

with the nervures fuscous or blackish; the antennæ black, with the basal joint to near the tip, and a broad ring on the apical joint, flavous or testaceous, the second joint (as in the type) sometimes obscure testaceous; the venter varying in colour from almost entirely black to flavous with a large black patch on each side of the sixth segment at the base; the pleura with one or two flavous spots near each of the coxal cavities; the rostrum and legs flavo-testaceous, the tarsi and the apices of the tibiæ annulated with fuscous. Head, pronotum, and scutellum very finely rugulose; ocelli narrowly separated; antennæ long and slender, finely pubescent, joints 2 and 3 subequal in length, 4 slightly shorter than 3; pronotum greatly narrowed in front, the sides rapidly and obliquely converging from the base forwards and very narrowly explanate, the anterior lobe occupying almost the entire width, transversely depressed in the middle in front, and separated from the posterior lobe by a very deep transverse groove. Membrane nearly as long as the comparatively short corium, with four long areolæ. Legs finely pubescent, the tibiæ with short, fine, scattered setæ.

Length  $2\frac{4}{5}$ –3, breadth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); PANAMA, David and Caldera in Chiriqui (*Champion*).—BRAZIL, Rio Janeiro<sup>1 2</sup>.

Stål's type of *S. ventralis*, now before me, is in a mutilated condition, and without an apical joint to the antennæ. The five specimens examined from Central America, from which the above description is taken, agree very well with it, except that they have the yellow marks more extended on the corium. There is no trace of maculation on the membrane, the nervures being simply darker. Stål<sup>1</sup> describes the insect as glabrous, but this is a mistake.

#### 10. *Salda abdominalis*, n. sp. (Tab. XX. fig. 10.)

Ovate, opaque, the upper surface clothed with a very short, fine, decumbent golden pubescence; black, the head in front, two spots between the eyes, the pronotal margins, excepting at the base and apex, the costal area of the corium to about the middle and a patch at its apex, each partly or entirely enclosing a spot of the ground-colour, a minute spot at the inner apical angle of the corium and another on its disc, and a faint streak at the base of the clavus and a spot at its apex, flavous or whitish; the membrane pale, with the nervures and some faint spots fuscous; the antennæ fuscous, with the basal joint testaceous; the venter flavous, with a large black patch on each side of the sixth segment at the base; the rostrum, coxæ, and legs flavo-testaceous, the tibiæ and tarsi annulated with fuscous; the pleura with one or two flavous spots near each of the coxal cavities. Head, pronotum, and scutellum distinctly rugulose; ocelli narrowly separated; antennæ finely pubescent, slender, moderately long, joints 2–4 subequal in length; pronotum moderately narrowed in front, the sides obliquely converging forwards and narrowly but conspicuously explanate, the anterior lobe transversely depressed in the middle in front and separated from the posterior lobe by a deep transverse groove. Membrane much shorter than the corium, with four long areolæ. Legs finely pubescent, the tibiæ with fine scattered setæ.

Length 3– $3\frac{1}{4}$ , breadth  $1\frac{1}{3}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, San Joaquin and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Six specimens. Very like *S. ventralis*, but with the pronotum less narrowed in front and its margins a little more expanded, the apical joint of the antennæ not annulate, the elytra somewhat differently marked.