

All the Central-American specimens which we have received are of the form *pulchellus*, Drury. In one specimen, from Panama, the red bands across the corium and scutellum have a tendency to become macular by partial obliteration.

2. **Pharypia nitidiventris.** (Tab. VI. fig. 24.)

Ptilarmus nitidiventris, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxii. p. 140. 1¹.

Pharypia nitidiventris, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxiii. p. 107. 87²; En. Hem. ii. p. 40. 4³.

Vulsirea transducta, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 352. 3⁴.

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2 3} (*Sallé*), Orizaba⁴, Valladolid, Yucatan (*Gaumer*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Irazu (*Rogers*).

The typical specimen figured is from Mexico, and is in the collection of the Stockholm Museum.

3. **Pharypia fasciata.** (Tab. VI. fig. 25.)

Ptilarmus fasciatus, Haglund, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxix. p. 156. 1¹.

Pharypia fasciata, Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 40. 5².

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2}.

The figure is from a typical specimen kindly forwarded from the Stockholm Museum. *P. fasciata* is closely allied to the preceding species; and its principal differential character appears to be the length of the rostrum, which, according to Haglund, is "multo longiore medium segmenti penultimi abdominis fere attigente."

NEZARA.

Nezara, Amyot & Serville, Hist. des Hém. p. 143 (1843); Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1867, p. 530.
Rhaphigaster (part.), Dallas, List Hem. i. p. 274 (1851).

This genus is universally distributed, being found in the Nearctic, Neotropical, Palæarctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian regions; one species, *N. viridula*, has also the same wide range as the genus to which it belongs. It is distinguishable from the preceding genus by the shorter rostrum, with the second joint not shorter but longer than the third.

1. **Nezara stictica.** (Tab. VII. fig. 22.)

Rhaphigaster sticticus, Dallas, List Hem. i. p. 281. 22¹.

Nezara stictica, Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 40. 1²; Berg, Hem. Arg. i. p. 56. 67³.

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2}, Oaxaca (*Mus. Berol.*), Valladolid, Yucatan (*Gaumer*).—COLOMBIA¹; BRITISH GUIANA¹; ARGENTINE REPUBLIC³.

A Mexican specimen is figured.