

EURYPHARSA.

Eurypharsa, Stål, Enum. Hemipt. iii. pp. 122, 133 (1873).

1. ***Eurypharsa fenestrata***, n. sp. (Tab. III. figg. 17 : 17 *a*, profile.)

Brown, the membranous margins of the pronotum yellowish. Head with a slender frontal spine; antennæ very shortly pilose, rather stout, moderately long, joints 1 and 2 equal, 3 nearly four times as long as 4, 4 slightly longer than 1 and 2 united. Pronotum narrowing almost from the base, tricarinate, the carinæ abbreviated in front and meeting the small, compressed, acutely projecting hood; the membranous margins moderately wide, raised, of uniform width, rounded behind and subangularly projecting in front, irregularly biseriate; the disc slightly shining, and very coarsely, closely punctate, reticulate behind; the posterior portion obtuse at the tip. Elytra nearly three times the width of the pronotum, truncate at the apex, the costa concave from about the basal third to near the tip, the latter rounded; discoidal area closely reticulated; subcostal area very narrow, biseriate; costal area extremely broad, very unequally reticulated, with a number of the areolæ near the base and a cluster of much larger areolæ on the inner part a little beyond the middle, as well as several along the costal margin and the whole of those along the apical margin, hyaline, the inner ones forming two large hyaline patches on each elytron.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth of the pronotum $1\frac{1}{2}$, of the elytra $4\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen only of this extraordinary insect was obtained.

It differs from the South-American *E. nobilis* (Guér.) (= *circumdata*, Blanch.), the type of the genus, in having the costal margin of the elytra concave from about the basal third (instead of rounded), and the costal area very unequally reticulated, the hyaline areolæ on the inner part forming two well-defined patches.

ATHEAS.

Rostrum short, not extending beyond the anterior coxæ. Rostral groove uninterrupted, closed in front; the intercoxal portion of the metasternum cordate, the mesosternal laminæ parallel or converging at the middle. Antennæ slender, the two basal joints stouter, the first joint much longer than the second. Head short, with more or less acute antenniferous tubercles and an obtuse tubercle in the centre in front, the usual spines obsolete. Pronotum without hood, tricarinate, with expanded, thin, membranous, uniseriate margins, the triangular posterior portion sometimes abbreviated and obtuse at the tip. Elytra extending to far beyond the abdomen, oblong oval or subparallel, rounded at the tip; subcostal and discoidal areas very closely reticulated, the latter extending at least to the middle and rounded within; costal area broad or moderately broad, hyaline, with two or three rows of areolæ. Wings nearly as long as the elytra. Orifice distinct. Legs slender. Form oblong, very depressed.

The three small species referred to this genus are closely allied. The unusually short rostrum, the complete absence of the usual spines on the head, the simply carinate pronotum, and the prominence of the antenniferous tubercles, &c. separate them from *Leptostyla* and *Leptodictya*; and the thin, membranous margins of the pronotum and elytra, the acute antenniferous tubercles, &c., from *Monanthia*. The three species may be separated thus:—

Antenniferous tubercles slender and acute *flavipes*, n. sp.

Antenniferous tubercles shorter and stouter.

Pronotum feebly tricarinate; mesosternal laminæ parallel *fuscipes*, n. sp.

Pronotum sharply tricarinate; mesosternal laminæ converging at the middle *nigricornis*, n. sp.