24. *Tomaspis lepidior*, sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 19, 19 a.)
Oblongo-ovata, leviter pubescens, capite et pronoto viridi-vel caruceo-aneo, illo modico, metopidio haut pro-
ducto, hoc longitudine sesquatiarii perdense subtiliter subrugose punctato; scutello viridi-aneo, leviter
rugoso; tegminibus nigris, margine interiori basali et maculis quatuor pone scutellum lineatim dispositis,
duabusque pone medium ad suturam, rufescentibus, quattuorque praeterea marginem attingentibus sat
magnis dilute testaceis; corpore subrufis, capite et pectore antice fusco excepto, rufescente; pedibus piceis,
genibus et femoribus tubisquque posticis plus minusve rufescentibus.

Oblongo-ovate, with fine yellowish pubescence; head, pronotum, and scutellum dark, with metallic reflections;
pronotum very closely and subrugosely sculptured; tegmina black, with the inner basal margins broadly
rufescent; just behind the scutellum there are four reddish spots in a line (two on each tegmen), the two
inner ones being often almost confluent, and just behind the middle are two similar spots, answering to
the two inner spots behind the scutellum; at the margins are four light testaceous spots (two on each
tegmen, one before and one behind the middle); underside red, except the front part; legs pitchy, with
the knees and the posterior femora and tibiae, in part at least, rufescent.

Long. 7–8 millim.; lat. max. 3/2–4 millim.

**Hab. Panama, Bugaba (Champion).**

A considerable series. This is one of the most distinct and pretty species among the
smaller Cercopidae.

25. *Tomaspis simulans*. (Tab. XI. figg. 20, 20 a.)


**Hab. Mexico (Sallé 1; Mus. Holm. and coll. Signoret 2), Pinos Altos in Chihuahua
(Buchan-Hepburn), Rincon, Chilpancingo, and Acaguizotla in Guerrero, Teapa in
Tabasco (H. H. Smith), Cuernavaca (Billmck, in Mus. Vind. Cæs.), Jalapa (Höge),
Orizaba (Billmck, in Mus. Vind. Cæs.; H. H. Smith and F. D. Godman).**

This is a small species, with the ground-colour dark, with two distinct white or
whitish-yellow bands across the tegmina, and one across the pronotum. It is variable,
and presents four distinct forms:

* a. Black or fuscose, with the light bands broad and distinct, and the head, the margins of the pronotum, the
basal angle of the tegmina, and legs and underside more or less testaceous. This is the common form.

* b. Pronotal band very narrow; tegmina without light bands. This is the var. "tegminibus impiciis" of
Stål; it is not represented in our collection, but there is a specimen in the Vienna Museum labelled as
presented by Stål.

* c. Black, with the light bands much narrower, often reduced to mere lines or elongated spots of a clearer
white colour; abdomen red; legs mostly red or black, with the posterior femora and tibiae red. Size
smaller.

* d. Pronotum without white band. Size smaller.

It is possible that one or two of these may belong to distinct species, but they can hardly be described without more material.

Stål compares *T. fasciaticollis* with *T. bicincta* (Say), and says it is closely akin to it; but Say says of his *T. bicincta* that it resembles *Cercopis rubra* and *C. sororia*, Germ., which are quite different insects.