

Its affinity is with the genus *Stollia*, found in the Palæarctic, Oriental, and Australian Regions.

### 1. *Cosmopepla decorata*.

*Eysarcoris decoratus*, Hahn, Wanz. Ins. ii. p. 117. f. 198<sup>1</sup>; Dall. List Hem. i. p. 225. 1<sup>2</sup>.

*Pentatoma decorata*, H.-S. Wanz. Ins. vii. p. 96.

*Cosmopepla decorata*, Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 19. 2<sup>3</sup>; Uhler, Bull. U.S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. ii. p. 284<sup>4</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Texas<sup>4</sup>, Arizona<sup>4</sup>.—MEXICO<sup>1 2 3 4</sup>, Oaxaca (*Mus. Berol.*); GUATEMALA<sup>4</sup>, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Mus. Berol.*), Irazu (*Rogers*).

Prof. Uhler thinks it probable that this species, the following (*C. conspicillaris*), and *C. carnifex* constitute in reality but one species. He considers the last as "the continental form, but which does not cross the meridian of the Sierra Nevada Mountains; the second does not cross beyond the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains," whilst *C. decorata* "is the subtropical southern form." All the specimens, however, which I have seen, or which we have received from Central America, have been constant in character; and this view was taken by Prof. Stål, who described a fourth species from Colombia.

### 2. *Cosmopepla conspicillaris*. (Tab. V. fig. 8.)

*Eysarcoris conspicillaris*, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 225. 2<sup>1</sup>.

*Cosmopepla conspicillaris*, Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 19. 4<sup>2</sup>; Uhler, Bull. U.S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. ii. p. 284. 2<sup>3</sup>; Wheeler's Rep. Geog. Expl. v. Zool. p. 830<sup>4</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Vancouver's Island<sup>3</sup>, Colorado<sup>3</sup>, California<sup>1 3 4</sup>.—MEXICO<sup>2 3</sup> (*coll. Sign.*).

Prof. Uhler describes this as "a most variable species, both in colour and size. Specimens measure from 4 to 7½ millims. in length by 3 to 5 millims. in width. The orange band across the pronotum sometimes invades almost two thirds of its surface posteriorly, and the black colour is replaced by pale dirty rufous."

## MORMIDEA.

*Mormidea*, Amyot et Serville, Hist. des Hém. p. 134 (1843); Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1867, p. 527.

This genus is differentiated at once from the preceding by the shape of the scutellum, which is more or less triangular; it agrees with it, as Stål has accurately diagnosed, in the character "tibiis omnibus teretibus, sulco destitutis;" and is separated from the following genus *Æbalus* by "articulo primo rostri bucculas paullo superante." It is confined to North and Tropical America; and in the Old World its nearest congener is the Ethiopian genus *Aspavia*. It exhibits a strikingly variable character in the structure of the pronotum, the lateral angles of which are generally found in the same species either produced and spinous or obtusely rounded.