Hab. MEXICO (*Deppe, Mus. Berol.*), Oaxaca [1], Presidio (*Forrer*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

A Mexican specimen is figrued.

Found by sweeping the paths in the fields of sugar-cane (*Champion*).

2. **Lopidea bellula,** n. sp.

Ochraceous; central fascia to head, eyes, antennæ, an indistinct suffusion at base of pronotum, scutellum, apical portion of clavus, apical margin of corium, cuneus, membrane, legs, rostrum, and apex of abdomen more or less dark fuscous.

Long. 6 millim.

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

HADRONEMA.

Hadronema, Uhler, Hayden's Surv. Mont. p. 412 (1872).

This genus is allied to the preceding; but the body is less elongate, the antennæ have the third and fourth joints subequal in length and of nearly equal thickness.

The genus at present is only represented by a single species.

1. **Hadronema militaris.** (Tab. XXII. fig. 23.)

Hadronema militaris, Uhler, Hayden's Surv. Mont. p. 412[1]; Bull. U.S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. ii. p. 317[2], iii. p. 415[3]; Wheeler's Rep. Geog. Expl. v. Zool. chap. xii. p. 838, t. 42. f. 12 * (1875).

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Colorado [1 2 3], Utah [1], California [1].—MEXICO (*Mus. Holm.*).

A Mexican specimen agreeing perfectly with Mr. Uhler's description, and which is contained in the Stockholm Museum, is here figured.

Mr. Uhler further describes the species as variable "in the width of the pale margin of the hemelytra and in the extent of black on the pronotum" [1], and also in the base of the corium being "sometimes entirely whitish" [1]. It was collected on the hills of Colorado from July to September [2], and "seems to be a mountain-loving species, and did not occur to me on any of the lower levels on which I used the net" [3].

Division PHYTOCARIA.

Phytocaria, Reuter, Bih. Vet.-Ak. Handl. iii: 1, p. 6 (1875).

In this and the following divisions the antennæ are inserted on the inner side of the eyes; and the characters which appear principally to divide the *Phytocaria* from the next division are, to quote Dr. Reuter, "Hemelytra vena brachiali distincta, cuneo elongato-triangulari."

As I understand and use this division, the cuneus is elongate and subtriangular and always as long and generally longer than broad.

* These figures are too rough for any practical purpose.