

LEPTOYPHA.

Leptoypha, Stål, Enum. Hemipt. iii. pp. 121, 129 (1873).

1. *Leptoypha binotata*, n. sp. (Tab. II. fig. 27.)

Elongate, narrow, dull; ferruginous, black beneath, the anterior margin of the pronotum, the spines on the head, and the buccal laminae flavous, the depressed pronotal calli black, bordered in front with a whitish line; the elytra and pronotal process testaceous or brownish, the elytra with an oblique curved median fascia, the apical margin, and some of the nervures of the sutural area, blackish or fuscous, the apex of the discoidal area ochraceous; the antennae ferrugineo-testaceous, with the apical joint in great part infusate or black; the legs ferrugineo-testaceous, the tarsi sometimes fuscous. Antennae rather long, moderately stout, joint 2 slightly shorter than 1, 3 about twice as long as 4, 4 longer than 1 and 2 united. Pronotum convex, obsoletely carinate at the sides in front and unicarinate on the disc, densely, coarsely punctate. Elytra elongate, slightly dilated below the base, constricted beyond the middle, with the apical portion narrower, the apices rounded; subcostal area rather wide, minutely triseriate; costal area excessively narrow, uniseriate. Wings nearly as long as the elytra.

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

Hab. GUATEMALA, Quiché Mountains 8000 feet, Cerro Zunil 5000 feet (*Champion*).

Three examples. Very like the type of the genus, *L. mutica* (Say), from Texas, Stål's specimen of which is before me; but larger and more elongate, with the antennae longer and not so stout, the apical joint longer than the first and second joints united, the subcostal area of the elytra wider. A specimen from Cerro Zunil is figured.

2. *Leptoypha brevicornis*, n. sp. (Tab. II. fig. 28.)

Moderately elongate, dull, ochraceous, blackish beneath; the head fuscous, with the spines and buccal laminae flavous; the pronotum mottled with fuscous, with three pale lines on the disc, the depressed calli black, bordered in front with a whitish line; the elytra with a large patch below the base, occupying the greater part of the discoidal area and a space outside it, and rather more than the apical third, mottled with fuscous; the antennae fusco-ferruginous, the legs fusco-testaceous. Antennae short and stout, joints 1 and 2 equal, 3 barely twice as long as 4, 4 the length of 1 and 2 united. Pronotum feebly transversely convex, rather sharply carinate at the sides in front, unicarinate on the disc, and with traces of two other obsolete carinae behind, closely, coarsely punctate. Elytra moderately long, slightly dilated below the base, and narrowing thence to the apex, the apices rounded; subcostal area minutely triseriate; costal area narrow, uniseriate.

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

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen. In this species the pronotum is less convex than in *L. mutica* and *L. binotata*, and more sharply carinate at the sides in front, with indications of two additional carinae on the disc behind; the narrow costal area is also a little wider. The antennae are shorter than in *L. mutica*.

TIGAVA.

Tigava, Stål, Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. ii. 2 (Bidr. till Rio Jan.-Trakt. Hemipt.-Fauna, i.), p. 63 (1858); Enum. Hemipt. iii. pp. 121, 130.

1. *Tigava pulchella*, n. sp. (Tab. II. fig. 26.)

Testaceo-ferruginous, the eyes, a transverse mark on each side of the pronotum near the apex, the sterna in part, and the entire abdomen black; the head rufous, with the decumbent lateral spines and the buccal