

the pronotum more coarsely denticulate in front, and the median carina and margins of the scutellum set with erect tubercles; it may belong to a different species. A Bugaba example is figured.

Group **BRACHYRRHYNCHARIA.**

PHYLLOTINGIS.

Alyattes, Stål, Hemipt. Afric. iii. p. 30 (1865); Enum. Hemipt. iii. pp. 139, 140 (1865) (nec Thomson, 1864).

Phyllotingis, Walker, Cat. Hemipt. Heteropt. vii. p. 3 (1873).

Euloba, Uhler, in Kingsley's Stand. Nat. Hist. ii. p. 284 (1884).

Phyllocraspedum, Bergroth, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xxxvi. p. 59 (1886).

Of this remarkable genus three species are known, all Tropical American, one of them extending on to the Isthmus of Panama. Walker's name appears to have been overlooked, partly through his quite erroneous description of the antennæ and partly on account of his having wrongly referred the genus to the Tingitidæ.

1. *Phyllotingis interjecta*. (Tab. V. fig. 3, ♂.)

Phyllocraspedum interjectum, Bergr. Ent. Tidskr. xv. pp. 98-100, fig. (♀) (1894)¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*: ♂).—COLOMBIA¹.

Two males of this species were found by myself at Bugaba. The form of the connexivum readily distinguishes this insect from the two other known members of the genus—*P. eximia*, Hagl. (= *arida*, Walk., and *pallida*, Uhl.), and *P. lanceolata* (F.); *P. eximia*, moreover, has a transverse nervure at the middle of each of the segments of the connexivum, and in *P. lanceolata* these segments are truncate and unemarginate behind. Dr. Bergroth (*loc. cit.*) has figured a portion of the connexivum of each of the three species. Specimens of *P. eximia* and *P. lanceolata* are contained in the British Museum.

PROXIUS.

Proxius, Stål, Enum. Hemipt. iii. pp. 139, 141 (1873).

Three Central-American species are referred to this genus, based upon *P. incrustatus*, Stål, from Rio Janeiro, the type of which is before me. In all these insects the surface is thickly coated with a hard pallid incrustation, which is moulded into peculiarly shaped callosities on the head, pronotum, and scutellum, the two grooves on the upper-side of the head forming cavities for the reception of a portion of the antennæ in repose. They are difficult to describe in an intelligible manner, and will be more easily identified from our figures.