

behind the obtuse anterior angles. In one of the specimens from Pinos Altos the entire upper surface is mottled with reddish-brown. *G. rotundatus* will almost certainly be found to inhabit the Southern United States. A spotted example from Guatemala city is figured.

## 2. *Gelastocoris bufo*. (Tab. XX. figg. 16, ♀, var.; 17, 17 a, ♂.)

*Galgulus bufo*, Herr.-Schäff. Wanz. Ins. v. p. 88, t. 174. fig. 536<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO (*Mus. Paris.*), Orizaba (*Bilimek, in Mus. Vind. Cæs.*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Guatemala city (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Corrizal, Alajuela (*Orozco, in coll. Montandon*).

Found in numbers by myself in Guatemala. In this insect the sides of the pronotum are straight and obliquely converging from the prominent, rounded lateral angles. The markings are very variable, specimens occasionally occurring with the pronotum broadly bordered with ochreous at the sides (fig. 16), or with the basal margin of that colour. The locality given by Herrich-Schäffer<sup>1</sup> is simply "America."

## 3. *Gelastocoris oculatus*.

*Naucoris oculata*, Fabr. Ent. Syst., Suppl. p. 525<sup>1</sup>; Syst. Rhyng. p. 111<sup>2</sup>.

*Galgulus oculatus*, Latr. Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins. iii. p. 254<sup>3</sup>, and xii. p. 287, t. 95. fig. 9<sup>4</sup>; Laporte, Essai Class. Hémipt. in Guérin's Mag. Zool. 1832, pp. 15, 16, t. 52. figg. 3, 3 a-d<sup>5</sup>; Walk. Cat. Hemipt. Heteropt. viii. p. 170<sup>6</sup>; Uhler, Bull. U.S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. i. p. 336<sup>7</sup>; in Kingsley's Stand. Nat. Hist. ii. p. 263, fig. 320<sup>8</sup>; Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (2) iv. p. 290<sup>9</sup>; Stål, Enum. Hemipt. v. p. 137 (part.)<sup>10</sup>.

? *Galgulus quadrimaculatus*, Guér. Icon. Règne Anim., Ins. p. 351<sup>11</sup>.

*Galgulus pulcher*, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1854, p. 239<sup>12</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Lower Canada<sup>8</sup>, Vancouver I.<sup>8</sup>, Eastern United States<sup>1-4 6-10</sup>, Lower California<sup>8 9</sup>.—MEXICO<sup>6 8 10 12</sup>, Orizaba (*Bilimek, in Mus. Vind. Cæs.*), Cuernavaca in Morelos, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*), Isthmus of Tehuantepec (*Sumichrast*); GUATEMALA, San Joaquin, Guatemala city, Rio Naranjo, Paso Antonio (*Champion*); HONDURAS<sup>10</sup>; NICARAGUA, Greytown (*Janson*); COSTA RICA, Buenos Aires, El General (*Pittier, in coll. Montandon*); PANAMA, Caldera, Bugaba, Tolé, San Feliz (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA to Brazil<sup>11</sup> and Bolivia<sup>11</sup>.

This very widely distributed species, described by Prof. Uhler<sup>8</sup> as "a variously tinted chunk of insect entity," appears to be the commonest member of the genus. It has the pronotum much less constricted at the sides than in *G. variegatus*; the lateral angles are rounded, moderately dilated, and finely crenulate. The general coloration is very variable, specimens (from Texas) occasionally occurring with the sides of the pronotum very broadly and the basal half of the elytra whitish.