

### 3. *Solenonotus nigromarginatus*, n. sp. (Tab. XIX. fig. 31.)

Rather broad, shining, depressed, the flattened apical portion of the scutellum opaque and the elytra dull; finely pubescent and also clothed with a few long erect hairs, the abdomen with several very long bristly hairs at the apex; piceous, the elytra testaceous or stramineous, with the cuneus and embolium to a greater or less extent black, and the membrane hyaline or flavo-hyaline; the antennæ, rostrum, and legs testaceous, the femora piceous or fuscous. Head considerably broader than long, smooth, the eyes rather large; antennæ moderately long, joints 1 and 2 stout, 3 and 4 very slender, 2-4 nearly equal in length, 2 thickened outwards and about three times as long as 1; rostrum extending to a little beyond the anterior coxæ. Pronotum trapezoidal, short, somewhat deeply emarginate at the base and very finely and obsoletely margined at the sides, more or less distinctly sulcate down the middle of the anterior lobe, the latter almost smooth, the posterior lobe depressed on the disc and transversely rugulose. Elytra almost smooth. Orifice of the metastethium long, curved forward externally, and reaching to near the outer edge of the metastethium. Legs rather short, the femora incrassate, the anterior and posterior pairs very stout.

Length 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, El Reposo, Las Mercedes, Pantaleon (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Numerous examples, all from the Pacific slope. This insect has very much the facies of a *Piezostethus*, the antennæ being formed as in that genus, but the wings are destitute of the hamus in the cell.

### SCOLOPOSCELIS.

*Scoloposcelis*, Fieber, Wien. ent. Monatschr. vii. p. 61 (1863); Stål, Enum. Hemipt. iii. p. 101; Reuter, Monogr. Anthocorid. pp. 114, 151.

Dr. Reuter includes this genus in his division *Xylocoraria*, which are without a hamus in the cell of the wings; but in the American species, as well as in one of the European forms, the hamus is often present. Four species are known, three of which are Palæarctic.

#### 1. *Scoloposcelis flavicornis*. (Tab. XIX. fig. 32, ♀ \*.)

*Scoloposcelis flavicornis*, Reut. Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1871, no. 5, p. 561<sup>1</sup>; Monogr. Anthocorid. p. 154<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Texas<sup>1 2</sup>.—GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Four specimens, agreeing with the Texan type now before me.

### Fam. CERATOCOMBIDÆ.

Of this family a single species only is known to me from Central America. None appear to have been recorded as yet from within the limits of the United States. Nine species, belonging to six genera, have been noticed by Prof. Uhler from the Antillean islands of Grenada and St. Vincent, and it is therefore probable that others will eventually be found on the Isthmus of Panama.

\* The insect is narrower than represented by our artist.