

2. **Mononyx fuscipes.** (Tab. XX. figg. 21, 21 *a*, *b*, ♀; 22, 22 *a*, *b*, ♂; 23, nymph.)

Mononyx fuscipes, Guér. Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 114¹; Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. vii. p. 406²; Enum. Hemipt. v. p. 138³; Mont. Bull. Soc. Bucarest, viii. pp. 395, 400⁴.

Mononyx badius, Herr.-Schäff. Wanz. Ins. ix. p. 27, t. 291. figg. 894 F, G⁵; Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1862, p. 459⁶; Uhler, Bull. U.S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. i. p. 337⁷.

Mononyx obscurus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1854, p. 239⁸.

Mononyx raptorius, Walk. Cat. Hemipt. Heteropt. viii. p. 171⁹; Uhler, P. Z. S. 1894, p. 223 (nymph) (nec Fabr.)¹⁰.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, California⁷.—MEXICO³⁻⁸ (*Sallé*), Presidio de Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Tepic (*Schumann*), Amula, Chilpancingo, Cuernavaca, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Orizaba (*Sallé*⁹, *H. H. Smith*, *F. D. Godman*), Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*), Jalapa (*Höge*, *F. D. Godman*), Oaxaca (*Mus. Brit.*⁹), Valladolid and Temax in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA³, San Gerónimo, Purula, Panzos, Telemán, and Chacoj in Vera Paz, Guatemala city, El Reposo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Mosquito coast⁵; COSTA RICA (*Biolley*⁴, *Pittier*⁴, *Montandon*⁴), Caché (*Rogers*); PANAMA⁷, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, David, Caldera, Tolé (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA^{1 2 4}; ANTILLES, Grenada¹⁰.

A common insect within our limits. Differs chiefly from *M. nepæformis* in the genital structure: in the male the last segment is small and placed considerably to the left of the longitudinal axis of the body, and the preceding ventral segment is foveate on the right side near the margin; in the female (fig. 21 *a*) the two triangular pieces forming the last segment are broader than long, and the sixth segment is not very deeply emarginate. Four females, from Presidio and Amula, differ from the rest in having the genital segment (fig. 21 *b*) very short; three of them were sent with males and females of *M. fuscipes* from Presidio. We figure a clean female specimen from Guatemala, also some of the details of structure.

The nymph (fig. 23) has been found at Bugaba and Caché, with the imaginal form. It has (as noted above) two long claws to the anterior tarsi; the joints of the intermediate and hind tarsi are fused into one; the third and fourth antennal joints are connate; and the ocelli are absent.

3. **Mononyx nepæformis.** (Tab. XX. figg. 24, ♂, 25, ♀, genital segments.)

Naucoris nepæformis, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 693 (1775)¹; Syst. Rhyng. p. 111².

Mononyx nepæformis, Stål, Hemipt. Fabr. i. p. 134³; Enum. Hemipt. v. p. 138⁴; Mont. Bull. Soc. Bucarest, viii. pp. 395, 401⁵.

Mononyx raptorius, Burm. Handb. der Ent. ii. 1, p. 201 (1835)⁶; Amyot et Serv. Hist. Nat. Ins. Hémipt. p. 426, t. 8. fig. 4⁷; Herr.-Schäff. Wanz. Ins. ix. p. 27, t. 291. fig. 895⁸ (nec Fabr.).

Mononyx bipunctatus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1854, p. 239⁹; Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1863, p. 405¹⁰.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Purula, Guatemala city (*Champion*); COSTA RICA⁵, Alajuela (*Orozco*, in coll. *Montandon*).—COLOMBIA⁴; GUIANA^{4 5}; BRAZIL³⁻¹⁰; ARGENTINA⁵; ANTILLES^{2 3}, Antigua¹.