

and the elytra entirely opaque. In its general shape it is shorter and relatively broader than any of the other Central-American members of the genus. The margins of the pronotum are broadly explanate from the base to the apex.

### 5. *Salda comata*, n. sp. (Tab. XX. fig. 6.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, the vertex, pronotum, and scutellum slightly shining, the upper surface somewhat thickly clothed with moderately long, semierect, blackish hairs, between which a short, fine, golden pubescence is visible, the under surface with silvery pubescence; black, the head in front, the lateral margins of the pronotum to near the apex, and a space in front of the anterior coxal cavities, flavous or whitish, the elytra fuscous, the clavus with a pale streak at the apex, and the corium much variegated with lighter colour, especially towards the sides, the membrane pale, with the nervures and some spots in the areolæ fuscous; the antennæ fuscous, with the first and second joints partly flavous; the legs testaceous, the tibiæ and tarsi usually more or less annulated with fuscous, the femora in one specimen lined with black on the lower side. Head, pronotum, and scutellum very finely rugulose; ocelli narrowly separated; antennæ pubescent and sparsely pilose, moderately long, slender, joint 2 one-half longer than 3, 3 and 4 equal in length; pronotum moderately narrowed in front, narrowly explanate at the sides, which are slightly rounded, the anterior lobe with a deep transverse depression in the middle, and separated from the posterior lobe by a transverse groove. Elytra minutely punctured; membrane moderately long, with four elongate areolæ. Legs pilose and pubescent, the tibiæ with scattered setæ.

Length 4-4½, breadth 2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* MEXICO, Pedregal (*Bilimek*, in *Mus. Vind. Cæs.*).

There are several specimens of this species in the Vienna Museum, mostly in very bad condition. It is the only hairy Central-American *Salda* known to me that has the lateral margins of the pronotum flavous. The coloration of the elytra is variable.

### 6. *Salda saltatoria*.

*Cimex saltatorius*, Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 10, p. 448 (1758)<sup>1</sup>.

*Acanthia saltatoria*, Stål, Enum. Hemipt. iii. p. 149<sup>2</sup>; Reuter, Act. Soc. Fenn. xxi. 2, p. 42<sup>3</sup>.

*Salda saltatoria*, Uhler, Bull. U.S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. i. p. 334<sup>4</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, British Columbia<sup>4</sup>, Canada<sup>3</sup>, United States<sup>2 3 4</sup>.—GUATEMALA, Quezaltenango 7800 feet (*Champion*).—EUROPE<sup>3</sup>; N. ASIA<sup>3</sup>.

A single female specimen from Guatemala seems to belong to this common holarctic species. It has the upper surface somewhat thickly clothed with very short golden pubescence, and the pronotum is perhaps a little more narrowed in front than in the European examples before me. It is unnecessary to quote the full synonymy here, for which see Dr. Reuter's work<sup>3</sup>.

### 7. *Salda tropicalis*, n. sp. (Tab. XX. fig. 7.)

Ovate, slightly shining, the upper surface clothed with a very short, fine, golden, and the under surface with a silvery, pubescence; black, the head flavous in front, the elytra with a short streak at the apex of the clavus and numerous irregular markings on the corium, of which a long streak at the middle of the costal margin and a shorter one before the apex are most conspicuous, testaceous or flavous; the membrane pale, with the nervures, a spot on the costal margin, and some streaks in the areolæ fuscous or black; the antennæ with the base of the first joint and the apex of the second more or less testaceous; the legs