

Subfam. *DISCOCEPHALINÆ*.

Discocephalida, Stål, Hem. Fabr. i. p. 17 (1868).

Discocephalina, Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 4 (1872).

At present this subfamily includes eighteen genera, all of which are peculiar to the Neotropical Region, excepting one genus, which contains a species which is common to both the Neotropical Region and Europe. Six of these genera are represented in Central America.

DRYPTOCEPHALA.

Dryptocephala, Laporte, Ess. Hém. p. 56 (1832); A. & S. Hist. des Hém. p. 118 (1843); Fieb. Rhynch. p. 8 (1851); Dall. List Hem. i. pp. 131, 148; Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1867, p. 499; En. Hem. ii. p. 4 (1872).

Storthia, Perty, Del. p. 215 (1834); H.-S. Wanz. Ins. vii. p. 41 (1844).

This genus is well marked and peculiar from the others here enumerated by the head, which is lobate or deeply divided at the apex, and is provided with a spine on each side in front of the eyes; the lateral margins of the pronotum are amplified. Nine species are enumerated, all common to the Neotropical Region, but none of which have hitherto been recorded from Central America. One of these is now included.

1. *Dryptocephala obtusiceps*. (Tab. IV. fig. 23.)

Dryptocephala obtusiceps, Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 4. 4¹.

Hab. PANAMA (*coll. Dist.*).—COLOMBIA, Bogota¹.

I have felt no hesitation in identifying this insect from Stål's description, not having seen the type. The eroded condition of the lateral margin of the pronotum allies it to *D. punctata* and *D. livida*, as Stål has clearly pointed out, from which it seems well separated by the structure of the lateral lobes of the head.

DISCOCEPHALA.

Discocephala, Laporte, Ess. Hém. p. 57 (1832); A. & S. Hist. des Hém. p. 122 (1843); Dallas, List Hem. i. pp. 131 et 146 (1851); Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1867, p. 499; En. Hem. ii. p. 5 (1872).

Platycareus, Fieb. Eur. H. pp. 77, 326 (1861).

This genus may be differentiated from the preceding one by the following characters:—the amplified head, which at the base is as broad or broader than the base of the scutellum; and the length of the first joint of the rostrum, which, inserted towards the base of the head, about reaches the anterior coxæ. The species are all Neotropical; one is also found in Europe; and four are common to Central America. Stål enumerates altogether fifteen species; and this is probably about the extent of the genus. Walker (Cat. Het.) has described ten other species; but the only Central-American one proves to be of synonymic value; and it is possible that the others will have to be estimated in the same manner.