

b'. Face distinctly carinate between the eyes; lateral angles of the pronotum projecting outwards beyond the elytra.

a''. Lateral angles of the pronotum subacute, the margins rounded; face closely rugulose between the eyes *viridifrons*, n. sp.

b''. Lateral angles of the pronotum acute, the margins straight; face almost smooth between the eyes *acutangulus*, n. sp.

1. *Pelogonus perbosci*. (Tab. XX. fig. 11, ♀.)

Pelogonus perbosci, Guér. Mag. Zool. 1843, p. 113¹; Stål, Enum. Hemipt. v. p. 137².

Pelogonus marginatus, Uhler, P. Z. S. 1893, p. 706³; 1894, p. 222⁴ (nec Latr.) (part.).

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio de Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*), Campeche^{1 2} (*type in mus. nostr.*).—ANTILLES, Cuba³, Grenada⁵, St. Vincent⁴.

The type of this insect was obtained by us from the Sallé collection. It is easily separable from the other Central-American species of the genus by the acute anterior angles of the pronotum, and by the series of well-defined ochreous spots along the costal margin of the corium; the ochreous lateral spots on the pronotum are small, triangular in shape, and placed a little behind the anterior angles. The face is sometimes obsoletely carinate between the eyes. The rostrum is black at the base. The four specimens seen from Mexico are all females, measuring from 5–6 millim. in length and 3–3½ millim. in width. The Grenada examples in the British Museum have a ferruginous patch on each side of the pronotum behind the ochreous spot. A specimen from Vera Cruz is figured.

2. *Pelogonus æneifrons*, n. sp. (Tab. XX. figg. 12, ♀; 13, 13 *a*, ♂.)

Pelogonus marginatus, Uhler, P. Z. S. 1893, p. 706¹; 1894, p. 222² (nec Latr.) (part.).

Broad ovate, black; the head from the ocelli forwards more or less shining and æneous in colour, the rest of the surface opaque; the pronotum with the sides rather broadly, except at the lateral angles, and the basal margin in the middle, the corium usually with from two to four small spots on the outer margin, as well as the outer edge, and often a spot near the inner apical angle, and some marks on the pleura, ochreous; the head, pronotum, and scutellum with the usual irregular bluish-grey markings; the rostrum broadly black at the base, for the rest ochreous; the legs ochreous, in some specimens slightly infusate; the upper surface with very minute scattered golden scales, the under surface with a bluish-grey pruinosity, the abdomen with bluish-white pubescence. Face densely rugulose, not carinate between the eyes, the latter moderately large. Pronotum, scutellum, and elytra sparsely, indistinctly punctate; pronotum about one-half wider at the base than at the apex, the sides slightly arcuate, the anterior and lateral angles rounded, the latter not projecting beyond the elytra; elytra somewhat rounded at the sides; nervures of the membrane indistinct.

Length 3½–5, breadth 2–2½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Guatemala city (*Champion*); PANAMA, Tolé, Peña Blanca, San Feliz (*Champion*).—ANTILLES, Grenada², St. Vincent¹.

Apparently a common species in Central America, whence we possess twenty-four specimens. It is very variable in size and colour, some specimens having the disc of the