This species is also very variable in colour, but the colours are much more sombre, varying from black to brown, with a small oblique, sometimes straight, light stripe on each side behind the middle, touching, or nearly touching, the margins, and often with the central portion of the prothorax from the front of the metopidium to the middle, or sometimes almost to the apex, broadly testaceous, the testaceous colour occasionally prevailing; the upper surface is shiny and rather strongly pubescent, and somewhat variably, but as a rule distinctly, and more or less strongly punctured.

I have had some difficulty in identifying the above, and cannot be sure whether I am right, as I have not seen types, and Stål's description of the species (l. c. p. 30) is somewhat misleading. Fairmaire (l. c. suprà, t. 7. fig. 10) figures an insect as Horiola biguttata, which evidently belongs to this or the succeeding species; he does not, however, notice this insect in the text, but on p. 491 he describes a species as Parmula bistrigata which evidently fits the figure, and the description corresponds to the insect here noticed as belonging to P. reticulata, which Stål regards as synonymous with P. bistrigata. On the same plate Fairmaire figures a species as Holiola (sic) gibbula which he describes in the text as Parmula gibbula, so that it is almost certain that he has made a second mistake, and that the names Horiola biguttata and Parmula bistrigata refer to one and the same species.

3. Parmula distinguenda, sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 21, 21 a, b.)

Precedentis affinis, sed major, minus nitida, multo densius subrugose punctata; capite pronotoque nigris, illo marginibus plerumque peranguste albidos, hoo ad numeros angustae albo-marginato, vittâ albidâ, transversâ, haud obliquâ, utrinque ad marginem, super in dorso confluen; corpore subitus pedibusque fuscis.

Allied to the preceding, but larger and more elongate and parallel, and much duller, very closely and subrugosely punctured, and, as a rule, scarcely shining; head rather large, usually very narrowly margined with white; the margins of the pronotum at the shoulders are also narrowly bordered with the same colour, and just behind the middle there is a straight white band stretching right across from side to side, which is sometimes broken, and forms two shorter bands extending from the margins; central line rather distinct; underside and legs fuscous.

Long. 5 millim.; lat. int. hum. 2 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Teapa in Tabasco (H. H. Smith); British Honduras, R. Hondo, R. Sarstoon (Blancaneaux); Guatemala, Panima, Telemán, and Cubilguitz in Vera Paz (Champion).

The examples of this species are much more uniform in colour than those belonging to P. reticulata, and the size, shape, and sculpture will serve to distinguish them. We figure a specimen from the River Sarstoone, British Honduras.

4. Parmula prominens.


Hab. Panama, Caldera in Chiriqui 1200 feet (Champion).—Amazons, Santarem.