

two and a half times the length of 2, 2 very short. Pronotum with the membranous margins very broadly and arcuately dilated, recurved, widest at the middle, and with four rows of areolæ at this part, the areolæ small; hood short, oval, considerably raised; the three carinæ feebly foliaceous, the interspaces closely punctured. Elytra gradually, arcuately widened from the base, the costal margin slightly hollowed at the middle, the apex rounded; discoidal area not reaching the middle, subfusiform, closely reticulated; subcostal area nearly as wide as the discoidal, triseriate; costal area with four rows of areolæ at the middle, diminishing to two at the base, the areolæ (like those in the sutural area) moderately large and not differing very much in size.

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

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cahabon in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One example. This insect approaches *L. bifasciata*, but has the pronotum more transverse, the membranous margins being much broader and with more numerous areolæ. The reticulation of the elytra is also more uniform and the markings quite different. The frontal spines are so small as to be scarcely distinguishable.

13. *Leptostyla bifasciata*, n. sp. (Tab. II. figg. 3; 3 *a*, profile.)

Moderately elongate, broad; body black, the integument testaceous and partly hyaline; the elytra with an oblique fascia before the middle, the apex (the large areolæ excepted), and the space between the costal area and the inner margin thence to the base, fuscous or brownish, a spot on the discoidal area behind and the nervures on the dark portions of the elytra black; the nervures of the hood and margins of the pronotum fuscous; the antennæ testaceous (the apical joint broken off); the legs testaceous, the tarsi black. Head with a single slender frontal spine and two other shorter spines beneath it, the latter approximating at the tip; antennæ long and slender, joint 1 about two and a half times as long as 2, 2 very short. Pronotum with the membranous margins broadly and arcuately dilated, recurved, with two rows of moderately large areolæ; hood rather large, broad-oval; the three carinæ feebly foliaceous, the interspaces somewhat sparsely punctate. Elytra moderately long, strongly, arcuately widening from the base, the costa thence to near the apex straight, the apex broadly rounded; discoidal area subfusiform, not reaching the middle, closely reticulated; subcostal area narrower than the discoidal, irregularly triseriate; costal area with three or four rows of areolæ at the middle, diminishing to two at the base, the outer and inner areolæ at the middle larger than the others; the areolæ in the apical half of the sutural area also very unequal in size, two of the inner ones being very large and pentagonal.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. Easily recognizable by the bifasciate elytra and the rather broadly dilated membranous margins of the pronotum.

14. *Leptostyla divisa*, n. sp. (Tab. II. figg. 4*; 4 *a*, profile.)

Moderately elongate, rather broad; body black, the integument whitish or pale testaceous and partly hyaline; the elytra with an oblique fascia towards the apex, the space between the costal area and the inner margin thence to the base, and the nervures beyond the fascia, smoky-black or fuscous; the antennæ testaceous, with the apical joint (except at the extreme base), and also the basal one, black; the legs testaceous. Head with two short slender frontal spines, approximating at the tip; antennæ long and slender, joint 1 two and a half times as long as 2 and much shorter than 4, 2 very short. Pronotum with the membranous margins moderately wide, recurved, converging anteriorly, with two rows of areolæ; hood short, oval, considerably raised; the three carinæ feebly foliaceous, the interspaces closely punctured. Elytra moderately long, arcuately widened from the base, rounded at the tip, the costal margin slightly hollowed at the middle; discoidal area rather short, subfusiform, closely reticulated; subcostal area nearly as wide as the discoidal, closely reticulated; costal area with three or four rows of

* Left elytron incorrectly placed uppermost by our artist.