

2. *Pagasa fusca*. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 17, 17 a, ♀.)

Prostemma fuscum, Stein, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1857, p. 90¹.

Pagasa nitida, Stål, Enum. Hemipt. iii. p. 108 (♀)².

Moderately elongate, clothed with long scattered setæ, the abdomen, legs, and antennæ also sparsely pilose; very shining, nigro-æneous, the scutellum black and opaque, the legs, antennæ, and rostrum varying in colour from nigro-piceous to testaceous. Head smooth, the eyes large, oval as seen from above, the ocelli very small; rostrum reaching the anterior coxæ, joints 2 and 3 subequal in length, 2 extending as far as the posterior margin of the eyes; antennæ with joint 2 about half the length of 1, 3-5 subequal in length, 3 a little thickened towards the apex. Pronotum smooth, longer than broad, with a fine straight transverse groove separating off the collar in front, the transverse sulcus before the base with a row of punctures. Scutellum with two small foveæ on the disc. Abdomen transversely strigose, the basal segments punctured. Elytra irregularly obsolete punctate and with rows of more distinct punctures along the sides of the prominent nervures. Anterior femora greatly incrassate, denticulate beneath. Anterior tibiæ in both sexes broadly and angularly dilated at the apex within.

Macropterous form.—Corium extending to beyond the middle of the abdomen; the membrane reaching the apex of the latter.

Brachypterous form.—Corium not reaching the middle of the abdomen, sinuate on the outer side towards the apex; the membrane reduced to a narrow stripe or entirely absent.

Length $4\frac{4}{5}$ —nearly 7, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ — $2\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Pennsylvania¹, Wisconsin².—MEXICO, Pinos Altos in Chihuahua (*Buchan-Hepburn*), Xucumanatlan, Amula, and Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. II. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Quiché Mountains, Totonicapam, Quezaltenango, Dueñas, Capetillo (*Champion*); PANAMA, Peña Blanca (*Champion*).

Eleven specimens, three of which are macropterous. The above description is taken from the Central-American examples: they do not quite accord with the colour given by Stein, and Stål's diagnosis of *P. nitida* is very brief*. Those from the Los Altos region of Guatemala (7000–10,500 feet) have the legs, antennæ, and rostrum more or less infusate. Berg (Hemipt. Argent., Suppl. p. 105) has recorded *P. nitida* from Buenos Ayres. Stål's type has been examined. In the Stockholm Museum there is a larva of a *Pagasa* from Mexico (*Sallé*) possibly belonging here; but it has the anterior tibiæ widened from a little beyond the middle to the apex.

3. *Pagasa pallipes*. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 18, 18 a, ♂.)

Pagasa pallipes, Stål, Enum. Hemipt. iii. p. 108 (forma macropt.) (♀)¹; Uhler, Bull. U.S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. i. p. 325².

♂. *Brachypterous form*.—Moderately elongate, very sparsely setose, the abdomen, legs, and antennæ also sparsely pilose; nigro-piceous, the head reddish in front, the pronotum with an æneous lustre; shining, the scutellum and clavus opaque; the legs and rostrum testaceous, the posterior femora darker at the apex. Antennæ as in *P. fusca*, but with joints 3-5 more elongate. Rostrum very long, reaching the intermediate coxæ; joint 2 a little longer than 3, extending as far as the front of the anterior coxæ. Eyes large. Pronotum as in *P. fusca*. Corium extending slightly beyond the first abdominal suture, rounded at the apex, the membrane reduced to a narrow strip along its inner apical margin. Anterior tibiæ broadly and abruptly widened on the inner side from about the middle to the apex.

Length $6\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

* Reuter (Rev. d'Ent. ix. p. 291) suggests that *P. fusca*, Stein, and *P. nitida*, Stål, are probably conspecific.