

with fuscous; antennæ with the apical and the two basal joints black and the third joint testaceous; the legs testaceous, the knees and tarsi more or less infuscate; the hood, margins, and carinæ of the pronotum with very fine scattered hairs, the costal margin and median nervure of the elytra very minutely denticulate, and also with very fine hairs. Head with five rather short slender spines; antennæ long and slender, joint 1 three times as long as 2, 2 very short, 4 much longer than 1. Pronotum with the membranous margins moderately wide, recurved, converging anteriorly, with two rows of areolæ; hood rather short, broad-oval, considerably raised; the long median carina strongly foliaceous, with a single row of transverse areolæ, the outer carinæ moderately foliaceous. Elytra rather elongate, widening from the base, the costal margin hollowed at the middle, the apex rounded; discoidal area raised, short, rather widely reticulated; subcostal area almost vertical, biseriate behind, uniseriate in front; costal area with two rows of areolæ, those of the inner row becoming quite small towards the base, the others, like those in the apical half of the sutural area, very large.

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

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Five specimens. Differs from all the other allied forms in the very wide reticulation of the elytra, the areolæ being comparatively few in number, this character (and the black second joint of the antennæ) separating it at once from *L. gracilenta*, *L. angustata*, &c.

7. *Leptostyla elata*, n. sp. (Tab. I. figg. 21; 21 *a*, profile; 21 *b*, part of the body beneath.)

Moderately elongate, broad; body black, the disc of the pronotum sometimes brown; the integument whitish or pale testaceous, the dilated portions of the pronotum and the elytra hyaline; the elytra usually with three or four of the transverse nervures before the middle, an oblique curved stripe extending along each side of the median vein from the end of the subcostal area to the apex (in some specimens extending forwards along the sutural area), and two spots on the outer part of the discoidal area, fuscous or black; the antennæ testaceous, with the basal joint to near the tip, and the apical joint entirely, black, the second joint sometimes infuscate; the legs testaceous, with the apical joint of the tarsi black. Head with three long slender spines—one median and two lateral; antennæ long and slender, joint 1 about three and one-half times the length of 2, 2 very short, 1 and 4 subequal in length. Pronotum with the membranous margins very broadly subangularly dilated, recurved, rather closely reticulated, there being about five rows of areolæ at the middle; hood large, strongly raised, oboval; the three carinæ slightly foliaceous, the interspaces punctured, reticulated behind. Elytra rapidly and arcuately widening from the base and then parallel to near the tip, which is broadly rounded; discoidal area not half the length of the elytra, somewhat piriform, closely reticulated; subcostal area rather wide, triseriate, the areolæ small and rounded; costal area with four rows of areolæ, decreasing to three at the base, the areolæ, and those of the sutural area also, moderately large. Rostrum reaching the meso-metasternal suture.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4, breadth 2– $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Isidro, Pantaleon, Capetillo, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Found in numbers in Guatemala, singly in Mexico. This insect is very like *Gargaphia nigrinervis* in general shape; but differs from it in having the rostral groove uninterrupted by a transverse carina between the meso- and metasternum, the basal joint of the antennæ longer, &c. Following Stål's arrangement, the species would have to be placed in his third section of the genus, near *L. furcata*. A specimen from San Gerónimo is figured.