EURITEA.—ACUTALIS.

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This genus closely resembles *Phacusa*, of which it is regarded by Stål as a subgenus; it is distinguished by the fact that the tegmina have two discoidal areas.

1. **EURITEA PERSONATA.** (Tab. VII. figg. 22, 22 a.)


_Hab._ _MEXICO_ (coll. _Signoret, in Mus. Vind. Cæs._)._—_COLOMBIA_, _Bogota_.

In general appearance this species much resembles _Phacusa dubia_, but is easily distinguished by the venation and colour of the tegmina.

2. **EURITEA MUNDA.** (Tab. VII. figg. 23, 23 a.)


_Hab._ _MEXICO_ (Sallé; _coll. Signoret_); _GUATEMALA_ (Deby), Cubilguintz in Vera Paz, Volcan de Atitlan (Champion).

A very distinct species, of which we figure a specimen from the Volcan de Atitlan.

ACUTALIS.

_Acutalis_, Fairmaire, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 2, iv. p. 496 (1846) (part.).

As here limited, this genus contains those species which have five apical areas to the tegmina and no discoidal area; occasionally one of the small areas at the apex of the internal or external margins is wanting or has the vein ill-defined, but this is very seldom the case, and the species cannot be confounded with _Micratalis_, in which the veins are less marked, and in the great majority of species very inconspicuous. Fairmaire mentions _Acutalis_ as having five apical areas, but says that one is often "atrophied," and he gives two figures (op. cit. t. 7. figg. 18 & 20; not 19, as he states in error on p. 496) which well represent the difference between _Acutalis_ and _Micratalis_, but refers both to _Acutalis_; throughout the Homoptera certain veins are often wanting in some examples of one species; but if the difference is constant throughout a whole species or group of species, those veins can hardly be spoken of as "atrophied." _Micratalis balteata_ forms a connecting-link between the two genera; but if its tegmina be examined, the differences will be at once apparent, and, with the exception of this and one or two allied species, the members of the last-named genus are very small and inconspicuous.