7. Sphongophorus (Lobocladisca) biclavatus. (Tab. III. figg. 4, 4 a.)


In this species the posterior horn is as much elevated as, or even more so than, the anterior; the latter is almost straight, or only a little curved at the apex.
One specimen from Chiriqui, which we figure.

Subfam. HOPLOPHORINÆ.

This subfamily, though not a large one, contains several important genera; they may be known by the very short posterior tarsi, and may be distinguished as follows:

I. Wings with four apical cells.
1. Pronotum with the lateral angles produced into sharp horns, and with its sides more or less compressed and elevated. Triguetra, Fairm.
2. Pronotum with the lateral angles at most obtusely prominent.
   A. Pronotum simple and not produced in front. Ochropepla, Stål.
   B. Pronotum produced into a porrect horn in front.
      a. Horn of pronotum blunt; pronotum not carinate at sides, with the posterior process short, scarcely reaching beyond apex of abdomen. Potnia, Stål.
      b. Horn of pronotum long and sharp; pronotum carinate at sides, with the posterior process long, reaching almost to apex of tegmina. Aconophoridae, gen. nov.

II. Wings with three apical cells.
1. Posterior process of pronotum not or scarcely reaching beyond apex of abdomen; anal cells of wings larger.
   A. Pronotum narrowed evenly from shoulder to apex; head broader.
      a. Pronotum with a stout blunt dorsal horn, inclined forward, and situated at some distance from the metepidium, sometimes reduced to a raised prominence, or entirely wanting; tegmina extending for about one-third their length beyond apex of pronotum. Platycotis, Stål.
      b. Pronotum produced into a straight blunt process, the back of which is exactly level with the dorsum; tegmina long, extending for almost half their length beyond apex of pronotum. Orthopophora, gen. nov.