process furnished with a broad rufous-brown ring bordered in front with light testaceous; between this and the apex of the process, which is dark, there are two narrow rufous-brown bands; metopidium convex, with long scanty pubescence, strongly punctured, rugose; pronotum distinctly punctured throughout, but more remotely behind, impressed at the sides, with the humeral horns sharp (if viewed from the front almost straight, but if viewed from above plainly deflexed), their extreme tips dark; dorsum almost straight if viewed from the side, apical process slightly deflexed; tegmina hyaline, with the veins distinct, brown or pitchy testaceous; legs light testaceous, with the tarsi, the apex of the tibiae, and a minute spot at the base of the latter, black.

Long. 7 millim.; lat. int. corn. 3 millim.

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

STICTOCEPHALA.


Stål separates this genus from Ceresa on the absence of the lateral horns of the pronotum, and the fact that the pronotum is convex and not keeled in front for a considerable portion of its length; as a matter of fact, however, neither of these characters is satisfactory, and the character on which the genus must be separated lies in the formation of the last abdominal segment of the male, which differs very much from that of Ceresa, the ædeagus being shorter and much widened at the apex, and the styles being much shorter.

In the present state of our knowledge it is almost hopeless to distinguish the members of the genus satisfactorily, for they appear to have been described in several instances from old and faded specimens, and when a long series is available for comparison it is evident that examples which evidently belong to the same species differ considerably in size and breadth &c. Stictocephala appears to be almost, if not entirely, confined to North and Central America.

1. Stictocephala femorata.


This species is the Thelia tacta of Walker (according to his types, though not quite according to his description), and answers exactly to the description of C. femorata of Fairmaire. It may be known by its greenish colour (which, however, in many old specimens is entirely faded to a light testaceous), and especially by the colour of the underside, which is almost entirely black in the male, the ovipositor only being black in the female; in the male, moreover, the upper part of the base of the femora is black, in the female the legs are of a uniform testaceous or greenish-testaceous colour. One or two of the species that have been described without reference to sex ought very probably to be referred to this species.