One specimen. Allied to the two preceding, but stouter and broader, unicolorous black, dull, and very closely, rugosely sculptured, with the head red, very large and porrect, with the front margin broadly reflexed and concave; the species is very distinct and ought, perhaps, to be referred to a separate genus, but it has nothing to do with Tragopa, and in facies is certainly a Parmula.

AMASTRIS.


The members of this genus, according to Stål, are characterized by the fact that the corium has three discoidal areas, and that the apical area is transverse and stylate and subtruncate at the apex, and that the thorax is moderately elevated, and the dorsum, if viewed from the side, is rounded, acute, and compressed; this definition, however, necessitates the removal of several of the species which have been placed under Amastris to a fresh genus, as below described.

1. Amastris obtgens. (Tab. VI. figg. 22, 22 a, b.)

Membracis obtgens, Fabr. Syst. Rhyn. p. 11 (1803).¹


Hab. Mexico, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (Schumann); Panama, Caldera in Chiriqui (Champion).—South America¹².

This is a small unicolorous green species, with the tegmina entirely hyaline, with testaceous veins; the pronotum, if viewed from the side, is almost semicircular. A. simillima is a closely allied species, but is more or less sinuate and depressed in front, if viewed sideways, and not nearly so evenly rounded. Stål has left the genus in considerable confusion, for he characterizes five new species as forming a distinct group in his synopsis², without attempting to name or further characterize them. A specimen from Atoyac is figured.

HYPAMASTRIS, gen. nov.

Genus praecedenti affine, sed dorso depresso haud compresso-carinato, tegminibus plus minusve infuscatis, venis erassioribus, apiceque pronoti obtusi apice tegminum distincte breviore, distinguendus.

Allied to Amastris, but with the dorsum depressed and not compresso-carinate, and in some cases almost flat, and with the tegmina more or less infuscate, and apparently almost coriaceous in parts, with the veins very thick and coloured as the prothorax; the areas of the tegmina appear more irregular, and the apical area is nearly semicircular, and occupies the whole apex of the tegmina, the style bisecting the base of the segment formed by it.

The species belonging to this genus are all small, varying from about 3–5 millim. in length; they are allied to Hygris, Stål, but in the latter genus the corium has only two discoidal areas.