

converging anteriorly, and with a prominent, oval, angularly projecting hood in front, the marginal carinae also prominent, each of the carinae with a row of small areolae, the interspaces coarsely, closely punctate, reticulate behind. Elytra long, somewhat oval in shape, slightly constricted at about one-third from the apex, the apices rounded; costal and median nervures very prominent, the latter almost straight; discoidal area rather closely reticulated, the oblique nervure closing it behind very faint; subcostal area triseriate in the widest part; costal area anteriorly as wide as the subcostal area, irregularly biseriate, usually triseriate towards the apex, the areolae in great part hyaline. Rostral groove parallel, the rostrum extending to the first ventral suture.

Length  $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{2}{3}$  millim. ( $\sigma$   $\varphi$ .)

*Hab.* PANAMA, Caldera and Bugaba in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in abundance on bushes on the savanas of the "tierra caliente." This species approaches *T. cylindricornis* and *T. variegata*; but it has an additional row of areolae on the costal area of the elytra, the median nervure very prominent and almost straight, the oblique nervure closing the discoidal area behind very faint, the pronotum with a prominent hood, &c.

#### 14. *Teleonemia albomarginata*, n. sp. (Tab. III. figg. 18; 18 a, profile.)

Elongate, widening behind, opaque; black or fuscous, the pronotum with the hood and the membranous anterior margin, the marginal carinae from the middle forwards, and the median carina from the middle downwards, pale flavous, the elytra fuscous, with the costal area to near the apex yellowish-white and hyaline, the median nervure and the apex blackish in one specimen, the spines on the head testaceous, the antennae and legs black. Head with a moderately long frontal spine and two others below it, the latter approximating at the tip; antennae elongate, moderately stout, joint 2 slightly shorter than 1, 3 three times as long as 4, 4 twice as long as 1 and 2 united. Pronotum narrowing from the base, dilated behind, with a small, subglobose, angularly projecting hood in front; sharply tricarinate, the median carina abruptly raised anteriorly, the marginal carinae also greatly raised, each with two rows of small areolae, the interspaces coarsely, closely punctate, reticulated behind. Elytra elongate, gradually widening from the base, the costal margin slightly hollowed beyond the middle, the apices subtruncate with the angles rounded; discoidal and sutural areas rather widely reticulated, the discoidal area entirely open behind, the usual oblique nervure quite obsolete; costal and median nervures very prominent, the latter almost straight; subcostal area broad, rounded externally, closely reticulated, there being four or five rows of small areolae in the widest part; costal area moderately broad, closely reticulated, with three rows of small areolae from the base to the middle, increasing to four or five beyond. Rostral groove gradually widening behind, the rostrum about reaching the end of the metasternum.

Length  $5\frac{2}{3}$ –6, breadth 2– $2\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).—AMAZONS (*Bates, in Mus. Oxon.*).

One specimen from each locality. Very like *Tingis triangularis*, Blanch.=*Americia albilatera*, Stål\*, from Chiquitos and Rio Janeiro, Stål's type of which is before me; but differing from it in having the antennae longer and more slender, the pronotum with a more inflated hood, and the median carina subangularly raised on the disc and infusate in the centre, the elytra less truncate at the apex, with the discoidal area open behind and the membranous costal area much narrower, the latter more closely reticulated, the areolae being quite small.

\* Stål does not appear to have seen the figure of *Tingis triangularis*, Blanch., as his type of *T. (America) albilatera* agrees perfectly with it. The same remark applies to *Tingis circumdata*, Blanch., which = *Eurypharsa nobilis* (Guér.).