

pronotum and the nervures on the basal half of the elytra set with erect hairs. Head with five slender spines; antennæ with joint 1 about twice as long as 2. Pronotum with the membranous margins raised and moderately wide, subangularly dilated before the base, and rapidly and obliquely converging thence to the apex, with two rows of areolæ; hood small, oval, slightly projecting in front; the three carinæ moderately foliaceous, the interspaces closely punctured; the triangular posterior portion membranous and reticulated. Elytra extending to far beyond the abdomen, oblong-oval, slightly constricted at the middle, broadly rounded at the apex; discoidal and subcostal areas closely reticulated, the discoidal area not reaching the middle, the subcostal area triseriate; costal area with two rows of large, mostly tetragonal areolæ, increasing to three in the widest part and diminishing to one at the tip; sutural area (the inner basal portion excepted) with large areolæ.

Length $3\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. NORTH MEXICO, Juarez on the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso (*Cockerell*).

We are indebted to Mr. Cockerell for a specimen of this species. It cannot be identified with any of the described North-American forms. *Tingis* (*Gargaphia*) *tiliæ*, Walsh, is perhaps an allied insect.

LEPTOSTYLA.

Leptostyla, Stål, Enum. Hemipt. iii. pp. 120, 125 (1873).

Numerous Central-American species are referred to this genus*, but the characters given by Stål require amplification to include them: the basal joint of the antennæ varies in length from about two to five times that of the second, the pronotal hood is sometimes very large, and the membranous margins of the pronotum are sometimes very broad, according to the species. The antennæ are long and slender, with a more or less elongate basal joint, and a still longer fourth joint. The pronotum is tricarinate, except in *L. tumida*. The elytra are gradually widened at the base, extending to far beyond the apex of the abdomen; the costal and sutural areas are more or less widely reticulated, the reticulation of the latter usually being very unequal towards the tip; the median nervure is strongly sinuate; the discoidal area is flat, sometimes slightly raised, and does not reach the middle, it being quite short in *L. vesiculosa*; the subcostal area (costal of Stål) is sometimes very narrow, with one or two rows of areolæ only, and sometimes nearly as broad as the discoidal, with three or four rows (as described by Stål) of closely packed small areolæ; the membranous costal area has two or more series of areolæ. The rostral groove is uninterrupted. The rostrum extends to the meso-metasternal suture in most of the species, sometimes shorter (*L. longipennis*) or longer (*L. tenuis*). The wings do not extend beyond the abdomen in any of the specimens examined.

a. Antennæ with joint 1 five times as long as 2. Pronotum with the membranous margins greatly dilated, vertical, and shell-like, the median carina strongly foliaceous, the hood large; elytra long and

* The description of an additional Mexican species is inserted on p. 48: the insect was not seen till these pages were in type.