

base, and usually two of the oblique veins beyond similarly coloured. The apical joint of the antennæ, except at the base, and the tips of the tarsi are black. A specimen from Chiriqui is figured.

2. **Gargaphia nigrinervis.** (Tab. I. figg. 13; 13 *a*, part of the body beneath.)
Gargaphia nigrinervis, Stål, Enum. Hemipt. iii. p. 125¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, David, and San Lorenzo in Chiriqui (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA, Bogota¹.

Found in plenty in the "tierra caliente" of Chiriqui. Described from a single example. In this species the anterior margin of the pronotum and the antennæ are sparsely pilose, and the discoidal area of the elytra is abruptly closed behind by a transverse oblique raised nervure. *G. nigrinervis* is extremely like *G. trichoptera*, Stål, also from Colombia; but it is smaller, and differs constantly from it in the angularly dilated pronotal margins. Both species have three or four oblique blackish nervures in the costal area of the elytra. A specimen from David is figured.

3. **Gargaphia panamensis**, n. sp. (Tab. I. figg. 14; 14 *a*, profile.)

Moderately elongate; ferrugineo-testaceous, the body black beneath, the margins of the pronotum and the elytra subhyaline; the antennæ testaceous, with the basal and apical joints black; the legs testaceous, with the tarsi and the greater part of the tibiæ infusate; the margins of the pronotum and the costal margin of the elytra to about the middle very minutely denticulate. Head with three short slender frontal spines, meeting at the tip; antennæ long and slender, joint 1 three times as long as 2 and nearly as long as 4, 2 very short. Pronotum with the membranous margins moderately wide, rounded in front and behind and slightly recurved, with three rows of small areolæ; hood rather small, oval, compressed, angularly projecting in front; the three carinæ feeble, foliaceous, the interspaces closely, finely punctate. Elytra moderately long, arcuately widened from the base, broadly rounded at the tip; discoidal area narrow, barely one-third the length of the elytra, closely reticulated; subcostal area as wide as the discoidal, closely reticulated; costal area with four rows of areolæ at the middle, diminishing to three at the base, the areolæ, except towards the base, where they are small, moderately large and (like those of the sutural area) subequal in size.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Caldera in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. In this small species the rostral groove is interrupted between the meso- and metasternum by a prominent transverse carina, and the insect is, therefore, a true *Gargaphia*. The anteriorly constricted pronotum makes the membranous margins appear much broader in front. It is probable that fresh specimens have the pronotal margins ciliate.

4. **Gargaphia iridescens**, n. sp. (Tab. II. figg.* 1, 1 *a*.)

Moderately elongate; body black, the integument yellowish-white, the elytra with the discoidal area slightly infusate at the base and apex, the apical portion of the nervure limiting it externally fuscous, the costal area and the greater part of the sutural area hyaline and iridescent, the costal area with three or four of the transverse nervures in the basal half blackish and the other nervures pale; the antennæ with joint 1 black and 2 testaceous (the others broken off); the legs testaceous, with the tarsi blackish at the tip; the

* Left elytron is incorrectly placed uppermost by our artist.