

angles of scutellum, clavus (excluding apex), inner area and extreme outer margin of corium, and the membrane dark fuscous; legs pale ochraceous, apical annulations to femora, the tibiae, and the tarsi pale fuscous; apex of the third joint of the antennæ ochraceous.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); PANAMA, David (*Champion*).

One example from each of the above localities; the Mexican specimen is here figured.

Neoborus hirsutus (p. 276).

To the locality given, add :—PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

A second specimen of this species has now passed through my hands.

4. **Neoborus crassus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 3.)

Head, pronotum, and scutellum dull ochraceous; eyes, anterior margin of pronotum, and disk of scutellum fuscous; corium castaneous, mottled with greyish, and pilose; clavus (excluding base and apex) very dark shining castaneous; cuneus pale bright castaneous; membrane very pale brownish, with an apical black spot; antennæ with the first and second joints reddish-ochraceous, the third joint stramineous, its apex and the fourth joint fuscous. The pronotum and scutellum are coarsely punctate and rugulose, and the basal angles of the scutellum are distinctly foveate.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 feet (*Champion*).

A single example.

5. **Neoborus manifestus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 4.)

Ochraceous; basal angles of scutellum, a large central elongate spot to clavus, a central transverse fascia to corium, cuneus, body beneath, and annulations to femora castaneous; between the transverse fascia and the inner angle of corium is a connecting purplish spot; antennæ ochraceous, the third and fourth joints and the apex of the second joint fuscous; membrane fuscous, with the venation and marginal spots greyish; basal margin and apex of cuneus greyish.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

A single example.

6. **Neoborus funereus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 5.)

Brownish-ochraceous mottled with castaneous, sparingly greyishly pilose; head, a central fascia and posterior margin to pronotum, basal angles of scutellum, and the antennæ ochraceous; antennæ with the fourth joint and the apex of the second joint fuscous, third joint stramineous; cuneus bright castaneous; membrane pale fuscous, the base and apex black; body beneath and legs dark castaneous.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes (*Champion*).

We only possess a single specimen of this species.

NEOCAPSUS (p. 277).

2. **Neocapsus cuneatus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 6.)

Black; pronotum (excluding base) and cuneus (excluding inner margin and basal angle) reddish-ochraceous.

The anterior area of the pronotum is somewhat castaneous in hue; the pronotum and corium are coarsely punctate, the last most thickly so; the scutellum is irregularly transversely striate.

Long. 7 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Acaguizotla in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

We have received a single example of this species, which differs from *N. mexicanus*, Dist., by the broader body, the colour of the cuneus, &c.

HORCIAS (p. 277).

Horcias chiriquinus (p. 278).

The figure (Tab. XXVI. fig. 15) referred in error to *H. thoracicus* should be applied to this species.

4 (A). **Horcias mexicanus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 7.)

Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, and legs reddish-ochraceous; eyes, corium, and apices of femora, tibiæ, and tarsi black; antennæ ochraceous, apical halves of the first and second joints fuscous; membrane dark fuscous.

Long. 6 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Tierra Colorada in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Mr. Smith sent us a single specimen of this species.

Horcias decoratus (p. 278).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz and Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Horcias plagosus (p. 279).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Frontera and Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Tolé (*Champion*).

7 (A). **Horcias plausus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 8.)

Pale greyish; head, anterior margin of pronotum and two discal spots to same, scutellum (excluding lateral margins), clavus, two oblique fasciæ to corium (the outermost shortest), and apex of cuneus bright carmine-red; membrane greyish, its base, apical margin, and a discal spot pale fuscous; antennæ fuscous, basal joint, a central annulation to second joint, base of third joint, and the apical joint ochraceous. Body beneath and legs ochraceous; sternum shaded with carmine (imperfectly seen owing to specimen being carded); femora and legs annulated with carmine; apices of the tarsi fuscous.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

A single example.

Horcias atratus (p. 280).

Var. *a.* Femora ochraceous.

To the locality given, add:—PANAMA, Bugaba, Tolé (*Champion*).

CALOCORISCA (p. 280).

3 (A). **Calocorisca tenebrosa**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 9.)

Head and pronotum ochraceous, apex of head, a central line to same, and the eyes fuscous; antennæ usually fuscous, the basal joint and base and apex of the second joint ochraceous (sometimes the second joint is wholly ochraceous); pronotum with the anterior marginal area fuscous, and with two shining black, rounded, macular callosities, basal marginal area more or less shaded with black; scutellum and corium either black slightly mottled with ochraceous, or ochraceous thickly mottled with black, the corium always with a distinct discal black oblique spot margined with ochraceous, and its lateral margin spotted with ochraceous; apex of scutellum ochraceous; membrane brownish-ochraceous shaded with fuscous. Body beneath black, margins of the abdomen and legs ochraceous, the legs spotted with fuscous.

Long. 9 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*), Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Volcan de Agua 8500 to 10,000 feet (*Champion*).

We have received two specimens from Guatemala and two from Mexico. *C. tenebrosa* is allied to *C. tenera* by the two callosities to the pronotum, but is of a larger size, with completely different colour and markings.

3 (B). **Calocorisca chontalensis**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 10.)

Head and antennæ ochraceous, the eyes fuscous; apex of the second joint of the antennæ fuscous (remaining joints mutilated); pronotum and corium ochraceous, very thickly mottled with dark fuscous, pronotum with two rounded black macular callosities near anterior margin; scutellum ochraceous, the lateral margins and a central fascia black. Body beneath and legs dull ochraceous, the latter more or less distinctly annulated with fuscous.

Long. 6 millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

We possess a single (carded) specimen in rather poor condition.

CIMATLAN (p. 281).

2. **Cimatlan minuens**, sp. n. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 11.)

Castaneous, sparingly greyishly pilose or tomentose; eyes and margins and apex of cuneus fuscous; antennæ ochraceous, apex of the second joint fuscous; legs ochraceous.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

One example.

3. **Cimatlan pertingens**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 12.)

Very bright shining castaneous, cuneus paler; membrane pale fuscous, the cellular areas darker; eyes, antennæ, and legs ochraceous; antennæ with the apex of the second joint fuscous (third and fourth joints mutilated).

Long. 3 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 to 6000 feet (*Champion*).

Two examples.

FULVIUS (p. 281).

Fulvius anthocorides (p. 281).

To the localities given, add:—GUATEMALA, Volcan de Atitlan and Pantaleon (*Champion*).

Fulvius fuscans (p. 282).

Var. *a.* Second joint of the antennæ with the apex broadly ochraceous.

To the locality given, add:—GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Fulvius atratus (p. 282).

Fulvius atratus, var., Reut. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1892, p. 391¹.

To the locality given, add:—VENEZUELA, Colonia Tovar (*Simon*¹).

ECCRITOTARSUS (p. 283).

1 (A). **Eccritotarsus vultuosus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 13.)

Purplish-black; head, sternum, and legs ochraceous; abdomen sanguineous; antennæ, posterior tibiæ (excluding bases), apices of the anterior and intermediate tibiæ and tarsi, and apex of the abdomen black.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Frontera and Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Two examples.

Eccritotarsus splendens (p. 284).

Eccritotarsus splendens, Reut. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1892, p. 393¹.

To the locality given, add:—VENEZUELA, Caracas (*Simon*¹).

Eccritotarsus pallidirostris (p. 285).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Cordova (*Sallé*), Atoyac and Fortin in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Eccritotarsus incurvus (p. 285).

Physetonotus (*Orinonotus*) *incurvus*, Reut. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1892, p. 396¹.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Guanajuato (*Dugès, Bruss. Mus.*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Isidro (*Champion*).

Mexican specimens are smaller than the Guatemalan types; the smallness of the first has also been remarked by Dr. Reuter¹. That authority on the Capsidæ has proposed

a new genus, "*Physetonotus*," for some of these species; but it is better not to disturb our present arrangement, especially as I have previously denoted a distinct section of *Eccritotarsus* for their reception.

8 (A). ***Eccritotarsus porrectus***, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 15.)

Black, more or less greyish-pilose; antennæ, two small marginal spots to corium (the one near apex duplex), and legs pale ochraceous, third and fourth joints of antennæ somewhat infuscated; eyes dark castaneous; cuneus (excluding basal margin) and the membrane pale ochraceous-hyaline, basal margin of cuneus broadly black; apices of the tarsi fuscous.

Var. *a*. Posterior femora and bases of posterior tibiæ black.

Long. 4-4½ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*), Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Capetillo, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Differs from *E. incurvus* by its greater width, less gibbous pronotum, smaller marginal spots to corium, and by the broad black base to cuneus.

9 (A). ***Eccritotarsus impavidus***, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 14.)

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and clavus black, clavus with an ochraceous spot on each side; corium pale ochraceous; a subclaval and transverse fascia and inner angles and apex of cuneus black. Body beneath black; legs, antennæ, and membrane pale ochraceous, the last with the cellular areas fuscous.

Long. 3½ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

A single example.

Eccritotarsus atratus (p. 285).

Physetonotus (Physetonotus) atratus, Reut. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1892, p. 395¹.

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Vera Cruz, Frontera and Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Isidro (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).—VENEZUELA, Caracas (*Simon*¹).

11. ***Eccritotarsus perobscurus***, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 16.)

Black; head castaneous; antennæ and legs ochraceous; basal joint, apical halves of second and third joints and the fourth joint of antennæ, posterior femora (excluding apices), and the apices of the tarsi black; pronotum, scutellum, and cuneus shining black, corium dull opaque; membrane pale hyaline, with the basal cells black.

Var. *a*. Head black.

Long. 3 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, near the city (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

We have received a single example from each of the above localities. The type from Guatemala is here figured.

12. ***Eccritotarsus tenebrosus***, n. sp.

Allied to the preceding species, but with the body, antennæ, and legs wholly black; bases of the tarsi ochraceous.

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ceous. The body is rather narrower and more elongate, the corium a little more pilose, and the second joint of the antennæ slightly shorter.

Long. 3 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, near the city and Panajachel (*Champion*).

Three examples.

13. ***Eccritotarsus nocturnus***, n. sp.

Allied to the two preceding species, but differing by the body being greyish-pilose and the antennæ and legs wholly pale ochraceous.

Long. 3 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Three examples.

14. ***Eccritotarsus marginatus***, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 17.)

Black, more or less greyish-pilose; antennæ, bases of the femora, tibiæ (excluding bases), tarsi, sublateral margins of the corium, and the membrane pale ochraceous; apical joint of the antennæ and the apices of the tarsi infuscated; basal central spot to membrane black.

Long. 3 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Six examples.

15. ***Eccritotarsus procurrens***, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 18.)

Black; eyes dark castaneous; legs pale ochraceous; antennæ black, bases of the first, second, and third joints ochraceous; membrane pale hyaline, with its basal half black; pronotum long, elongated, the anterior collar very wide, the lateral angles acutely recurved.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Senahu, San Isidro (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

We have received a very long series of this species from Mr. Smith, which he obtained at Teapa. In six specimens found by Mr. Champion in Guatemala and the State of Panama the anterior area of the head is castaneous and the femora and tibiæ are also more or less marked with the same colour. The species is always to be known by the elongated pronotum.

MONALOCORISCA (p. 286).

1 (A). ***Monalocorisca tuberculata***, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 19.)

Ochraceous, mottled with castaneous; two small raised central black tubercles on anterior area of the pronotum; two brownish spots near apex of scutellum; cuneus ochraceous, with an apical and two basal castaneous spots; membrane ochraceous, the venation castaneous, and with a pale spot near apex; anterior and posterior margins of the pronotum and the apex of the scutellum very pale ochraceous. Body beneath and legs ochraceous; tibiæ with a central and apical annulation and the tarsi fuscous.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

A single example.

3. ***Monalocorisca lineata***, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 20.)

Brownish ochraceous, somewhat thickly pilose; margins of pronotum and a narrow central fascia to both pronotum and scutellum pale ochraceous; apex of head and legs fuscous; cuneus fuscous, its outer and posterior margins ochraceous. Body beneath and legs fuscous; apices of the femora and the anterior and intermediate tibiæ ochraceous, the last with a basal fuscous annulation; antennæ ochraceous, apex of the second joint fuscous (third and fourth joints mutilated); membrane pale fuscous.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

A single example.

4. ***Monalocorisca laterata***, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 21.)

Dark castaneous; a broad sublateral fascia to corium, lateral angles of pronotum, eyes, and the legs ochraceous; femora (excluding apices) fuscous; basal joint of antennæ fuscous (remainder mutilated); membrane pale fuscous, the cellular areas dark fuscous. The body is sparingly pilose, the head and anterior area of pronotum very thickly so.

Long. 3½ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

A single example in poor condition.

5. ***Monalocorisca emissitia***, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 22.)

Brownish-ochraceous; two irregular central fasciæ to pronotum, inner margins of clavus, a transverse spot near centre of corium and a spot at inner angle of same, body beneath, and femora fuscous; cuneus castaneous; antennæ, lateral angles of corium, apices of femora, and the tibiæ ochraceous; base of first joint, apex of second joint, and third and fourth joints (excluding bases) of antennæ fuscous; eyes dull dark greyish. Body finely and sparingly pilose.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Hondo (*Blancaneaux*).

One specimen from each of the above localities.

6. ***Monalocorisca colorata***, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 23.)

Ochraceous; eyes, third and fourth joints and the apex of the second joint of the antennæ, clavus (excluding base and apex), and a short submarginal fascia to corium, between which and clavus there is an indistinct fascia, fuscous; cuneus castaneous; membrane smoky-hyaline with fuscous shadings. Body sparingly and finely greyish-pilose.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*).

One example, difficult to describe owing to the markings of the corium being more developed on one side than on the other.

7. **Monalocorisca scutellata**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 24.)

Black; head, anterior area of pronotum, prosternum, legs, and scutellum ochraceous, the last with a central longitudinal black fascia; membrane pale fuscous; femora castaneous; antennæ ochraceous, apex of the second joint and the whole of the third and fourth joints fuscous.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 feet (*Champion*).

One example in poor condition.

CARMELUS.

Carnus, huj. op. p. 287 (nomen præocc.).

Carmelus, huj. op. p. 297, nota.

1. **Carmelus lunatus**.

Carnus lunatus, huj. op. p. 287, Tab. XXVIII. fig. 6.

2. **Carmelus formosus**.

Carnus formosus, huj. op. p. 287.

3. **Carmelus parvus**.

Carnus parvus, huj. op. p. 287, Tab. XXVIII. fig. 7.

3 (A). **Carmelus fasciatus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 25.)

Ochraceous; eyes and pronotal collar very pale sanguineous; some minute spots between the eyes, a central spot near pronotal collar, centre of posterior margin to pronotum, inner margin of clavus, a transverse fascia near base of corium, inner apical margins of corium, venation to membrane, a subbasal annulation to posterior tibiæ, and apex of first joint and the whole of second joint (excluding base) of antennæ fuscous or castaneous (third and fourth joints of antennæ mutilated).

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

A single example.

3 (B). **Carmelus sanguineus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 1.)

Pale sanguineous; eyes fuscous; antennæ and legs pale ochraceous; membrane pale fuscous, with the venation darker; spots to meso- and metasternum black; posterior femora spotted with sanguineous.

Long. 3 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

A single example.

4. **Carmelus funebris**.

Carnus funebris, huj. op. p. 288.

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

I have now seen two specimens of this species, one from the State of Panama and the other from Mexico.

5. *Carmelus eminulus*, n. sp.

Black or dark shining castaneous; head brownish-ochraceous, the eyes black; antennæ ochraceous, first joint, apical half of second joint, and apices of third and fourth joints black; legs brownish-ochraceous; membrane dark fuscous, the margins pale smoky hyaline; lateral angles of the pronotum slightly produced and recurved.

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

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Three examples.

PARACARNUS (p. 289).

2. *Paracarnus mexicanus*, n. sp. (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 2.)

Head, pronotum, and clavus ochraceous; pronotal collar and scutellum very pale ochraceous; corium very pale stramineous; eyes, apices of the second and third joints and the whole of the fourth joint of antennæ, basal margin of scutellum, two small spots at apex of clavus, a narrow transverse fascia at apex of corium, and the venation to membrane fuscous. Body beneath ochraceous; legs stramineous.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

A single example.

ANNONA.

Ania, *huj.* op. p. 289 (nomen præocc.).

Annona, *huj.* op. p. 297, nota.

Dr. Reuter (*Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1892, p. 401), in recording this genus from Venezuela, remarks as to its position "*Genus divisionis Dicypharia nec Phytocoraria!*" If the reference is intended to apply to this publication, where the genus was founded—and I know of no other—then Dr. Reuter must have hurriedly consulted what I have written, for the genus was not placed in *Phytocoraria*, but in a combination of three of Dr. Reuter's own divisions (p. 283), taken from his memoir on North-American Capsidæ, and apparently almost where he now retains it—near his *Cyllocoraria*.

1. *Annona bimaculata*.

Ania bimaculata, *huj.* op. p. 290, Tab. XXVII. fig. 25.

Annona bimaculata, var., *Reut. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1892, p. 401¹.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*), Fortin and Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Cuernavaca in Morelos, Amula and Chilpancingo in Guerrero, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).—VENEZUELA, Caracas (*Simon*¹).

2. ***Annona decoloris*.**

Ania decoloris, *huj. op.* p. 290, Tab. XXVI. fig. 23.

3. ***Annona labeculata*, n. sp.** (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 3.)

Head and pronotum ochraceous; eyes, posterior margin of pronotum, scutellum, and basal half of clavus dark castaneous; corium, membrane, antennæ, body beneath, and legs very pale ochraceous.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

A single example.

NEOFURIUS (p. 292).

Neofurius variabilis (p. 292).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Cahabon in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Peña Blanca (*Champion*).

2 (A). ***Neofurius pollutus*, n. sp.** (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 4.)

Head and basal joint of antennæ sanguineous, eyes and second joint of antennæ black; pronotum black, anterior collar and a broad basal fascia sanguineous; scutellum and clavus black; corium and membrane pale ochraceous, a large irregular black spot at inner angles of corium connected with lateral margins by a sanguineous spot; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, sternum black.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 to 6000 feet (*Champion*).

From each of the above localities we have received a single specimen; the one from Chiriqui is here figured; the Mexican example has the sanguineous markings almost obliterated and replaced by ochraceous.

6 (A). ***Neofurius tabascoensis*, n. sp.** (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 5.)

Creamy-white; pronotum pale ochraceous; first and second joints of antennæ, eyes, scutellum, bases of clavus, an irregular transverse fascia to corium, inner margins of cuneus, venation to membrane, bases and apices of anterior and intermediate tibiæ, posterior femora and tibiæ, the apices of the tarsi, and two lateral sternal spots, black; bases of the posterior femora and a subapical annulation to the posterior tibiæ ochraceous.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

A single specimen.

14 (A). ***Neofurius marginatus*, n. sp.** (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 6.)

Very pale ochraceous; eyes and the apex of the second joint of antennæ black (third and fourth antennal joints mutilated); basal joint of antennæ, basal half of lateral margins to corium, and the posterior femora bright sanguineous.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

This species is allied to *N. pallidulus*, Dist., from which it not only differs in the diverse colour-markings, but also in having the corium much more angulated near the base. Mr. Smith sent us a single specimen.

BIBACULUS (p. 295).

Bibaculus modestus (p. 296).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Fortin in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

NEOSILIA.

Silia, huj. op. p. 296 (nomen præocc.).

Neosilia, huj. op. p. 297, nota.

4. **Neosilia pulchra**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 7.)

Very pale stramineous; eyes, posterior margin of collar and a transverse linear spot at each lateral angle of pronotum, scutellum (excluding two central spots), inner margin and apex of clavus, a large spot at inner angles of corium, outer margin of cuneus, and apex of tarsi black; membrane smoky-hyaline, with the veins fuscous; antennæ ochraceous, the third and fourth joints and the apex of the second joint black.

Var. *a*. Pronotum immaculate.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

We have altogether examined six specimens of this species.

5. **Neosilia modesta**, n. sp.

Very pale stramineous; eyes, antennæ, and the tarsi black; an anterior pronotal fascia behind the collar, basal angle of scutellum, and basal margin and apex of cuneus pale fuscous.

Long. 4½ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, near the city (*Champion*).

A single example.

NEOLEUCON (p. 299).

Neoleucon horribilis (p. 300).

To the locality given, add:—GUATEMALA, Teleman in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

JORNANDES (p. 301).

2. **Jornandes præustus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 8.)

Black; lateral angles of pronotum, basal third of corium, apex of cuneus, legs, and antennæ ochraceous; apices of the tibiæ black; the corium is somewhat thickly pilose*; the membrane pale ochraceous, showing the dark abdomen beneath.

* In describing the genus *Jornandes* from the type, its only representative then known, I stated that the upper surface was glabrous. This was true then, but from a subsequent knowledge of other species must now be described as glabrous or pilose.

Var. *a.* Corium with only the extreme base ochraceous.
Long. 2 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Three examples.

3. **Jornandes punctatus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 9.)

Black, shining; membrane with the margins pale fuscous; tarsi ochraceous, with their apices black. The pronotum and corium are very thickly and finely punctate and the scutellum is transversely wrinkled; the apex of the third joint of the antennæ is brownish (fourth joint mutilated).

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen.

4. **Jornandes subalbicans**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 10.)

Black; thickly greyish-pilose, cuneus somewhat darker in hue; membrane fuscous; legs and antennæ black, the tibiæ and third joint of the antennæ somewhat fuscous; extreme apex of cuneus greyish-white.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Two examples.

5. **Jornandes cruralis**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 11.)

Black, glabrous; head ochraceous, with the eyes black; legs and antennæ pale stramineous; first joint of the antennæ black at base; membrane dark fuscous, lateral margins greyish.

Long. 4½ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

A single example.

6. **Jornandes dissimulans**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 12.)

Black, shining, glabrous; legs and antennæ ochraceous, third and fourth joints and apex of the second joint of the antennæ, femora (excluding apices), and apices of the tibiæ black; membrane dark fuscous, black at base, the margins paler.

Long. 3½ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

A single example.

7. **Jornandes vulgaris**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 13.)

Black; the corium pitchy-brown, sparingly greyish-pilose, the base continued in a submarginal fascia ochraceous; cuneus castaneous; membrane pale smoky hyaline, with the base black; legs and antennæ ochraceous, the femora (excluding apices), and the third and fourth joints and the apex of the second joint of antennæ, black.

Var. *a.* Base of corium only ochraceous.

Long. 3 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo in Guerrero, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Five examples.

8. **Jornandes intermedius**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 14.)

Black, somewhat thickly greyish-pilose; head ochraceous, with a basal spot and the eyes black; legs and antennæ pale stramineous; membrane pale hyaline, the black abdomen reflected at base.

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

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

This species, of which we have received eight examples, is intermediate between *J. subalbicans* and *J. cruralis*. To the first it is allied by the greyish-pilose body, while it resembles the second in the colour of the head, legs, and antennæ. From both it is distinct by its smaller size, different colour of the membrane, &c.

9. **Jornandes parvus**, n. sp.

Black, shining, sparingly pilose; eyes castaneous; legs and antennæ pale ochraceous; basal halves of anterior and intermediate femora, posterior femora (excluding apices), and posterior tibiæ (excluding bases and apices) black; membrane pale fuscous, darker at base.

Long. 2 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Purula, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Four examples.

10. **Jornandes semirasus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 15.)

Head, antennæ, legs, corium, and membrane ochraceous; pronotum, scutellum, a broad posterior lateral fascia to corium, the body beneath, and apices of the tarsi black. The corium is very sparingly pilose, and the pronotum and scutellum are coarsely and thickly punctate.

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

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Panajachel (*Champion*).

Four examples.

11. **Jornandes lautus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 16.)

Ochraceous; scutellum, posterior apical margin to corium, and body beneath black; eyes castaneous; membrane pale ochraceous; antennæ ochraceous (the third and fourth joints mutilated). The body above is somewhat coarsely punctate and sparingly pilose.

Long. 3 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

A single example.

FICINUS, gen. nov. (To follow the genus *Jornandes*, p. 301.)

Body elongate, depressed, lateral margins of the corium nearly straight. Head broad at the base and vertically deflexed. Antennæ inserted a little before the eyes, the basal joint not quite as long as the head and

moderately incrassated, second joint more than twice the length of the first, third and fourth joints together about equal in length to the second joint. Pronotum about as long as broad, somewhat flat, the posterior margin a little broader than the anterior margin, the lateral angles moderately produced and subacute, the lateral margins a little concave. Claval suture half as long again as the scutellum. Cuneus broader than long. Femora moderately incrassated; tibiæ very finely setose. Membrane broad. Rostrum about reaching the intermediate coxæ.

1. **Ficinus sagittarius**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 17.)

Black; eyes castaneous; antennæ, clavus (excluding base), apical margin of corium, and the legs ochraceous; membrane dark cupreous, the base more or less ochraceous.

Var. *a*. Clavus and corium black and unicolorous.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Six examples.

CYRTOCAPSUS.

Cyrtocapsus, Reuter, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1875, no. 9, p. 78; Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1892, p. 393¹.

Pirithous, Dist. huj. op. p. 302.

Dr. Reuter has pointed out¹ the priority of his genus, which I failed to recognize when I previously enumerated the Capsidæ.

1. **Cyrtocapsus caliginus**.

Capsus caliginus, Stål, Freg. Eug. Resa, Ins. p. 258¹.

Cyrtocapsus caliginus, Reut. Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1875, no. 9, p. 79²; Uhler, List Hem.-Het.

N. Am. p. 19, 935³; Atkins. Cat. Capsid. p. 42⁴; Reut. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1892, p. 394⁵.

Pirithous pallipes, Dist. huj. op. p. 302, Tab. XXIX. fig. 11⁶.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Western States³, California^{1 2 4}.—MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz and Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo⁶, El Jicaro, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

AUCHUS, gen. nov. (To follow the genus *Eurotas*, p. 303.)

Body elongate and subovate. Head short, broad, deflected in front of eyes. Antennæ inserted in front of the eyes, with the first and second joints large, spatulate and foliaceous; first joint longer than the head, dilated on each side, truncate inwardly and broadly convex outwardly; second joint more than half as long again as the first, broadly convex outwardly and attenuated at extreme base; third and fourth joints very slender, third longer than fourth. Pronotum somewhat triangular, coarsely punctate, deflected towards apex, which possesses a prominent double collar. Scutellum moderately large, triangular. Corium talc-like, with its lateral margins slightly convex. (Rostrum inaccessible, owing to the typical specimen being carded.)

I have provisionally placed this genus near *Eurotas* and *Lampethusa*, to both of which it is allied by the strongly dilated antennæ. This arrangement, however, is only one of convenience, as it is not attempted to rigidly classify the Neotropical Capsidæ in this work, the aim of which is primarily faunistic.

1. **Auchus foliaceus**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 18.)

Ochraceous; eyes black; antennæ with the first and second joints sanguineous and foliaceous; scutellum black, with a broad central ochraceous fascia; clavus (excluding base) and inner margin of corium black; body beneath and legs ochraceous.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Mr. Champion found a single specimen only of this extraordinary Capsid.

LAMPETHUSA (p. 303).

Lampethusa anatina (p. 303).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Frontera and Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

This species is a close mimic of *Paracalocoris attenuatus*, Dist., and is almost only distinguished by the widely different structure of the basal joint of the antennæ. It varies in hue, many specimens being much darker than the type here figured.

DEMARATA (p. 303).

Demarata villosa (p. 303).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Cuernavaca in Morelos, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

This species proves to be very variable in colour. The head is sometimes ochraceous, and the antennæ are either ochraceous with the apical joint and the apex of the third joint fuscous, or altogether ochraceous or fuscous.

2. **Demarata mirifica**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 19.)

Head and pronotum castaneous; corium and cuneus pale ochraceous; eyes, apices of the second, third, and fourth joints of antennæ, scutellum (excluding basal angles), and base of cuneus black; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; lateral margins of sternum and abdomen broadly black; apices of posterior femora pale castaneous. The corium is somewhat thickly pilose; the antennæ are moderately short, with the third and fourth joints together about equal in length to the second joint.

Long. 3 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

A single example.

punctate; the head is twice as long as broad and the pronotum twice as long as its basal breadth, with its lateral angles distinctly nodulose.

Long. 8-10 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. II. Smith*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 8000 feet (*Champion*).

Mr. Smith took six specimens of this species in Mexico, and Mr. Champion found another example on the Volcan de Chiriqui. I have carefully compared *N. caducus* with the description of *N. gracilipes*, Stål, found throughout the United States, from which it appears to be quite distinct.

XENOGENUS. (To follow the genus *Harmostes*, p. 168.)

Xenogenus, Berg, Hem. Argent., Add. & Emend. p. 45 (1884).

This genus can at once be distinguished from *Harmostes* by the non-produced and non-spined antenniferous tubercles, the elevated ocelli, elongate body, &c.

Xenogenus was founded for the reception of a species received from the Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

1. *Xenogenus extensum*, n. sp. (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 26.)

Head, antennæ, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, and legs pale ochraceous; corium and membrane pale hyaline, the corium with the margins and veins ochraceous, spotted with carmine-red, and with a distinct fuscous spot near inner angle and at apex; membrane pale hyaline; femora spotted with brownish, the spines of the posterior tibiæ black; tibiæ spotted with black, the apices of the tarsi also black; antennæ with the basal joint margined with black externally and about reaching the apex of the head, second and third joints subequal in length and only very slightly longer than the fourth joint; lateral margins of the pronotum entire, neither crenulated nor serrated; pronotum coarsely and thickly punctate, with a central pale levigate line; head and scutellum finely and sparingly punctate; body beneath finely punctate and spotted with carmine-red.

Long. 8 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*F. D. G.*).

Only a single example of this species was obtained; it has many characters in common with *X. picturatum*, Berg, found in the Argentine fauna.

RENODÆUS, gen. nov. (To follow the genus *Phæax*, p. 413.)

Head large, broad, and subtriangular, posterior margin equal in width to anterior margin of pronotum, the eyes non-prominent, the apex somewhat acute, the central lobe prominent; antennæ inserted about midway between the eyes and apex, first joint shorter than the head, second joint longest, third short and strongly incrassated towards apex, fourth incrassated and longer than third; ocelli absent. Pronotum somewhat long, the posterior margin convex, gibbous near centre and from thence angularly depressed to base; lateral margins sinuate, the lateral angles subprominent, the anterior angles rounded. Scutellum very small, its apex subnodulose. Corium with the lateral margin concavely sinuate near base and widened towards apex; membrane small. Rostrum about reaching the intermediate coxæ. Femora moderately incrassated; posterior tibiæ long.

This is another of those aberrant genera of Pyrrhocoridae already represented by *Arhaphe*, *Japetus*, and *Pharax*.

1. **Renodæus ficarius**, n. sp. (Tab. XXXIX. fig. 25.)

Head and pronotum black or very dark castaneous; corium, body beneath, and legs castaneous; corium with pearly-grey pubescence at base, centre, and near apex; membrane fuscous, with the apex paler; apices of the femora ochraceous; tarsi pale ochraceous, with their apices black.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo and Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

One specimen from each of the above localities constitutes our knowledge of this interesting species.

LYGUS (pp. 272, 432).

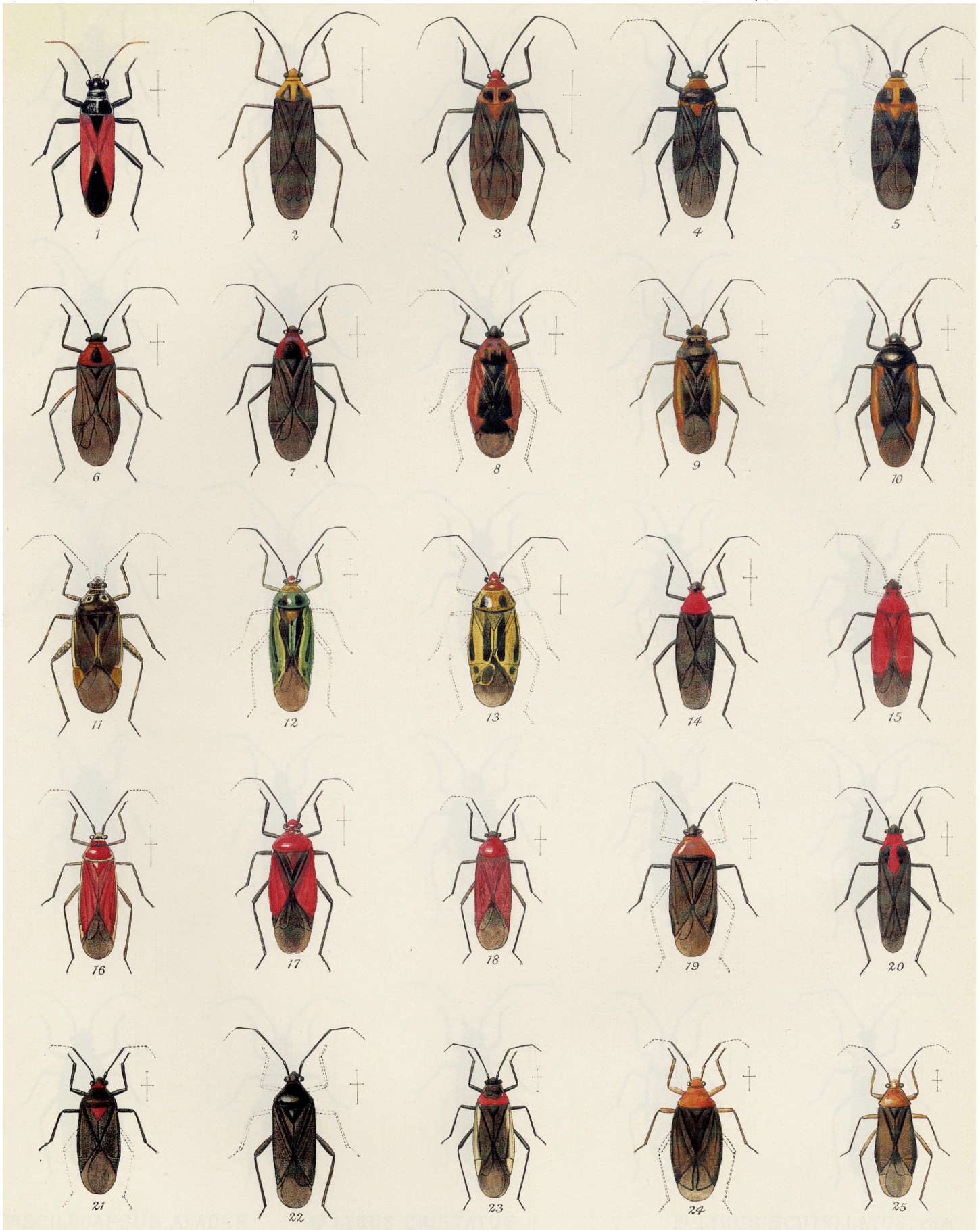
12 (A). **Lygus fortinensis**, n. sp.

Head ochraceous, its apex, eyes, and antennæ black; pronotum and scutellum black, the last with its basal angles ochraceous; corium black, thickly ochraceously pilose, and with its lateral margins ochraceous; cuneus pale fuscous, with its basal margin pale ochraceous; body beneath castaneous; legs pale ochraceous, posterior femora (excluding base) castaneous; tibiæ spotted with black; apices of the tarsi black; membrane pale fuscous, its lateral margins paler and the basal cells black margined with ochraceous.

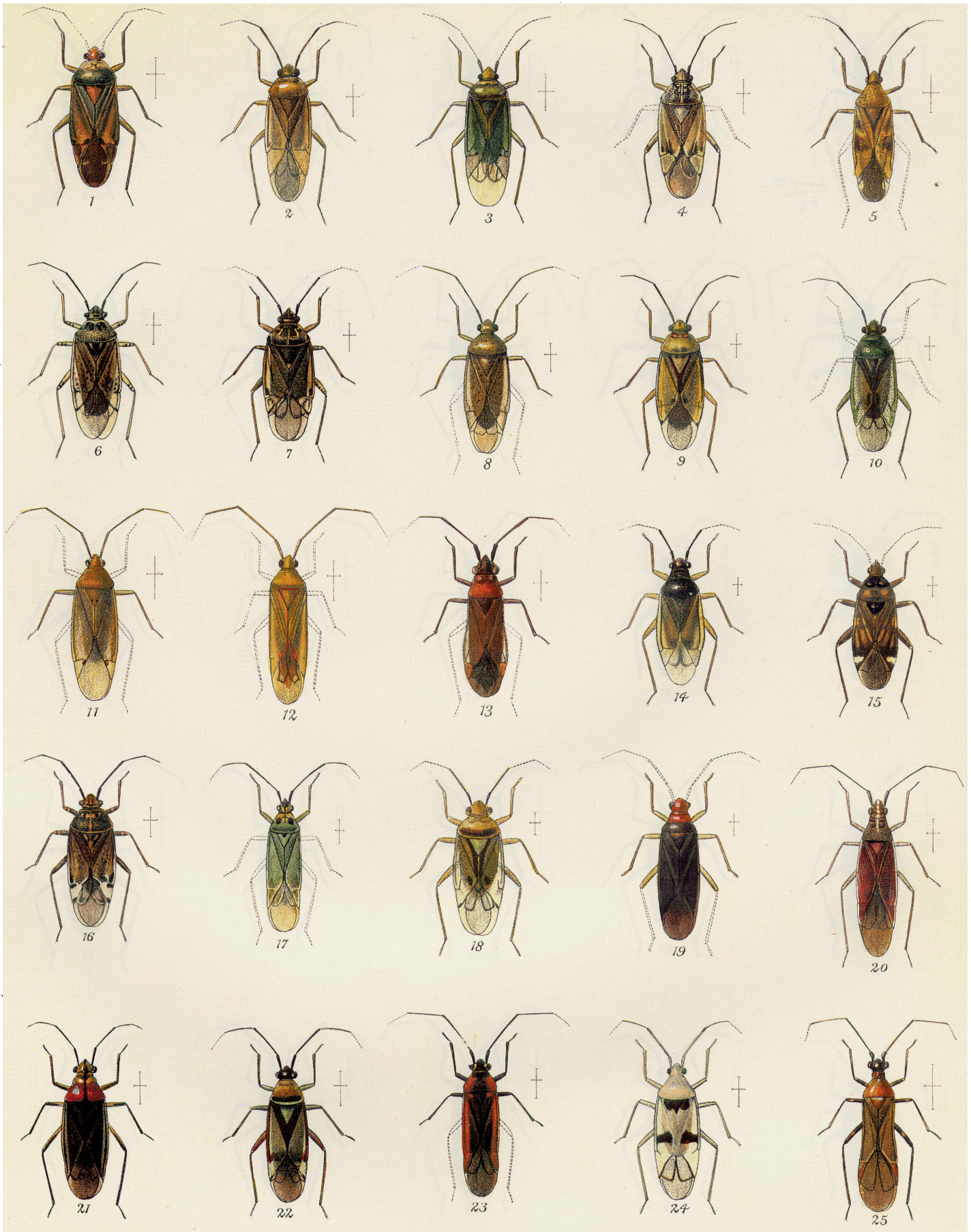
Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Fortin in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

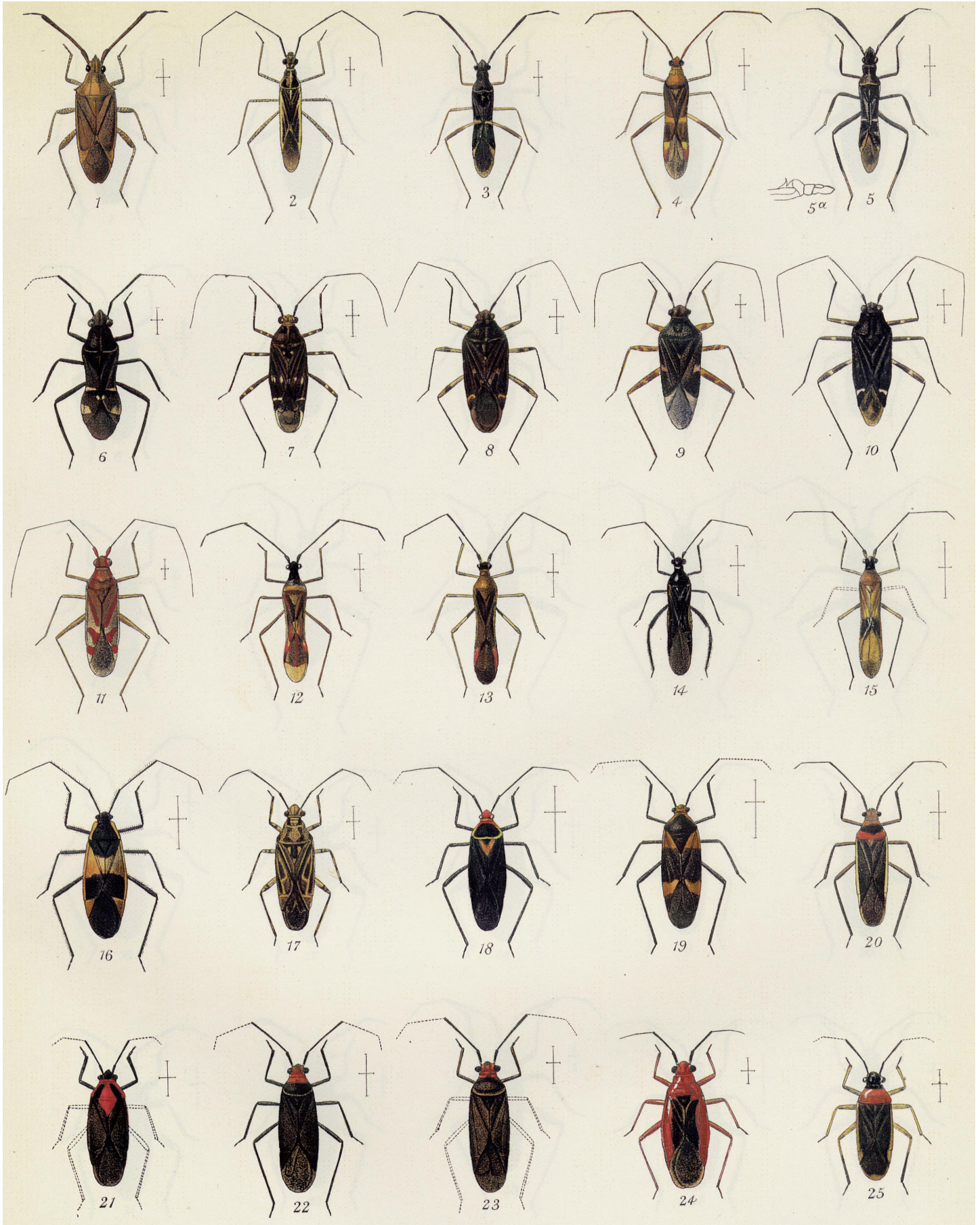
A single example.



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|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 THERANEIS PULCHRA. | 9 CALOCORIS SEMIOPACUS. | 18 RESTHENIA PARVA. |
| 2 RESTHENIA PICTICOLLIS. | 10 " OPACUS. | 19 NEOCAPSUS MEXICANUS. |
| 3 " CANDENS. | 11 PARACALOCORIS FISTULOSUS | 20 RESTHENIA EXORNATA. |
| 4 " MELANOCHRUS. | 12 13 PÆCILOCAPSUS NIGRIGER, vars. | 21 " PERSIGNANDA. |
| 5 " ORNATICOLLIS. | 14 RESTHENIA THORACICA. | 22 CALOCORIS NIGRICANS. |
| 6 " LATIPENNIS. | 15 " INTERPUNCTA. | 23 HADRONEMA MILITARIS. |
| 7 " " var. | 16 " MARGINANDA. | 24 ECCRITOTARSUS GENEROSUS. |
| 8 CALOCORIS TINCTUS. | 17 " SUDATUS. | 25 " GENETIVUS. |



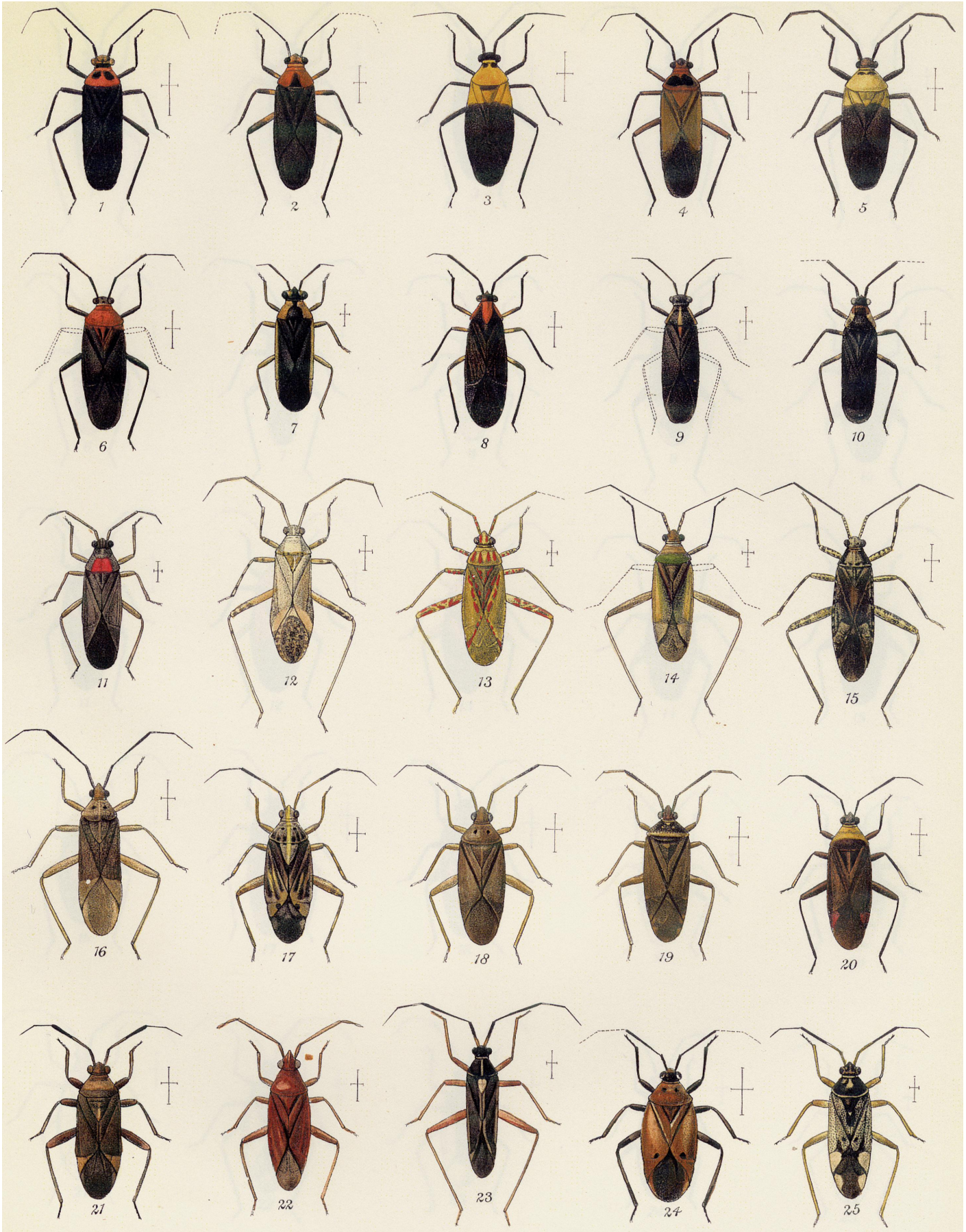
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|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 PÆCILOCAPSUS ALACER. | 10 LYGUS CRISTATUS. | 18 LYGUS SCUTELLATUS, var. |
| 2 LYGUS SALLÆI. | 11 MEGACELUM SIGNATUM. | 19 ECCRITOTARSUS MUNDULUS. |
| 3 " " var. | 12 " RUBRINERVE. | 20 MIRIS ROSEUS. |
| 4 " PRATENSIS, var. | 13 ORASUS ROBUSTUS. | 21 SYSINAS LINEARIS. |
| 5 NEUROCOLPUS MEXICANUS. | 14 ECCRITOTARSUS PALLIDIROSTRIS. | 22 CALONDAS SUPERBUS. |
| 6.7 LYGUS PRATENSIS, vars. | 15 FULVIUS ANTHOCORIDES. | 23 LOPIDEA SCITULA. |
| 8 " INSPERSUS. | 16 LYGUS PRATENSIS. | 24 FURIUS PICTUS. |
| 9 " SCUTELLATUS. | 17 CALOCORIS? INUSTUS. | 25 MONALONION ANNULIPES. |



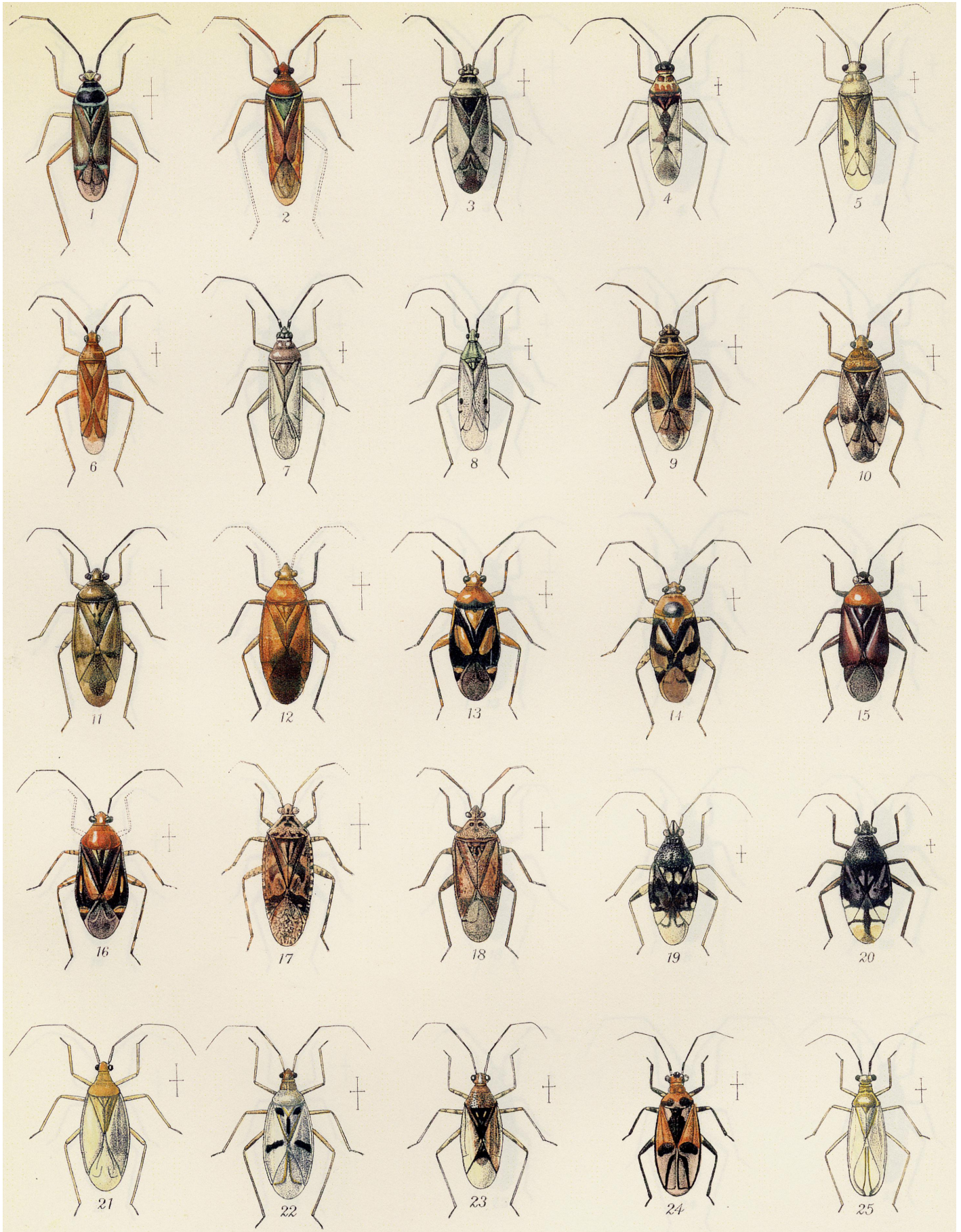
- 1 MINYTUS ARGILLACEUS.
- 2 TRACHELOMIRIS OLEOSUS.
- 3 XENETUS LANUGINOSUS.
- 4 " BRACTEATUS.
- 5, 5a ZACORUS STAPHYLINIFORMIS.
- 6 ZOSIPPUS INHONESTUS.
- 7 VALDASUS FAMULARIS.
- 8 " FUNEBRIS.

- 9 VALDASUS STYGIUS.
- 10 " RUGOSUS.
- 11 VANNIUS RUBROVITTATUS.
- 12 MONALONION VERSICOLOR.
- 13 " HILARATUM.
- 14 " ATRATUM.
- 15 " DISSIMULATUM.
- 16 LYGDUS SIMILANS.
- 17 PIASUS ILLUMINATUS.

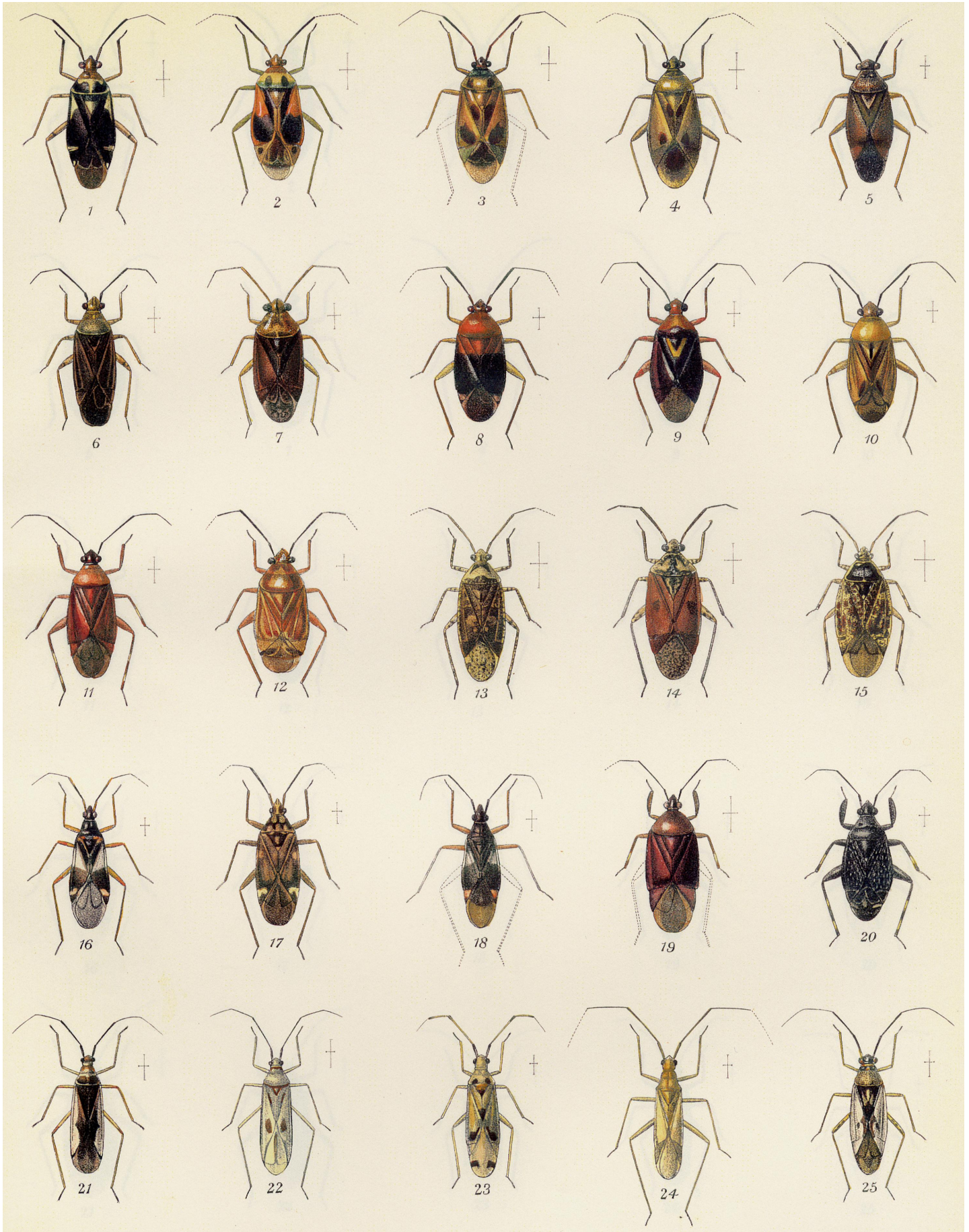
- 18 RESTHENIA PLAGIGERA.
- 19 " LUTRIGERA.
- 20 " HÖGBERGI.
- 21 " BIVITTIS.
- 22 " VITTIPEPS.
- 23 " VITTIPEPS.
- 24 SYSINAS FLORIDULUS.
- 25 " AUDENS.



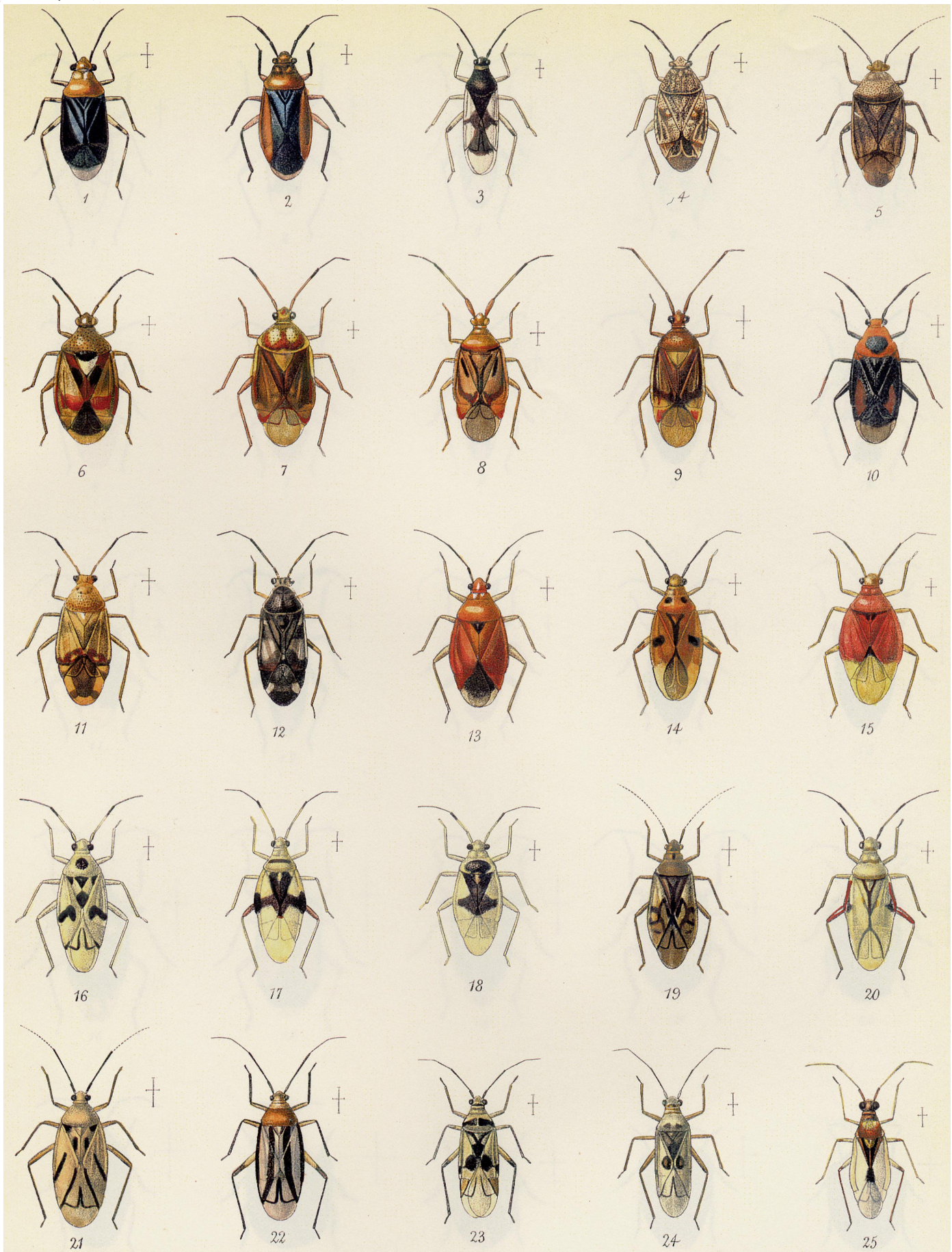
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|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 RESTHENIA MONTANA. | 9 ZOPYRUS LUTEOFASCIATUS. | 18 PARACALOCORIS MOLLICULUS. |
| 2 " UNIVITTATA. | 10 ADMETUS FIMBRIATUS. | 19 " BALTEATUS. |
| 3 " CHIRIQUINA. | 11 OFELLUS PRÆSTANS. | 20 " LUNATUS. |
| 4 " OBSCURANS. | 12 COMPSOCEROCORIS DUBITATUS. | 21 " MASTRUCATUS. |
| 5 " GUATEMALENA. | 13 " VILIS. | 22 PAPPUS SORDIDUS. |
| 6 " PANAMENSIS. | 14 " ELEGANS. | 23 GARGANUS ALBIDIVITTIS. |
| 7 SYSINAS CENTRALIS. | 15 " MISTUS. | 24 CALOCORIS FASCIATIVENTRIS. |
| 8 ZOPYRUS RUBROMACULATUS. | 16 TÆDIA BIMACULATA. | 25 PROBA GRACILIS, var. |
| | 17 PARACALOCORIS JURGIOSUS. | |



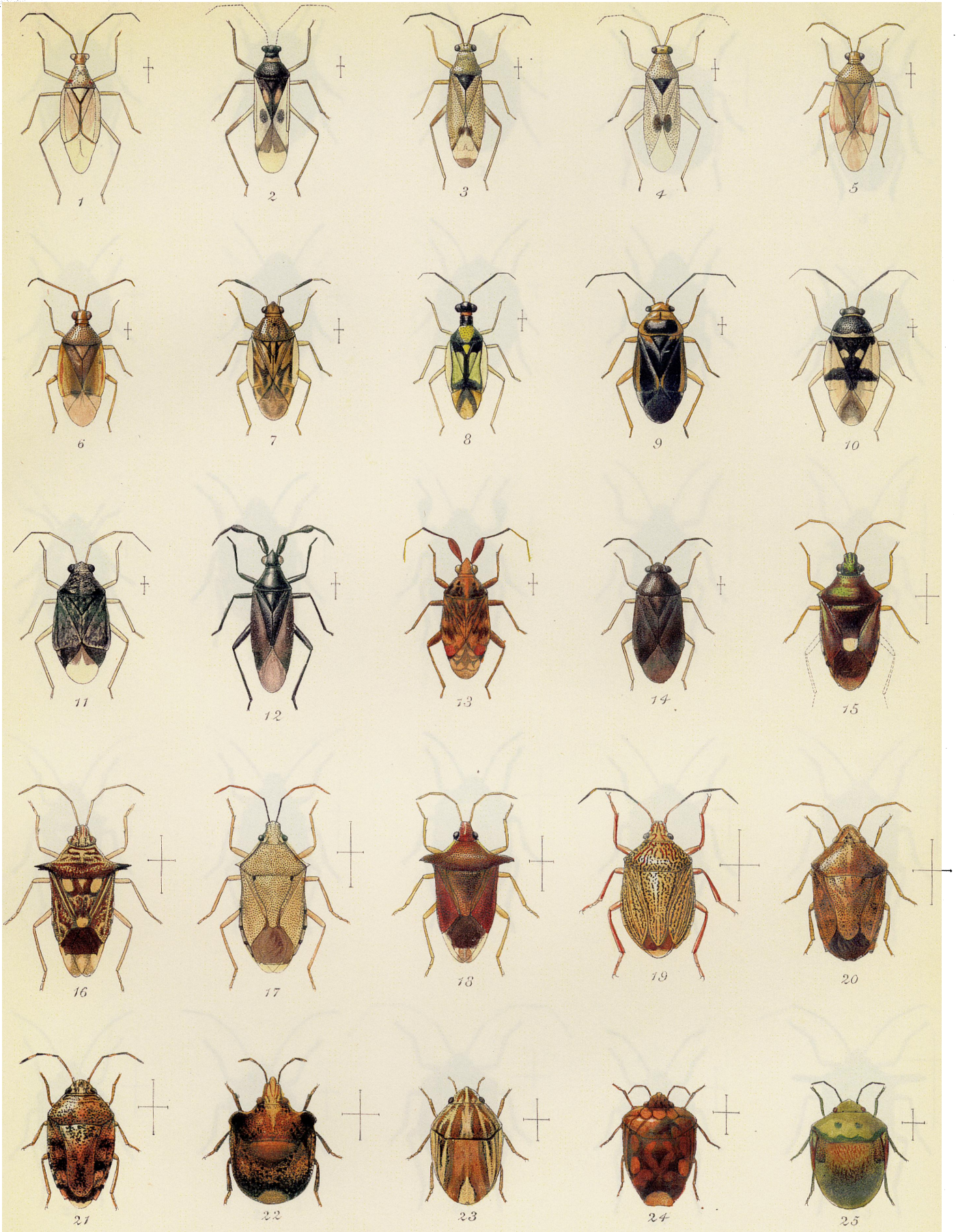
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|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. CALONDAS FASCIATUS. | 9. LYGUS TACTUS. | 18. CALOCORISCA TENERA. |
| 2. " TESTACEUS. | 10. " TRIBULIS. | 19. ECCRITOTARSUS INCURVUS. |
| 3. PROBA GRACILIS. | 11. " VINACEUS. | 20. " ATRATUS. |
| 4. PARAPROBA FASCIATA. | 12. PÆCILOCAPSUS FRUMENTARIUS. | 21. MALA UNICOLOR. |
| 5. " PALLESCENS. | 13. HORCIAS VARIEGATUS. | 22. " ORNATA. |
| 6. NEOPROBA RUBESCENS. | 14. " NOTATUS. | 23. " DECOLORIS. |
| 7. " VARIANS. | 15. " THORACICUS. | 24. NEOLEUCON HORRIBILIS. |
| 8. PANDAMA PRÆCLARA. | 16. PLAGOSUS. | 25. SPARTACUS ALBATUS. |
| | 17. CALOCORISCA VILLOSA. | |



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|---------|---------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|----|----------------------------------|
| 1,2,3,4 | <i>PÆCILOCAPSUS ORNATULUS</i> , vars. | 11 | <i>HORCIAS RUTILUS</i> . | 19 | <i>HENICOCNEMIS ALBITARSIS</i> . |
| 5 | <i>NEOBORUS SAXEUS</i> . | 12 | " <i>UNICOLOR</i> . | 20 | " <i>ALBO-ORNATA</i> . |
| 6 | " <i>SCABER</i> . | 13 | <i>CALOCORISCA THORACICA</i> . | 21 | <i>SILIA VIDUATA</i> . |
| 7 | " <i>HIRSUTUS</i> . | 14 | " <i>ANTENNATA</i> . | 22 | " <i>CINERACEA</i> . |
| 8 | <i>EUBATAS CHIRIQUINUS</i> . | 15 | <i>CIMATLAN DELICATUM</i> . | 23 | <i>CHIUS MACULATUS</i> . |
| 9 | <i>HORCIAS DECORATUS</i> . | 16 | <i>FULVIUS ALBOMACULATUS</i> . | 24 | <i>PARACHIUS LUTEOLUS</i> . |
| 10 | " <i>PLUMATUS</i> . | 17 | " <i>FUSCANS</i> . | 25 | <i>ANIA BIMACULATA</i> , var. |
| | | 18 | " <i>ATRATUS</i> . | | |



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|---|------------------|-------------|----|--------------|----------------|--------|------------|-----------------|
| 1 | ECCRITOTARSUS | SPLENDENS. | 9 | PSEUDOCARNUS | MAGNUS. | 17 | NEOFURIUS | DECORATUS. |
| 2 | " | VESTITUS. | 10 | FUNDANIUS | MACULATUS. | 18 | " | INFUMATUS. |
| 3 | PSEUDOBRYOCCORIS | BICOLOR. | 11 | " | PALLESCENS. | 19 | " | HIEROGLYPHICUS. |
| 4 | MONALOCORISCA | GRANULATA. | 12 | " | ALBOMACULATUS. | 20 | " | PALLIDULUS. |
| 5 | " | RAVIDA. | 13 | NEOFURIUS | VILLOSUS. | 21 | " | PLAGOSUS. |
| 6 | CARNUS | LUNATUS. | 14 | " | AURATUS. | 22 | " | LINEARIS. |
| 7 | " | PARVUS. | 15 | " | AMETHYSTUS. | 23, 24 | BIBACULUS | MODESTUS. |
| 8 | PSEUDOCARNUS | LINEOLATUS. | 16 | " | SCRIPTUS. | 25 | PARACARNUS | ELONGATUS. |



1 NEOCARNUS VITREUS.
 2 NEOSILIA SORORIA.
 3 FALCONIA POETICA.
 4 " CADUCA.
 5 ANTIAS SUBÆRATUS.
 6 " AHENEUS.
 7 FUSCUS CRINITUS.
 8 TRYGO IMITATIONIS.

9 JORNANDES CHAMPIONI.
 10 FLORUS INSOLITUS.
 11 PIRITHOUS PALLIPES.
 12 EUROTAS NODOSUS.
 13 LAMPETHUSA ANATINA.
 14 DEMARATA VILLOSA.
 15 TYNACANTHA SPLENDENS.
 16 PODISUS SCULPTUS.
 17 SUPPUTIUS TYPICUS.

18 PODISUS FALCATUS.
 19 DINOCORIS MACRASPIS.
 20 ARCHITAS PUDENS.
 21 BEROALDUS ERUBESCENS.
 22 LOBOTHYREUS ANSATUS.
 23 SYMPHYLUS RAMIVITTA.
 24 GALEACIUS TESSELLATUS.
 25 SYMPHYLUS VERNUS.