1. **Leucophæa surinamensis**, Linn.


*Hab.* **MEXICO** ; **CENTRAL AMERICA**.—Orbem totum inter latitudines calidas.

**PANCHLORA**, Burm.

**Panchlora**, Burmeister et auctt. (ex parte).

Color pallide prasinus, elytris et alis hyalino-thalassinis ; vel brunnescentis, rare fusco-irroratus. Oculi invicem propinqui vel modice remoti. Pronotum corneum, levigatum, postice strigatum (disco rare punctato), utrinque deflexum ; marginibus subreflexis, frequenter hyalinis, dense punctatis. Elytrorum vena disco- dalis tantum ultra medium a vena humerali sequenta ; vena media indivisa, vena ulnaris in rania parallelis 4–5 divisa, venis spuris inter illas nullis. Campi analis vena parum numerosæ. Lamina supra-analis coriacea, incisa, frequentins prominula. Femora gracilis; anteriora apice mutica; 2a, 3a spina geniculare minuta (frequentis defecte) armata; intermedia subtus margine postico, posteriora margine antico, spinula apicalis instructa.

Most of the species of this genus are of a milk-white colour, with a greenish tint, like that of clear sea-water (*thalassina*). The lateral margins of the pronotum and the basal costal area of the elytra are more or less transparent, margined at their inner borders with a white opaque band. In dried specimens the greenish tint is often lost and replaced by a pale fulvous colour; and the white bands of the sides of the pronotum and elytra sometimes become rufous or reddish. Other species are not greenish, and their white colour is shaded with a brown tint, sometimes very slight, sometimes more pronounced on the elytra. In a few cases the pronotum is marbled with brown.

The milky-greenish species are very difficult to separate, and some of them remain uncertain, owing to the inconstancy and uncertainty of the details of most of their characters.

To determine the species of this genus particular attention should be paid to the following points:—

1. The distance between the eyes on the vertex in the ♀ and in the ♂ (somewhat variable).
2. The coloration of the antennae: with or without a black stump (subject to become pale or small).
3. The length of the supra-anal plate ♀: produced beyond the last ventral segment, or not (this may be a result of the mobility of the plate?).
4. The form of the supra-anal plate ♂: (a) produced and bilobate; (b) short, transverse, broadly subinunated, and rounded on each side.
5. The form of the last ventral segment ♀: produced and arcinated; not produced; truncate; or emarginate. (Always somewhat, and perhaps occasionally very, variable.)
6. The number and position of the small black dots on the elytra in certain species: these are very