

Nepa scorpio, Ferrari, Ann. k.-k. Naturh. Hofmus. iii. p. 191³.

Nepoidea montandoni, Martin, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1898, pp. 67, 68, fig. 1⁴.

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*⁴, in *Mus. Holm.*¹⁻³); GUATEMALA, near the city (*Champion*).

Four specimens of this species, including both sexes, were found by myself in Guatemala. Martin's figure⁴ agrees exactly with the type of *C. scorpio*, which has been communicated by Dr. Aurivillius. The Mexican insects were both collected by *Sallé*. Stål's type is figured.

2. *Curicta volxemi*.

Nepoidea volxemi, Mont. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1895, pp. 476, 477, fig. 6¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Santa Cruz* (*Van Volxem*, in *Mus. Roy. Belg.*¹).

Differs from *C. scorpio* in the much less constricted pronotum and the relatively shorter anterior tibiae.

RANATRA.

Ranatra, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. iv. p. 64 (1794); Fieber, Gen. Hydroc. p. 23, t. 3 B (1851).

A very widely distributed genus. The two species recorded from Central America are also found in the United States. The anterior femora are unidentate in *R. fusca*, and bidentate in *R. quadridentata*.

1. *Ranatra fusca*.

Ranatra fusca, Palis. de Beauv. Ins. Afr. et Amér. p. 235, Hémipt. t. 20. fig. 1¹; Walk. Cat. Hemipt. Heteropt. viii. p. 189²; Uhler, Bull. U.S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. i. p. 338³; in Kingsley's Stand. Nat. Hist. ii. p. 254, fig. 317⁴; Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (2) iv. p. 292⁵.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA², Texas, Southern States and Atlantic region^{3 4}, Lower California⁵.—MEXICO, Orizaba, Oaxaca (*Sallé*, in *Mus. Brit.*²), Valladolid and Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*), Tabi in Yucatan (*Godman*); GUATEMALA, near the city (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Central-American specimens do not differ from others from Florida, &c., in the British Museum.

This insect differs from the European *R. linearis* in having the pronotum more elongate, and the meso- and metasternum differently formed: the intercoxal portion of the mesosternum is much broader; the metasternum is convex along the middle, and produced posteriorly so as to nearly cover the intercoxal portion of the abdomen, and grooved on each side between them (in *R. linearis* the metasternum is flattened in the middle and not produced between the coxæ, the intercoxal process of the abdomen

* There are upwards of thirty places of this name in Mexico, so it is quite uncertain which is meant.