

phases, both in colour and markings, that can be observed in the series of specimens now before me, and this irrespective of local habitats to which they do not appear to be confined, save and except that var. *e* is represented alone by three specimens from Panama.

6. *Compsocerocoris mistus*, n. sp. (Tab. XXV. fig. 15.)

Allied to typical forms of the last species, but larger, and also differing in having the antennæ (excluding the basal joint) black, the bases of the second and third joints being narrowly pale ochraceous, the basal joint ochraceous, spotted and annulated with blackish, the lateral margins of the pronotum broadly blackish, &c. Long. 7 millim.

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

TÆDIA, gen. nov.

Allied to *Compsocerocoris*, but more robust, the posterior femora shorter and much more incrassated, the posterior tibiæ distinctly curved. Antennæ with the basal joint about equal to the length of the pronotum and half the length of the head together, incrassated, pilose, and faintly but distinctly nodulated at the extreme apex; second joint not quite twice the length of the first, its apical half incrassated; third and fourth extremely slender. Rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ. Pronotum long, anteriorly depressed, about twice as broad at lateral angles as at anterior margin. Scutellum large, about subequal in length to pronotum, the lateral angles slightly convex, the disk distinctly and longitudinally depressed and foveate, thus rendering the lateral margins broadly and roundly subgibbous. Body pilose.

1. *Tædia bimaculata*, n. sp. (Tab. XXV. fig. 16.)

Head ochraceous, eyes black; antennæ with the first joint ochraceous, the second fuscous, with the base ochraceous, third pale fuscous, with the base greyish white; pronotum pale brownish, speckled with ochraceous, with a central and two lateral ochraceous fasciæ and with two transverse black spots on disk; scutellum and corium pale brownish speckled with ochraceous, the first with a central longitudinal narrow ochraceous fascia; cuneus paler than the corium, with its apex black; membrane pale smoky hyaline. Body beneath and legs ochraceous; sternum and abdomen with a lateral series of blackish spots (three on sternum), and those on abdomen gradually decreasing in size towards apex; apices of tarsi fuscous.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

NEUROCOLPUS.

Neurocolpus, Reuter, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1875, no. 9, p. 69.

The antennæ are the most striking features in this genus; the basal joint is distinctly shorter than the pronotum, but very strongly incrassated, and, in the species here referred to, subnodulose at apex; it is also densely setose, the apices of the setæ being dilated; the second joint is twice as long as the first, with its apex strongly incrassated; and the third and fourth joints together are shorter than the second.

1. *Neurocolpus mexicanus*, n. sp. (Tab. XXIII. fig. 5.)

Ochraceous, thickly pilose; antennæ with the apex of the second joint broadly fuscous, the third fuscous with the base ochraceous; margins of the lateral angles of pronotum slightly fuscous; scutellum more or less infuscated; inner claval margin and two discal but broken transverse fasciæ to corium (one near base and