

defined and often more or less ocellated. The pronotum is subparallel at the sides in front; the lateral angles are foliaceous, very distinctly crenate in front and behind, and transverse or subtransverse along their anterior edge. A fresh specimen from San Feliz is figured; also the underside of a male (Tab. XX. fig. 20), to show the asymmetry of the genital segments in this sex.

Subfam. *MONONYCHINÆ*.

Galgulidæ, subfam. *Mononychina*, Stål.

MONONYX.

Mononyx, Laporte, Essai Class. Hémipt. in Guérin's Mag. Zool. 1832, pp. 15, 16; Burmeister, Handb. der Ent. ii. 1, p. 201 (1835); Amyot et Serville, Hist. Nat. Ins. Hémipt. p. 425; Fieber, Gen. Hydroc. p. 12, t. 1 A; Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. vii. p. 405; Enum. Hemipt. v. p. 138 (nec Brullé); Montandon, Bull. Soc. Bucarest, viii. p. 392 (1899).

? *Nerthra*, Say, Descr. New Spec. Heteropt. Hemipt. N. Am. (New Harmony, Dec. 1831); Complete Writings, i. p. 364.

This peculiar genus includes seventeen described species, seven of which are American, four occurring within our limits. In the imaginal form the short anterior tarsi* are furnished with a simple strong claw only, the true basal joint being completely fused with the tibia, but in the nymph (as in the Australian genus *Matinus*, Stål) two long claws are present. The terminal genital ventral segments of the male, as in *Gelastocoris* (*Galgulus*), are asymmetric. The antennæ are 4-jointed†; the third joint is narrow, barely one-third the length of the fourth, and almost connate with it. These insects live in muddy places on the banks of ponds and streams, and are usually coated with an earthy incrustation, which cannot be easily removed.

a. *Anterior femora widest towards the base.*

1. ***Mononyx amplicollis*.** (Tab. XX. fig. 26, ♂.)

Mononyx amplicollis, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1854, p. 239¹; Berl. ent. Zeitschr. vii. p. 406²; Enum. Hemipt. v. p. 138³; Mont. Bull. Soc. Bucarest, viii. pp. 395, 400⁴.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), El Coronel (*Biolley*, in coll. *Montandon*⁴).—COLOMBIA^{3 4}, Antioquia^{1 2}; VENEZUELA^{3 4}.

Of this species, which is easily distinguishable by the very broad pronotum, we have a single male from Costa Rica. The basal half of the anterior femora, except on their posterior edge, and the anterior trochanters are ochreous, as noticed by Stål.

* Not the posterior pair, as stated by Laporte.

† Three-jointed according to Laporte, four-jointed according to Herrich-Schäffer. In our fig. 22 a the basal joint (as drawn) is partly hidden within the antennal cavity.