

4. *Gelastocoris flavus*.

Galgulus flavus, Guér. Icon. Règne Anim., Ins. p. 351, t. 57. figg. 4, 4 a-c¹.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Talamanca (*Pittier, in coll. Montandon*); PANAMA (*Boucard*), David, Tolé (*Champion*), Colon.—SOUTH AMERICA to Brazil¹, Peru, and Bolivia.

We possess three specimens of this species from within our limits, and two others from Costa Rica belonging to M. Montandon have been seen. It has the pronotum narrower than the elytra, with the sides bisinuate, the lateral angles subtruncate and strongly oblique on their anterior edge. Guérin's figure, it may be noted, represents the base of the pronotum as nearly straight, whereas in our insect it is strongly trisinuate.

5. *Gelastocoris vicinus*.

Gelastocoris vicinus, Mont. in litt.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Southern and Western United States.—MEXICO (*Sallé, in Mus. Paris.*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA, San José (*Pittier*), La Calera de San Ramon, Alajuela (*Orozco*), El Coronel (*Biolley*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Tolé (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA to Brazil.

M. Montandon has sent us for examination numerous specimens of this insect from Costa Rica, and also one from Mexico, and we have many others from Nicaragua and Chiriqui agreeing with them. It is very like *G. variegatus*, but has the foliaceous lateral angles of the pronotum more oblique in front (instead of subtransverse) and less coarsely crenate. The pronotum is strongly constricted at the sides behind the anterior angles, the margins being subparallel in front. The general coloration is usually more obscure than in *G. variegatus*. *G. vicinus* is the only species of the genus found by myself at elevations above 2500 feet on the slope of the Volcan de Chiriqui.

6. *Gelastocoris variegatus*. (Tab. XX. figg. 19, ♀; 20, ♂.)

Galgulus variegatus, Guér. Icon. Règne Anim., Ins. p. 352¹; Uhler, Bull. U.S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. i. p. 336²; Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (2) iv. p. 290³.

Galgulus nebulosus, Stål, Enum. Hemipt. v. p. 137 (nec Guér.)⁴.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Southern and South-western United States², Lower California³. —MEXICO (*Sallé*), Orizaba and San Marcos (*Bilimek, in Mus. Vind. Cæs.*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*), Campeche (*Perbosc*¹); GUATEMALA, Escuintla (*Mus. Vind. Cæs.*), Guatemala city (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Boca Culebra (*R. Montandon*); PANAMA, Tolé, San Feliz (*Champion*).—AMAZONS; ARGENTINA; ANTILLES, Cuba².

This is the handsomest species of the genus, the spots on the elytra being well-