

has been obtained, is evidently a near ally of *Triphleps perpunctatus*, Reut., &c.; but the laterally margined pronotum, and the very deeply emarginate base of the latter, exclude it from *Triphleps*.

If the insects from Grenada and St. Vincent which have been determined by Prof. Uhler as the Antillean *Brachysteles pallidus*, Reut., are correctly named, that species would probably have to be included in *Paratriphleps*, the wings having a hamus in the cell.

### 1. *Paratriphleps læviusculus*, n. sp. (Tab. XIX. fig. 26.)

Rufo-testaceous, shining, the eyes black, the rostrum, the anterior margin of the pronotum, and the tip of the scutellum piceous, the posterior lobe of the pronotum slightly infusate behind; the elytra flavescent, mottled with fuscous, the apex of the cuneus dark, the membrane hyaline; the antennæ testaceous, with joint 3 piceous at the apex, 4 ferruginous; the legs flavous, the intermediate and hind tibiæ piceous from the middle to the apex. Head smooth; antennæ short, not reaching the hind angles of the pronotum, rather slender, joint 2 slightly longer than 3. Pronotum convex, moderately narrowed anteriorly, the sides slightly sinuate at the middle and rounded in front; the anterior lobe smooth, the posterior lobe rugulose, the latter not depressed on the disc. Scutellum faintly transversely rugulose. Elytra with the cuneus only distinctly punctate, for the rest very sparsely, minutely, indistinctly punctate, the embolium slightly rounded along the outer edge.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millim. (♀.)

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

This insect differs from Dr. Reuter's description of *Brachysteles pallidus*, from the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, in the almost smooth elytra, the smoother anterior lobe of the pronotum, the partly infusate intermediate and hind tibiæ, &c.

### MELANOCORIS, n. gen.

Head with the ante-ocular portion a little longer than the inter-ocular, the eyes very small, the ocelli minute, antennæ short; joints 1 and 3 subequal in length, 2 twice as long as 1, 4 longer than 3; rostrum short, only reaching the anterior coxæ. Pronotum short, along the median line not quite so long as the head, rounded at the sides anteriorly and deeply emarginate at the base, the anterior lobe scarcely callous on the disc, and without a distinct collar in front. Scutellum flattened behind. Elytra with the cuneus greatly developed, about one-fifth shorter than the embolium, the membrane with four prominent nervures. Metasternum broadly rounded behind. Legs comparatively short; tarsi 3-jointed. Posterior coxæ widely separated. Orifice of the metastethium short, backwardly curved. Body broadly obovate, opaque, the entire upper surface finely rugulose, the elytra without well-defined punctures.

This genus is allied to *Tetraphleps* and *Acompocoris*, which include various palæarctic forms found upon pine-trees. It differs from them in having the hind coxæ more widely separated, the antennæ and legs much shorter, the pronotum without a distinct collar in front and the anterior lobe scarcely callous on the disc, the entire upper surface rugulose and opaque. The insect from which the above characters are taken was also, I believe, found upon pine-trees, at a high elevation, in the Los Altos region of Guatemala.