

In the form of the antennæ this genus approaches *Megalocysta*, but differs from it in the structure of the pronotum, elytra, &c.

1. ***Stenocysta pilosa***, n. sp. (Tab. II. figg. 18; 18 *a*, profile; 18 *b*, antenna.)

Moderately elongate, broad; opaque, fuscous, the small areolæ of the pronotal and elytral margins and of the pronotal hood hyaline; the elytra with a network of blackish lines on the nervures of the costal and sutural areas, and the nervures of the interspaces testaceous, the discoidal and subcostal areas also marked with black; the antennæ fuscous, with the third joint obscure ferruginous beyond the middle and the apical joint black; the surface thickly pilose, the pilosity extending to the legs, antennæ, and elytral margins, the latter appearing closely ciliate. Pronotum with the angularly dilated margins greatly raised, converging forwards; hood strongly raised, obliquely truncate and slightly projecting in front; median carina angularly raised anteriorly, and continuous with the hood, with a few transverse areolæ, the outer carinæ slightly curved inwards in front and terminating in the inconspicuous transverse pronotal calli, the interspaces on the disc closely punctured; the triangular posterior portion large and closely reticulated. Elytra with the areolæ of the discoidal and subcostal areas, and also those of the greater part of the sutural area, very small, those of the costal area being larger and more unequal in shape, the subcostal area quadriseriate, the costal area multiseriate; discoidal area not raised, flat, well defined.

Length 5, breadth 3 millim. (♀.)

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One example. Viewed laterally, the pronotum of this curious insect has four prominent, angular, foliaceous elevations. The costal area or dilated margin of the elytra has a marmorate appearance, due to the coloration of the nervures.

## AMBLYSTIRA.

*Amblystira*, Stål, Enum. Hemipt. iii. pp. 120, 129 (1873).

The four Central-American species referred to this genus differ from the type, *A. pallipes*, Stål, from Rio Janeiro, in having the triangular posterior portion of the pronotum less obtuse at the tip, and the head without oblique interocular ridges (termed spines by Stål in his conspectus of the genera). The buccal laminæ are short, the cavity formed by them being almost open in front. The rostrum about reaches the meso-metasternal suture. The intercoxal portions of the meso- and metasternum are very broad, the rostral groove thus being very wide beyond the anterior coxæ. The antennæ and legs are slender. The pronotum is faintly carinate at the sides and uni- or tricarinate on the disc, the median carina being sometimes strongly raised behind. The form of the costal area is variable, it being in one species (*A. lævifrons*) confined to the apical portion of the elytra. The discoidal area is rather large in *A. lævifrons*, smaller in the other species. The wings nearly reach to the tip of the elytra. Our four representatives may be thus differentiated:—

Costal area extending to the base of the elytra; discoidal area rather short, flat.

Pronotum strongly convex, obsolete carinate at the sides; costal area extending narrowly to the base.

Pronotum shining, tricarinate; elytra with a rather large space beyond

the middle, and a streak on the costa near the base, hyaline . . . *fuscitarsis*, n. sp.