Male with the last ventral segment of the abdomen scarcely longer than the penultimate, almost straight or gently sinuate at the apex.

Female with the last ventral segment strongly sinuate on each side and produced into a wide lobe in the centre.

Long. 8-9 millim.; lat. ad hum. 2½ millim.

_Hab._ Mexico, Chilpancingo in Guerrero 4600 feet (H. H. Smith).

I had originally described the male and female of this insect as separate species, but I think that they must be referred to one only.

30. **Gypona teapensis**, sp. n.  (Tab. XXI. figg. 10, 10 a, b, c.)

_G. marmorata_ affinis, sed capite minor, ocellis magis approximatis, scutello unicori, et colore tegminum facile distinguenda; pronoto antice fusco notato, sed punctis fuscis minutis deficiensibus; tegminibus brunneis obscure variegatis, linea ad costam abbreviata fusca; abdomen supra testaceo; corpore subitus cum pedibus dilute testaceis.

_Mas_ segmento ultimo ventrali penultimo multo longiori, fere recto.

Allied to _G. marmorata_, but with the head smaller and the ocelli more approximate; pronotum unicolorous, with a few obscure dark markings in front; scutellum unicolorous; tegmina subhyaline, suffused with rich brown, and with an abbreviated line on the costal margin and a few small scattered markings darker; on the disc just opposite the apex of the scutellum is an obscure oblique line of small testaceous spots, and there are other small testaceous spots behind these; wings only slightly smoky; abdomen testaceous above; underside and legs light testaceous.

_Male_ with the last ventral segment much longer than the penultimate, almost straight.

Long. 8 millim.; lat. ad hum. 2 millim.

_Hab._ Mexico, Teapa in Tabasco (H. H. Smith).

One male.

31. **Gypona conpersa**.


_Hab._ Mexico 1.

In this species the head is slightly depressed above and below. The female has the last ventral segment of the abdomen bisinuate, with the central lobe rather broad and very obtuse.

32. **Gypona adpersa**.


_Hab._ Mexico, San Marcos (Bilimek)—Brazil, Minas Geraes 1.

The last ventral segment in the female of this species is very feebly bisinuate at the apex, and slightly emarginate in the middle. There are several _Gypona_ in our collection which closely resemble _G. adpersa_, but I cannot identify any of them with the single specimen that I have seen of it; they nearly all have the ocelli closely approximate, instead of being situated at a considerable distance from one another, as in the present species.