

spines, the lower two approximating at the tip, and short, obtuse antenniferous tubercles. Pronotum tricarinate, with a very large erect bulbiform process arising from the margin on either side, the two processes covering the greater portion of the disc and closed within by a foliaceous expansion of the outer discoidal carinae, the triangular posterior portion long. Elytra extending to beyond the abdomen, somewhat oval, rounded at the tip; discoidal area very large, elongate-triangular, extending to beyond the middle; subcostal and costal areas very narrow, the latter constricted at one-fourth from the apex, and with a single series of long subhyaline areolae. Orifice prominent, surrounded by a raised carina. Wings nearly as long as the elytra. Legs rather stout, the tibiae sinuous within.

The remarkable Central-American insect from which the above characters are taken is perhaps nearest allied to *Teleonemia*; from which it differs in having the antennae more distant at the base, with the third joint smoother and more slender, the legs stouter, and the pronotum furnished with a very large bulbiform process on each side. The closing of the latter by the foliaceous outer discoidal carina is best seen in immature examples. *Monanthia fasciata*, Fieb., and *Tingis globulifera*, Walk., both from India, have a somewhat similarly formed pronotum.

1. **Dichocysta pictipes**, n. sp. (Tab. III. figg. 1; 1 *a*, profile; 1 *b*, part of the body beneath; 2, var.)

Moderately elongate, narrow, dull; testaceous or brownish-ochraceous, mottled with black or fuscous, the body beneath and usually the bulbous processes of the pronotum blackish, the reticulation of the latter fuscous in pale specimens; the antennae ferrugineo-testaceous, with the apical joint black; the legs ferrugineo-testaceous, mottled with fuscous. Antennae moderately elongate, joint 2 slightly shorter than 1, 3 about three times as long as 4. Pronotum with the short anterior portion parallel, the anterior margin rounded at the middle and slightly produced, the posterior portion closely reticulated, the median carina indistinct between the bulbous processes. Elytra closely reticulated; the discoidal area surrounded by prominent nervures; subcostal area irregularly biseriate; costal area with the long areolae separated by stout transverse nervures, which are usually in part black, the ante-apical constriction generally with a conspicuous black nervure.

Length  $3\frac{1}{5}$ – $3\frac{4}{5}$ , breadth  $1\frac{1}{5}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Panima and Cahabon in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, David, San Feliz (*Champion*).

*Var.* The pronotum with the bulbiform processes smaller, less inflated, and more widely separated on the disc, the median carina distinct throughout. (Fig. 2.)

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Balheu in Vera Paz, El Tumbador, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, Zapote, Capetillo (*Champion*).

The variety is connected with the type by intermediate forms. Some specimens have the elytra more parallel than others. We figure a typical example from Bugaba, and a variety from Cerro Zunil.

### TELEONEMIA.

*Teleonemia*, A. Costa, Ann. Mus. Zool. Nap. ii. p. 144 (1864); Stål, Enum. Hemipt. iii. pp. 122, 131 (1873).

*Amaurosterphus*, Stål, Hem. Fabr. i. p. 92 (1868).

*Tingis*, subgen. *Americia*, Stål, Enum. Hemipt. iii. p. 131.

*Lasiacantha*, Lethierry & Severin, Cat. Hémipt. iii. p. 18 (part.).

This genus includes numerous closely allied American species, eleven being