2. Heteronotus trinodosus. (Tab. VI. figg. 16, 16 a, b, σ; 17, φ.)

*Heteronotus quadrinodosus*, Walk. List of Homopt. Ins. ii. p. 592 (nec Fairm.)


Hab. **MEXICO** (coll. Signoret, in Mus. Vind. Ces.: σ), Atoyac in Vera Cruz [σ], Teapa in Tabasco [φ] (H. H. Smith); **GUATEMALA**, Panzos in Vera Paz (Champion); **PANAMA**, Volcan de Chiriqui (Champion).

The insect which I take to be the male of this species is more darkly coloured than the female, and has the terminal lobe of the pronotum slightly longer and more oval, with the two lateral spines at its apex very small. The males seem scarcer than the females, which latter, without exception, have the longer spines. As the insects agree closely in all other points, I feel sure that they cannot be regarded as separate species. I have not, however, seen the distinction of the sexes given by any author.

We figure a male specimen from Atoyac and a female from the Volcan de Chiriqui.

Subfam. **TRAGOPINÆ.**

This subfamily contains two genera only, which are distinguished by having the tegmina externally coriaceous and opaque, with the veins of the coriaceous portion indistinct and sometimes scarcely distinguishable; the character of the venation, moreover, is peculiar. Štål separates the Darnida and Smiliida from his Tragopida as having all the tegmina membranous; but this is not the case with several of the genera which he himself assigns to the two groups (Hem. Afr. p. 83), such as Entylia, Amastris, and Oxygonia, which have the external portion of the base of the corium opaque, punctured, and more or less coriaceous. In Parmula, and in one or two other genera, there are coriaceous patches on the tegmina. Dr. Goding places Parmula under the Tragopina (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xix. p. 253); but it cannot be separated far from Amastris, and Štål (Hem. Fabr. p. 29) includes it rightly under his subfamily Smiliida.

The genera may be distinguished as follows:—

I. Tegmina nearly covered by the pronotum; lateral border of the tegmina very broad, occupying about one-third of their surface . . . . . . . . . . . . Tragopa, Latr.

II. Tegmina with their external half free; lateral border of the tegmina moderate, not occupying more than one-eighth of their surface . . . . . . . . . . . . Horiola, Fairm.

**TRAGOPA.**


A considerable number of species have been described from Tropical South America.