appear to be confined to the New World. They differ very considerably in facies, but it is hard to draw a line between them in the present state of our knowledge; I have, therefore, thought it best to include Heliria, which was separated off by Stål entirely on the form of the dorsal protuberance.

1. Telamona excelsa. (Tab. IX. figg. 4, 4 a.)


**Hab.** Mexico (coll. Signoret & Sichel, in Mus. Vind. Cav.).

This is a large and very remarkable insect, the pronotum being very strongly, broadly, and evenly elevated for the greater part of its extent.

2. Telamona mexicana. (Tab. IX. figg. 5, 5 a–c.)


**Hab.** Mexico (Mus. Holm. 1).

This species, though considerably smaller than the preceding, and in many points different, is yet certainly allied to it. We are indebted to Dr. Aurivillius for the opportunity of figuring the typical specimen in the Stockholm Museum.

3. Telamona cristata. (Tab. IX. figg. 6, 6 a.)


**Hab.** Mexico (coll. Signoret, in Mus. Vind. Cav.).

This is a very curious-looking insect, very different from the two preceding, and closely related to the species that follow.

4. Telamona sinuata, sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 7, 7 a, c.)

Precedenti affinis, sed paulo major, humeris multo magis prominentibus, late auritis, protuberantiáque dorsali antice magis quam postice elevat á ad medium sinuátá, angulo antico late rotundato, postico acuto; colore griseo vel albido-griseo, fusco-variegato; tegminibus hyalinis, apicem versus fuscatis, venis fuscis partim brunneis.

Very like the preceding, but rather larger, and easily known by the much more broadly prominent shoulders, and by the shape of the dorsal protuberance, which is more raised in front (where it forms a second rounded protuberance) than behind, and is sinuate in the middle, the hinder angle being acute; the colour is griseous, variegated with fuscous.

Long. cum tegm. 11 millim.; lat. int. hum. 7 millim.

**Hab.** Mexico, Amula 6000 feet and Xucumanatlan 7000 feet, both in Guerrero (H. H. Smith).

A male from Amula and a female from Xucumanatlan. This species appears to be closely allied to *T. tristis*, Fitch, as well as to *T. salvini*, Dist., and *T. spreba*, Goding. The male is figured.