

1. **Arhapse carolina.**

*Arhapse carolina*, H.-S. Wanz. Ins. p. 183, f. 968<sup>1</sup>; Stål, En. Hem. i. p. 98. 1<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Carolina<sup>1</sup>.—MEXICO<sup>2</sup>.

This species is here included on the authority of Stål<sup>2</sup> alone, as I have seen it in no Mexican collection which I have examined.

2. **Arhapse cicindeloides.** (Tab. XXI. fig. 2.)

*Arhapse cicindeloides*, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 36. 2<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Oajaca<sup>2</sup>, Ciudad (*Forrer*).

## JAPETUS.

Head regularly circular and globose, convex above, and subconvex beneath, considerably wider than pronotum; eyes large and globose, situate about the centre of each lateral margin. Pronotum subequal in length to head, anterior lobe longest and subglobose. Scutellum slightly gibbous. Body linear; corium and membrane much abbreviated. Rostrum reaching anterior coxæ.

This genus is allied to *Arhapse*, but differs by the elongate and linear body, the circular and globose head, &c.

1. **Japetus sphæroides**, n. sp. (Tab. XXI. fig. 3.)

Black, sparingly but distinctly pilose; corium warm ochraceous, membrane greyish with a large apical fuscous spot.

Antennæ with the first and fourth joints subequal in length, second a little longer than third, which is shortest; head coarsely punctate; pronotum with a deep and broad impression separating the anterior and posterior lobes, the last of which is anteriorly depressed and coarsely punctate. Scutellum coarsely punctate. Corium reaching the third abdominal segment; membrane extending only to the fourth abdominal segment. Anterior femora subprominently spined beneath near apex.

Long. 9 millim.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

One specimen only of this extraordinary genus and species has been received from Mr. Champion.

Subfam. *PYRRHOCORINÆ*.

*Pyrrhocorida*, Stål, Hem. Afr. iii. p. 1 (1865).

*Pyrrhocorina*, Stål, En. Hem. i. p. 101 (1870).

*Pyrrhocoridae*, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 163 (1872).

The Pyrrhocorinæ were separated by Stål from the Larginæ on the character of the sixth ventral segment, which is entire in both sexes.

Only two genera found in America are comprised in this subfamily, which is principally and most characteristically represented in the eastern tropics, its geographical distribution thus being in contrast with that of the Larginæ.