known from the former by the extra discoidal area of the tegmina and the very prominent eyes, and from the latter by the extra discoidal area of the wings and the shape of the pronotal process.

1. Centruchoides laticornis, sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 6, 6 a.)

Fuscus vel fusco-brunneus, pronoto sparsim breviter pubescenti, subrugoso, lineæ centralis elevatæ, remotius punctato, punctis magnis haud profundis; scutellum apice utrinque plerumque dilutior; tegminibus opacis, maculis quibusdam parvis flavo-albescendentibus interdum instructis; abdomen cereo vel cereo-tomentoso; pedibus ferrugineis, plus minusve infuscatis.

Of a fuscous or fuscos-brown colour, but variable, the lighter specimens having the head, the front of the pronotum, and the base of the tegmina more or less testaceous, the darker specimens being almost unicolorous; pronotum with a very distinct central line, rugose at the sides, set with large and not very closely placed punctures; scutellum usually lighter at its apical points; tegmina brown, with the veins unicolorous, nearing always with a small dirty-whitish spot of pubescence just in the middle, and sometimes with others towards the apex; these appear, however, to be very fugitive; abdomen covered with a whitish or yellowish waxy-looking substance, the front parts pubescent; legs ferruginous, more or less infuscate.

Long. cum tegm. 7–9 millim.; lat. int. corn. 4–5 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (Champion).

The variation in the form of the horns of this species is probably not a sexual character, as at first I thought might be the case: in one small specimen they are notched in such a way as to be quite curved and pointed at the apex. The waxy secretion on the abdomen appears to have as its foundation a whitish tomentose pubescence.

In facies this species strongly resembles Centrucho fuscipennis, Stål (= Centrotus fuscipennis, Germ.), a South-African species.

SMERDALEA, gen. nov.

Robusta, seabra, fronte latá, angustá, inaequali, ad latera bilobatá, antennarum setis e lobis procedentibus, ocellis inter se quam ab ocellis minus distantiibus, oculis valde prominentibus; humeris a fronte visis breviter sed acute prominentibus; pronoto pube recumbenti vestito, aspero, cornibus duobus anticis permagnis, latis, serratulis, mucronibus quibusdam majoribus instructis, ante basin in processum magnum extenso; basi pronoti truncatá; processu elongato ad basin dilatato deinde tenuiori, et ad apicem iterum expanso, fortiter trispinoso; scutello praelongo, triangulari, ad basin elevato, et protuberantia latá postica, apicem dilatatum processus pronotii attingentii, instructo; tegminibus amplis, integris, corio areis apicalibus quinque, discoidalibus, suturâ clavati perdistinctâ; alis areis apicalibus quatuor, secundâ haud stylata; pedibus teretibus, tibii postici extus utrinque minute serrulatis.

A stout and rugged-looking species, the general form, if viewed from directly above, being that of an elongate reversed isosceles triangle; head produced in front, forehead broad and narrow, with the ocelli distinct, situated nearer to one another than to the eyes; above the ocelli are two or three small depressed shining callouses, which in some lights resemble extra ocelli; eyes very strongly prominent, almost petiolate; pronotum with the shoulders slightly but sharply prominent, with two very large and broad antlered horns in front, which are rough and serrate; behind these and just before the base of the pronotum, which is distinct and truncate, there is a long posterior process, which is considerably elevated above the scutellum, dilated at the base, then narrowed, and strongly dilated and trispinoso behind in the form of a reversed bird’s-foot, the hinder spine being the longest; scutellum long, triangular, pointed at the apex, raised at