In the type-specimen the dorsal prominences are very little elevated: it is possible that the specimens from Atoyac, in which they are much more elevated, may belong to a different species; if viewed from above, however, they are almost identical, and they can hardly be separated until more material is discovered; the difference is not sexual. We figure a specimen from El Tumbador.

3. Hypsoprora anatina, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 16, 16 a.)
Fusco-ferruginea, plus minusve albido-vestita; pronoto seabo, dense sat fortiter punctato, antice in processum longum erectum, in medio externe rotundatum dilatatum, deinde angustato, apice recurvo, extenso, carinâ centrali leviter spinosa, protuberantiis dorsalisbus nullis; tegminibus apicem prothoracis haud superantibus, ferrugineis, opacis, ad basin punctatis; pedibus rufis vel ferrugineis.

An elongate and rather slender species, fusco-ferruginous, more or less distinctly clothed with a fugitive whitish secretion; pronotum seabo, thickly and distinctly punctured, produced in front into a long erect process, which is strongly sinuate externally and dilated in the middle, and then rounded and slightly recurved before the apex, presenting the appearance of the outline of a duck’s head; in some cases, however, the sinuation appears to be not nearly so marked, and the sides are subparallel; the distance from the front edge of the metepodium to the apex of the process is about equal to the distance from the same to the apex of the tegmena; there are no dorsal protuberances; the tegmena are opaque and ferruginous, and the legs reddish.

Long. 6 millim.; lat. int. hum. 1 ½ millim.

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

4. Hypsoprora coronata. (Tab. II. figg. 17, 17 a, 17 b.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Chiacam in Vera Paz (Champion); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (Champion).—SOUTH AMERICA ¹², Colombia ⁴.

This species is of about the same size as the preceding; it has the apex of the short pronotal process shaped much as in Philyla, but in other respects is more closely related to Hypsoprora; it may, perhaps, form the type of a separate genus. An example from the Volcan de Chiriqui is figured.

SPHONGOPHORUS.


This genus contains upwards of twenty species, which are all from Central or Tropical South America: the majority, apparently, inhabit Brazil. They are among the most extraordinary of the Membracidae, and, in fact, there are few insects which assume more curious forms; in some cases, at all events, these forms are protective, for, when