

of the corium below the base pale, and the nervures of the membrane in part, fuscous or dilute fuscous; the corium in fresh specimens with two posteriorly confluent crimson streaks at the apex, the nervures usually pale; the pleura, a row of spots along the sides of the connexivum, a narrow vitta down each side of the venter, the apex of the second antennal joint, the apices of all the tibiae, and a narrow annulus before the apices of the hind femora, black or fuscous, the tibiae usually with at least one darker ring near the base and the anterior and intermediate femora with a similar ring near the apex. Head shorter than the pronotum, the eyes small, prominent, and coarsely faceted; antennae very slender, as long as the body, joints 2-4 nearly equal in length, 1 shorter than 2 and about as long as the head. Pronotum about as broad as long, the posterior lobe and the collar rugosely punctate, the basal portion of the anterior lobe almost smooth. Elytra constricted at the sides below the base, extending some distance beyond the abdomen, and in the male almost covering it externally. Abdomen rounded at the sides in the female, more parallel-sided in the male, the connexivum moderately wide. Anterior and intermediate legs with the femora beneath, and the tibiae within, finely denticulate.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ -8, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (σ φ .)

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac and Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Balheu in Vera Paz, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, San Isidro, Zapote (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Numerous examples, all macropterous. Easily distinguishable from the other Central-American species by the rugose posterior lobe of the pronotum and the laterally constricted elytra. The coloration of the elytra is somewhat variable and difficult to describe, and it is only in fresh examples that the crimson streaks are visible at the apex of the corium. The long scattered hairs on the legs are very fine. The membrane usually has a patch behind the apex of the corium and the tip pale. A Chiriqui specimen is figured.

5. **Nabis signatus.** (Tab. XVIII. figg. 31, 32, φ ; 33, genital clasper, σ .)

Coriscus capsiformis, Uhler, P. Z. S. 1893, p. 706 (nec De Geer)¹.

Coriscus signatus, Uhler, P. Z. S. 1894, p. 205 (macropt. form)².

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).—ANTILLES, Grenada², St. Vincent¹.

Brachypterous form.—Elytra very short, barely twice the length of the scutellum, the apices rounded and divaricate. (σ φ .) (Fig. 32.)

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*).

A small narrow species, flavo-testaceous in colour, with the pronotum, scutellum, clavus, corium, and membrane streaked with fuscous or brownish; the apex of the second antennal joint and the apices of the tibiae blackish, the rest of the legs speckled and annulated with fuscous, the femora and tibiae with scattered strong setae arising from the fuscous dots; the pronotum with the posterior lobe and the collar closely, finely punctate. In the brachypterous form the elytra and the upper surface of the abdomen are streaked with fuscous or blackish. The abdomen is closely pubescent, above and beneath. Six macropterous specimens were found at Bugaba and a pair of brachypterous ones at Teapa. The latter agree perfectly with the others in their general structure. *N. signatus* belongs to the subgenus *Hoplistoscelis*, Reut.