

6. **Ambrysus melanopterus.** (Tab. XXI. fig. 7, ♂.)

Ambrysus melanopterus, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1862, p. 460¹; Enum. Hemipt. v. p. 143²; Mont. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1897, pp. 12, 19³.

Hab. MEXICO¹⁻³ (*Mus. Vind. Cæs.*).

The type is figured. Distinguishable by its oblong, somewhat parallel shape (approaching *A. oblongulus* in this respect), large size, and dark coloration, the posterior angles of the fifth connexival segment only produced.

7. **Ambrysus mexicanus.** (Tab. XXI. fig. 8, ♀.)

Ambrysus mexicanus, Mont. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1897, pp. 13, 21¹.

Hab. MEXICO (*Boucard*, in *Mus. Holm.*¹; *Bilimek*, in *Mus. Vind. Cæs.*¹).

Very like *A. guttatipennis*, but smaller, smoother, and more narrowed forwards, the embolium less dilated, the posterior angles of the connexival segments less produced. Our figure is taken from one of the types belonging to the Stockholm Museum.

8. **Ambrysus hybridus.** (Tab. XXI. fig. 9, ♂.)

Ambrysus hybrida, Mont. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1897, pp. 13, 22¹.

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Vind. Cæs. & coll. Montandon*¹), Jalapa (*Höge*).

The type of this species belonging to the Vienna Museum is a male, and we possess a female agreeing with it. The posterior angles of the connexival segments are acute and slightly produced (the fifth being rather prominent) in the male, and pointed in the female. In the nearly-allied *A. guttatipennis* the angles are more acuminate. Notwithstanding the difference in colour (the greenish tint usually changing to brown after death), it is not improbable that Say's unidentified *Naucoris profunda* = *A. hybridus*, Mont.: Bennett collected between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, whence Höge has sent us a specimen of *A. hybridus*.

9. **Ambrysus guttatipennis.** (Tab. XXI. fig. 10, ♀.)

Ambrysus guttatipennis, Stål, Enum. Hemipt. v. p. 143¹; Mont. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1897, pp. 13, 22².

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Holm.*^{1 2}).

This is the largest of the Central-American species of the genus, and easily distinguishable by the two flavous spots on the corium—one at the middle of the apical margin, the other opposite the inner apical angle of the embolium,—the embolium being, as usual, flavous to near the apex. The type, a female, is figured.