

separable from most of their allies by the tubercle or plica on the mesopleura. The three Central-American forms may be separated thus:—

- a.* Abdomen in both sexes with the first segment only armed with a spine at the outer apical angles.
- a'.* Pronotum and elytra with or without minute scattered points of whitish tomentum *similis*, Stål.
- b'.* Pronotum and base of the elytra with conspicuous white or golden, partly coalescent, tomentose spots *multiguttata*, n. sp.
- b.* Abdomen in the male with segments 1–3 armed with a spine, and 4–6 angularly or acutely dilated, at the outer apical angles; in the female with a short spine at the outer apical angles of segments 1–3 only . . . *fuscinervis*, n. sp.

1. **Heza similis.** (Tab. XVII. figg. 17, 17 *a*, ♂; 18, ♀.)

Heza similis, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1859, p. 199¹; Hemipt. Fabr. i. p. 100²; Enum. Hemipt. ii. p. 76³.

Hab. MEXICO, Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Tepic (*Schumann*), Amula, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Oaxaca (*Sallé*, in *Mus. Holm.*); GUATEMALA, Sinanja, San Gerónimo, Zapote (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, David, Caldera, Tolé (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA (*Mus. Berol.*¹), Bogota (*Mus. Holm.*³).

A common insect in Chiriqui. Our specimens vary from 15–24 millim. in length. Some of them are of an olivaceous or greenish colour. In fresh examples (as in certain species of *Rocconota*) the pronotum, scutellum, and corium are set with scattered points of whitish tomentum. The third antennal joint is slender in both sexes. *H. similis* is very like *Rocconota rufotestacea* and other species of that genus, but it is easily distinguishable from them by the plica on the mesopleura. One of Stål's Colombian specimens has been seen. We figure a pair from Bugaba.

2. **Heza multiguttata**, n. sp. (Tab. XVII. fig. 20, ♀.)

Very elongate, narrow, opaque above, shining beneath, finely pubescent and also clothed with a few scattered erect hairs; obscure ferruginous, the body beneath, the legs, and antennæ testaceous or rufo-testaceous, the elytra fuscous, with the membrane hyaline or yellowish-hyaline; the posterior lobe of the pronotum with a transverse row of six or eight spots in front, the elytra with numerous partly confluent spots on the cuneus and basal portion of the corium, as well as a small spot on the disc of the latter behind, a spot on the propleura in front, two on the mesopleura, one on the metapleura, one on the scutellum, and one on each of the posterior angles of the pronotum, white- or golden-tomentose; the legs clothed with long erect hairs. Head shorter than the pronotum, with two short erect spines, the eyes moderately large in both sexes, the neck-like basal portion cylindrical and rather stout; (antennæ imperfect). Pronotum with two blunt erect spines on the disc of the anterior lobe and laterally projecting conical anterior angles; the posterior lobe with two long acute spines on the disc and one at each of the lateral angles. Elytra extending to the apex of the abdomen. Abdomen in both sexes with the first segment only armed with a short spine at the outer apical angles, rounded at the apex. Legs very elongate, the anterior femora strongly incrassate. Rostrum with the first joint about as long as the two others united.

♂. Terminal genital segment with a rather stout, horizontal, dentiform process at the apex.
Length 16–22 millim. (♂ ♀.)