

and under surface clothed with a mealy pubescence. Head with short frontal spines, the upper median spine rather stout and semierect; antennæ moderately stout, extending to a little beyond the base of the elytra, joints 1 and 2 equal, 4 longer than 1 and 2 united. Pronotum sharply tricarinate, the marginal carinæ also prominent, the anterior margin subangularly projecting in the middle in front, the interspaces rugulose and finely punctured, reticulate behind. Elytra moderately long, constricted behind the middle, and rounded at the apex, the outer longitudinal nervures stout and cariniform; discoidal area with deeply impressed areolæ; subcostal and costal areas very narrow, uniseriate, the costal area with small oblong areolæ, which are distinct to the base, those between the two transverse fasciæ being hyaline. Rostral groove wide and subparallel behind the anterior coxæ, the rostrum extending to the meso-metasternal suture.

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

Hab. GUATEMALA, Chiacam in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Three examples. Differs from *T. notata*, &c., in the prominent, semierect, rather stout frontal spine and the irregularly bifasciate elytra. A closely allied form (included by Uhler under *T. sacchari*) occurs in the Island of Grenada.

7. *Teleonemia prolixa*. (Tab. III. figg. 9; 9 *a*, profile; 9 *b*, antenna; 10, var. β .)

Lacometopus prolixus, Stål, Rio Jan. Hemipt. i. p. 65 (1860)¹.

Teleonemia prolixa, Stål, Enum. Hemipt. iii. p. 132²; Berg, Hemipt. Argent., Suppl. p. 103 (1884)³.

Monanthia (Tropidochila) sacchari, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1862, p. 325 (nec Enum. Hemipt. iii. p. 132*)⁴.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Juan in Vera Paz, San Isidro (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Boquete, Tolé (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Rio Janeiro^{1 2}, Buenos Ayres³.

Var. α . Less parallel, grey or brownish, the discoidal and sutural areas of the elytra with longitudinal blackish markings, the triangular pronotal process sometimes pale at the tip; the elytra slightly widening to the middle and constricted beyond, the apex appearing considerably dilated.

Hab. MEXICO⁴, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, San Isidro (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, David (*Champion*).

Var. β . Smaller and narrower; varying in colour from fuscous to brownish-ochraceous; the pronotum sometimes with the carinæ and the triangular posterior portion flavous, the discoidal and sutural areas of the elytra streaked with fuscous or black in light-coloured specimens, the legs and the three basal joints of the antennæ sometimes ferruginous or testaceous; the elytra subparallel, or a little widened at the apex; the antennæ a little more slender. (Fig. 10.)

Hab. MEXICO, San Juan Bautista in Tabasco (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Tamahu in Vera Paz, El Tumbador, Cerro Zunil, Mirandilla, Zapote (*Champion*).

A very variable species. The type, a male, of *T. prolixa*, from Rio Janeiro, is before me, and it is more parallel than most of our specimens, and has the very narrow costal area of the elytra pale from the base to near the apex. In the Central-American

* Stål here gives Cuba and St. Bartholomew only as localities for *T. sacchari*.