

in front of the eyes, the different shape of the posterior lateral angles of the pronotum, and the length of the scutellum, which slightly passes the apex of the corium. *E. signoreti* differs in some slight respects from the generic diagnosis of Dr. Mayr, as in the length of the rostrum; but as that diagnosis was based on one species only, I have felt no hesitation in including this species in the genus.

PELIDNOCORIS.

Pelidnocoris, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1867, p. 501; En. Hem. ii. p. 10 (1872).

This genus now comprises but one species, and is thus, according to our present knowledge, restricted to Mexico. The basal joint of the antennæ does not reach the apex of the head, thus agreeing with the previous genus; the pronotum, however, as described by Stål, has “angulis lateralibus productis, marginibus lateralibus anticis foliaceis, lobatis.” The head also is described as “ad oculos spina longa vel lobo spiniformi armato, jugis tylo longioribus, ante hunc contiguus.” I have not been able to examine a specimen of this genus; but the above characters, abstracted from Stål’s full generic diagnosis, are, apparently at least, characteristic.

1. *Pelidnocoris stålîi*. (Tab. VII. fig. 2.)

Pelidnocoris stålîi, Haglund, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxix. p. 150. 1¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹.

But one specimen is apparently at present contained in collections, *i. e.* the type in the Stockholm Museum, for a coloured figure of which we are indebted to the obliging assistance of Prof. Lindström.

EMPICORIS.

Dinidor, subg. *Dinidor*, Laporte, Ess. Hém. p. 64 (1832), nec Latr.

Empicoris, Hahn, Wanz. Ins. ii. p. 55 (1834); Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 10 (1872).

Dinocoris, Burm. Handb. ii. 1, p. 363 (1835) (partim).

Dinocoris, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1867, p. 501.

Dinidor, A. & S. Hist. des Hém. p. 110 (1843); Dall. List Hem. i. p. 151 (1851), nec Latr.

Bryelica, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 547 (1868).

This genus, as thus constituted by Stål, has the basal joint of the antennæ extending beyond the apex of the head; this character, with the structure of the head, will at once separate *Empicoris* from *Dinocoris*.

About eight species are known, all confined to the Neotropical Region, one only having been as yet recorded from Central America.