

EUSCHISTUS.

Euschistus, Dallas, List Hem. i. pp. 193 & 201 (1851); Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1867, p. 528.

Lycipta, Stål, Rio. Hem. ii. p. 58 (1862).

About forty species are at present enumerated as belonging to this genus. Its range is the Nearctic and Neotropical Regions; and it exists under very different climatic conditions. The apex of the head is rounded or emarginate, the central lobe sometimes a little longer or a little shorter than the lateral lobes; the tibiæ are sulcated; the lateral angles of the pronotum are prominent, sometimes acute and spinous, and sometimes rounded as seen in some variable species; the anterior lateral pronotal margins are generally denticulated or crenulated: and this peculiarity was originally one of its distinctive characters; but recently Stål described a species which has the lateral margins of the pronotum smooth, thus reducing the value of this portion of the diagnosis, and making it of sectional value only.

A. *Anterior lateral borders of the pronotum denticulated or crenulated.*

1. ***Euschistus verrucifer*.** (Tab. V. fig. 14.)

Padæus verrucifer, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxiii. p. 101. 64¹.

Euschistus verrucifer, Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 24. 7².

Hab. MEXICO ^{1 2}.

The specimen figured is in the collection of Dr. Signoret.

2. ***Euschistus tristigma*.** (Tab. V. figg. 20 & 21.)

Pentatoma tristigma, Say, New Harm. Ind. Dec. 1831; Compl. Writ. i. p. 314. 4; H.-S. Wanz. Ins. vii. pp. 95 & 101, fig. 767¹.

Cimex pyrrhocerus, H.-S. Wanz. Ins. vi. p. 71, fig. 638².

Euschistus luridus, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 207. 17, t. 7. fig. 6³; Glover, Ill. Ins. Ord. Hem. t. 11. fig. 13.

Euschistus tristigma, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 207. 18; Glover, Ill. Ins. Ord. Hem. t. ix. fig. 24.

Euschistus tristigma, Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 26. 20⁴; Uhler, Bull. U.S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. vol. ii. p. 286. 4⁵.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA ^{1 2 3 4 5}.—MEXICO (*Sichel*, *Mus. Vind. Cæs.*), Oaxaca (*Mus. Berol.*); GUATEMALA, Capetillo, Dueñas, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

The late Prof. Stål first grouped these divergent forms together as constituting one species. This view was afterwards accepted by Prof. Uhler, who studied the varieties on the spot, and who remarks:—"No species thus far discovered in this country (North America) exhibits such a wide range of differences in the form of the pronotum. The form most common in Maryland has acute and acuminate lateral angles, but longer than in others from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Louisiana, and some other parts of the South.