

CHLOROCORIS.

Chlorocoris, Spinola, Ess. Hém. p. 288 (1837); Dallas, List Hem. i. p. 151 (1851); Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1867, p. 525; En. Hem. ii. p. 37, note (1872).

Thelima, Amyot et Serville, Hist. des Hém. p. 107 (1843).

In this genus the lateral lobes of the head are longer than the central, the lateral margins of the pronotum are denticulated or crenulated, and the lateral angles distinctly and acutely produced, the body is always more or less flattened or depressed, and the abdomen beneath is longitudinally and centrally sulcated. This last character, however, is a somewhat uncertain one; for since Dallas on this structural character placed the genus in his family Halydidæ, and Stål, who correctly placed it immediately preceding the genus *Loxa*, yet still relied upon the sulcated abdomen as a strong differential character in his 'Conspectus Generum,' species have been discovered in which this ventral furrow is very obscure and confined to the base of the abdomen only, thus approaching closely the following genus. The apexes of the femora are unarmed. *Chlorocoris* is a truly Neotropical genus; and it apparently has its headquarters in Central America.

A. Head long, triangular; lateral lobes much produced and subacute.

1. *Chlorocoris complanatus*.

Pentatoma complanata, Guér. Voy. Coq. Ins. p. 167, Hém. t. 2. f. 13.

Chlorocoris tau, Spin. Ess. Hém. p. 289¹; H.-S. Wanz. Ins. vii. p. 49².

Cimex deplanatus, H.-S. Wanz. Ins. vi. p. 68, f. 633³.

Thelima complanata, A. & S. Hist. des Hém. p. 107. 1⁴.

Chlorocoris complanatus, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 167. 1⁵; Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 35. 2⁶.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).—BRAZIL^{1 2 3 5 6}, St. Catherina⁴, Rio Janeiro⁶ (*coll. Dist.*).

2. *Chlorocoris atrispinus*. (Tab. V. fig. 22.)

Chlorocoris atrispinus, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxiii. p. 99. 56¹; En. Hem. ii. p. 35. 3².

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2} (*coll. Sign.*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA, Caché (*Rogers*).—COLOMBIA, Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta (*Simons, coll. Dist.*).

This species varies in sometimes having the lateral denticulated margins of the pronotum and basal margins of the corium sanguineous: this is particularly observable in two Nicaraguan and one Colombian specimen, the only individuals from these regions which I have as yet seen.

The specimen figured is from Chontales.