

One example. Differs from all the other Central-American species of the genus in the strongly trisinate sides of the pronotum, the four teeth thus formed being about equally prominent. In the annulate legs it approaches *P. annulipes* and *P. noualhieri*, but differs from both in the much less widened connexivum. The insect is unknown to Herr Handlirsch, after whom I have much pleasure in naming it.

3. *Phymata acutangula*. (Tab. IV. fig. 7, ♀.)

Syrtis (*Phymata*) *acutangula*, Guér. in Ramon de la Sagra's Hist. Nat. fis. polit. y nat. de Cuba, Ins. p. 170 (1856) (nec Stål) ¹.

Phymata acutangula, Handl. Ann. k. k. naturhist. Hofmus. xii. p. 175, t. 4. fig. 6, t. 8. figg. 6-9 (pronotum), 32-34 (head) ².

Phymata longiceps, Stål, Rio Jan. Hemipt. i. p. 59 (1858) ³; Enum. Hemipt. v. p. 133 ⁴.

Phymata simulans, Stål, loc. cit. p. 59 ⁵; loc. cit. p. 133 ⁶.

Phymata acuta, Stål, loc. cit. p. 60 ⁷; loc. cit. p. 133 ⁸.

Hab. MEXICO ², Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA ²; PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Caldera, David (*Champion*). — SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia ², Venezuela ², Guiana ², Bolivia ², Brazil ^{2 3-8}; ANTILLES, Cuba ¹.

Numerous examples of this species have been found in Chiriqui, two only in Tabasco, these latter having the frontal process more obtuse at the tip. Easily distinguishable from the other Central-American species by the long head, the acute lateral angles of the pronotum, the strongly and acutely dilated abdomen, the fourth segment of which is produced laterally into a long, acute tooth, and comparatively small size. The eighteen specimens obtained show very little variation in colour. I have not seen it from Guatemala. An example from Bugaba is figured.

4. *Phymata annulipes*.

Phymata annulipes, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1862, p. 439 (♂) ¹; Enum. Hemipt. v. p. 132 ²; Handl. Ann. k. k. naturhist. Hofmus. xii. p. 151, t. 8. fig. 1, t. 9. fig. 8 (antenna) ³.

Hab. MEXICO (*coll. Signoret* ^{1 2 3}, in *Mus. Vind. Cæs.*: ♂).

Easily distinguishable from the allied forms with the abdomen parallel at the base by the exceedingly elongate apical joint of the antennæ in the male. The head has two prominent conical tubercles on the disc and a bilobed frontal process. The anterior tooth of the lateral angles of the pronotum is subvertical and conical in shape. The connexivum is broadly and abruptly dilated beyond the middle, and obliquely narrowed thence to the apex; the segments 1-3 have each a conspicuous tuberculiform prominence at the outer apical angle (a character not mentioned by Stål), the first segment being also thickened and dilated at the outer anterior angle; the fourth segment is strongly foliaceous, with two prominent teeth, the outer apical angle also being produced into a tooth; the fifth segment is dilated at each outer angle. The