

retrorsum triangulariter producta et impressa, callis trientem apicalem pronoti vix superantibus, leviter obliquis, intus solum postice anguste contiguis, angulos apicales attingentibus et ibi oculis contiguis, disco posteriore convexo, ad basin intra angulos laterales rotundatos haud eminentulos impresso, margine basali ante scutellum recto, ante coria obliquo, anguste depresso-marginato. Scutellum pronoto triplo brevius, longitudine sua multo latius, basi obtectum. Hemelytra apicem abdominis superantia, extus leviter rotundata, embolio lineari, incrassato, apice incurvato, epipleuris usque ad apicem corii extensis, commissura clavi scutello multo longiore, cuneo fortiter declivi, fere æque lato ac longo, fractura transversa, obtuse angulata. incisura profunda, membrana valde declivi, cellula unica subtriangulari, apice subrectangula, apicem cunei paulum superante instructa. Coxæ breves, a lateribus corporis remotæ; femora anteriora subparallela, postica apicem versus leviter angustata; tibiæ femoribus longiores, muticæ; tarsi apicem versus fortius incrassati.

Allied to *Bothrophorella* REUT. and *Cyrtocapsus* REUT., but distinct by several important details in the structure of the head and pronotum.

Miccus elutipes n. sp.

Hemelytris opacis exceptis nitidulus, glaber, niger, capite, scutello, clavo ac corio pilis brevibus, adpressis caducis argenteis parce vestitis, cuneo basi notula transversa alba signato, membrana pellucida, levissime umbrata, cellula plus minusve infuscata, vena fusco-nigra, antennis, rostro pedibusque dilute testaceis, tarsis apice infuscatis. Caput, scutellum pectusque subtiliter punctulata, vertice (♂) oculo 2 1/2 latiore. Pronotum crebre profundius punctulatum. Hemelytra lævia. Abdomen sublæve. — ♂. Long. cum membr. 2,7 mill.

N. B. — In *Ann. Nat. Hofmus. Wien* XXII, p. 40-41 REUTER has redescribed *Eccritotarsus procurrens* DIST., founding the genus *Bothrophorella* upon it. In the generic description he says: « pronoto... apice quam basi circiter dimidio angustiore, limbo apicali... medio impressione haud discreto, callis medium pronoti subattingentibus; scutello pronoto saltem dimidio brevior ». In four cotypes of this insect now before me the apex of the pronotum is fully three times narrower than the base and much narrower than the head, and forms a true collar or « stricture » (according to REUTER'S terminology), the impressed line terminating it behind being distinctly visible also in the middle and very distinct on the sides and beneath; the calli do not reach much beyond the apical third of the pronotum; the scutellum is four times shorter than the