Hab. Guatemala, Quiché Mountains 9000 feet, San Gerónimo 3000 feet (Champion).

The form of the dorsum will at once separate this species from either of the preceding; if viewed from the side the type specimen bears a strong resemblance to the head of a satyr, with ears, nose, mouth, and long pointed beard.

The specimen from San Gerónimo is figured.

Subfam. CENTROTINÆ.

The members of this subfamily may be known by the presence of a distinct and more or less uncovered scutellum. Certain of the genera, as before observed (anteà, p. 2), are destitute of the process of the pronotum which is the chief characteristic of the Membracidae, and the real position of one or two is therefore somewhat uncertain. The Central-American genera may be distinguished as follows:—

1. Pronotum with a longer or shorter posterior process, usually starting from the base, but occasionally from the front.

1. Posterior process of the pronotum not or scarcely reaching beyond the scutellum, or at most not beyond the middle of the body.

A. Pronotum without sharp lateral horns, usually simple, but in one or two instances with broad, porrect, auriculate processes.

a. Posterior process of the pronotum lying close along the scutellum, or at least touching the tegmina, if viewed from the side.

a*. Pronotum without raised lobate or circular carinate, and not produced in front; tegmina, in part at least, clearer hyaline.

a†. Wings with four apical areas.

a‡. Tegmina not pubescent; clavus with the veins indistinct.

b‡. Tegmina pubescent; clavus with two very strong and distinct veins.

b†. Wings with three apical areas; size very small.

b*. Pronotum either with raised circular or lobate carinae on its upper surface, or else bluntly produced in front, very rarely furnished with porrect auriculate processes; tegmina more or less opaque and dull throughout.

a†. Pronotum elevated and crowned with strong carinae, which are more or less circular and confluent, or form blunt lobes; tegmina with three discoidal areas.

b†. Pronotum with only the ordinary central carinae, bluntly produced in front; tegmina with two discoidal areas.

b. Posterior process of the pronotum situated at a considerable distance above the scutellum, short, slender, and almost straight.

Centriculus, gen. nov.

Amblycentrus, gen. nov.

Brachybelus, Stål.

Phaulocentrus, gen. nov.

Glischrocentrus, gen. nov.

Ischnocentrus, Stål.