

by Stål under the name *M. lepidus*, a fresh description is given from our extensive series of specimens. A male from Teapa is figured.

### 11. *Macrocephalus prehensilis*.

*Syrtsis prehensilis*, Fabr. Syst. Rhynch. p. 123<sup>1</sup>.

*Macrocephalus prehensilis*, Westw. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. iii. p. 26<sup>2</sup>; Amyot et Serv. Hist. Nat.

Ins. Hémipt. p. 293<sup>3</sup>; Herr.-Schäff. Wanz. Ins. viii. p. 108, t. 285. fig. 879<sup>4</sup>; Stål, Hemipt.

Fabr. i. p. 94<sup>5</sup>; Enum. Ins. v. p. 135<sup>6</sup>; Handl. Ann. k. k. naturhist. Hofmus. xii. p. 194<sup>7</sup>.

♀. *Macrocephalus pallidus*, Westw. loc. cit. p. 27<sup>8</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA<sup>1 3 5</sup>, Kentucky<sup>4</sup>, Georgia<sup>2 6 8</sup>, Carolina<sup>6 7</sup>, Texas<sup>6 7</sup>.—MEXICO, Ciudad in Durango 8100 feet (*Forrer*).

A single female specimen from Durango seems to belong here. It is a little darker than the three females from Georgia and Texas before me (including Westwood's type of *M. pallidus*), and has the scutellum more finely punctured. The insect cannot be associated with either of the forms of *M. stali*, on account of the finely and simply granulated sides of the anterior lobe of the pronotum. The pronotum is more flattened behind than in *M. lepidus*.

### 12. *Macrocephalus spiculosus*, n. sp. (Tab. IV. figg. 24, ♂ ; 25, ♀.)

*Macrocephalus spiculosus*, Champ., Handl. Ann. k. k. naturhist. Hofmus. xii. p. 200, t. 9. fig. 40 (antenna)<sup>1</sup>.

♂. Comparatively short, ochraceous or greenish, the basal half of the pronotum, a patch at the apex of the scutellum, and sometimes the base of the latter, the base of the corium, the spiculæ on the head, and a patch on the outer side of the femora, black, fuscous, or brownish; the antennæ varying in colour—in some specimens blackish or fuscous, in others with the apical joint only dark; the inner (covered) portion of the corium carmine; the head, the basal joints of the antennæ above, the anterior half of the pronotum, the coxæ and femora, the two hinder tibiæ, and the outer edges of the corium and connexivum, thickly set with setiferous spiculæ, which are longer and more prominent on the pronotum than elsewhere, the rest of the surface set with smooth pallid granules, these forming a variegate pattern on the scutellum; the basal half of the pronotum and the base of the scutellum coarsely and closely, the rest of the scutellum and the corium finely, punctured. Antennæ stout, joint 4 oblong-ovate, a little longer than 2 and 3 united, 3 slightly longer than 2. Pronotum with the lateral angles broad and distinctly raised, excised at the apex, the excision forming two short teeth; the two dorsal carinæ prominent, subparallel, reaching the anterior lobe. Scutellum narrowing a little forwards, rounded at the apex, and with a smooth, prominent median carina, which becomes much stouter towards the base. Abdomen cordate, the connexivum wide, the first segment feebly subangularly dilated laterally at the apex.

♀. Broader, almost unicolorous, ochraceous or greenish, the scutellum usually with a transverse darker spot before the apex; the apical joint of the antennæ ovate, about as long as joints 2 and 3 united; the connexivum broader and extending to a little beyond the scutellum.

Length  $6\frac{1}{4}$ –7, breadth  $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*<sup>1</sup>); GUATEMALA, Chiacam, Coban, Senahu, and Tamahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*<sup>1</sup>).

Numerous examples from Vera Paz, two only from Mexico, all from the Atlantic slope. The males vary in colour, the dark apical patch sometimes extending forwards