

BENEATH LUTEOUS WITH GREEN REFLEXIONS.

Var. *i*. (Tab. I. fig. 7.)

Pronotum and scutellum greenish, irregularly marked with reddish spots, which are sometimes confluent. Head reddish, with two central greenish lines.

This is an extreme varietal form, and seems to come close to the var. *i* of Stål, En. Hem. i. p. 6 (1870).

This species is distinguished from *P. fabricii*, Linn., and the following species by the shape of the head (which has the lateral margins considerably sinuated), and by the distinct punctuation of the surface of the same.

Hab. CALIFORNIA (*Uhler*).—MEXICO (var. *d*), Oaxaca (vars. *a*, *c*, *d*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (vars. *a*, *i*); COSTA RICA (*v. Patten*) (vars. *a*, *b*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*), Caché (*Rogers*) (var. *a*), Irazu (*Rogers*) (var. *e*); GUATEMALA, San Juan (var. *e*), San Gerónimo (*Champion*) (var. *a*).—COLOMBIA (var. *c*); BRAZIL (var. *a*).

2. ***Pachycoris dissociatus*.**

Pachycoris dissociatus, Uhler, Proc. Ent. Soc. Philad. i. p. 21¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Nuevo Leon¹; COSTA RICA (*Coll. Dist.*).

A specimen from Costa Rica seems to agree with Prof. Uhler's description, and would appear to be only an extreme melanic variety of *P. torridus*. Our own specimen is separated from that species by the much more deeply sinuated lateral margins of the head. I have unfortunately been only able to examine one specimen, the antennæ of which are absent.

ASCANIUS.

Ascanius, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1867, p. 492.

This genus is best recognized by the more or less erosion of the abdominal margins, and the hexagonal pronotum, of which the anterior is longer than the antero-lateral margins. Two species are recorded, both from the Amazonian subregion, one of which we now include in this fauna.

1. ***Ascanius atomarius*.**

Pachycoris atomarius, Germ. Zeitschr. i. p. 96. 30; H.-S. Wanz. Ins. v. p. 10. f. 468¹.

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Berol.*).—BRAZIL¹.

Two specimens of this species from Mexico are in the collection of the Berlin Museum.

ORSILOCHUS.

Orsilochus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1867, p. 493.

Of the five species at present known as constituting the genus, three are found in Central America, one, *O. guttatus*, H.-S., is a Nearctic form, and the other, *O. leucopterus*, Germ., has only been recorded from Brazil.