

LYGDUS, gen. nov.

Body depressed and subovate. Head porrect, slightly but obliquely deflexed before eyes, and narrowly and longitudinally sulcate; antennæ very thickly and strongly hirsute, the basal joint stoutest, much longer than the head, the second about half as long again as the first, third and fourth slender. Eyes prominent and distinctly separated from the anterior margin of the pronotum. Pronotum with the lateral margins suberectly amplified, somewhat lobately amplified near anterior margin; a distinct anterior collar, the anterior margin about half the width of the posterior, which is truncate at base of scutellum, and then oblique to lateral angles, which are non-prominent. Scutellum subtriangular and moderately convex. Corium with the costal margins sinuated near the base, and then convexly widened, the extreme margin distinctly compressed and amplified. Cuneus longer than broad, the notch profound. Legs long and thickly hirsute. Rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ.

The general appearance and colour of this extraordinary genus is typical of the *Lygæidæ* rather than of the *Capsidæ*.

1. *Lygdus simulans*, n. sp. (Tab. XXIV. fig. 16.)

Body above black; lateral margins of the pronotum, costal margins and the basal half of the corium, apical half of the clavus excluding the apex, and cuneus ochraceous; body beneath and legs black. Long. 10 millim.

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

Division VALDASARIA.

In this division I propose the arrangement of a series of genera in which, like those of the preceding division, the head is always, though frequently obscurely, sulcated, and sometimes more correctly to be described as excavated; the antennæ are inserted well in front, but on a level with the inner margin of the eyes.

The species thus comprised are of a more robust character than those of the *Miraria*, and the colouring is bright and handsome, thus approximating towards the next division.

PIASUS, gen. nov.

Body elongate, widest at base of pronotum. Head moderately long and porrect, somewhat deflexed towards apex and with a distinct and somewhat broad central longitudinal sulcation on disk, which is distinctly moderately gibbous; eyes large and prominent, slightly directed backwards and well separated from the anterior margin of pronotum. Antennæ with the basal joint stoutest and much longer than the head; second joint about half as long again as the first, but more slender, gradually thickened towards apex and finely pilose; third and fourth joints short and slender. Pronotum with the posterior margin slightly convex and more than twice as wide as the anterior margin, which is distinctly raised, the lateral margins sinuate; the lateral angles subprominent; transversely constricted before the middle, between which constriction and the anterior margin it is distinctly nodulose, and between the same and the posterior margin it is coarsely punctate. Scutellum subconvex and coarsely punctate. Corium with the lateral margins subparallel. Cuneus a little longer than broad. Rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ.

1. *Piasus illuminatus*, n. sp. (Tab. XXIV. fig. 17.)

Pale ochraceous, the eyes, apex of head, two discal longitudinal but broken fasciæ and the lateral angles to pronotum, basal angles and a central broad longitudinal fascia to scutellum, inner and outer claval