

of the pronotum, about as long as the width of the interocular space at the base, somewhat rounded and abruptly declivous in front, closely, almost imperceptibly, punctate, very faintly transversely grooved on each side just within the anterior margin, the eyes gradually converging posteriorly and not margined behind at the outer angle. Pronotum very short, along the median line slightly longer than the head, about one-third narrower in front than behind, the sides much rounded and converging from a little before the base forwards, the anterior angles rather sharp, the hind angles broadly rounded; the usual transverse groove very faintly indicated laterally, the space behind this not depressed and closely impressed with minute fuscous punctures; the anterior portion of the surface sculptured like that of the head, the disc transversely wrinkled in front, the lateral portions with scattered, rather coarse punctures. Scutellum punctured, the apical portion transversely wrinkled. Elytra with the clavus and corium densely impressed with fine fuscous punctures, the embolium more coarsely and more sparsely punctate; embolium limited inwards by a distinct ridge, the external border strongly rounded, and somewhat abruptly sinuate behind the middle; the suture between the clavus and corium scarcely distinguishable; the claval suture a little more than one-half the length of the scutellum; membrane well developed. Connexival segments not acuminate at the posterior angles. Mesosternal carina acute, deeply notched towards the anterior end, abruptly widened behind and with a rounded, concave space at the top, in the centre of which is a raised point. Metasternal carina oval, sulcate down the middle, and extending forward as a thin plate between the intermediate coxæ. Abdomen with an acute ridge on the second ventral segment extending forward between the hind coxæ.

Length 6, breadth 4 millim. (♀.)

Hab. HONDURAS, Bonacca I. (*Gaumer*).

One specimen. Belongs to Montandon's section EE of the genus, near *L. inornatus*. It has the suture between the clavus and corium very indistinct, and the eyes are not margined behind at their outer angle. The pronotum is more rounded at the lateral angles than in *L. pallescens* (Stål).

Subfam. NAUCORINÆ.

PELOCORIS.

Pelocoris, Stål, Enum. Hemipt. v. pp. 142, 144 (1876).

This genus, a close ally of *Ilyocoris* and *Naucoris*, includes about a dozen described species, all American, three of which have been recorded from within our limits, one only extending north of Mexico. The three Central-American forms are all found on the Isthmus of Darien.

1. *Pelocoris femoratus*. (Tab. XXI. figg. 17, 17 a-d, ♂.)

Naucoris femoratus, Palis. de Beauv. Ins. Afr. et Amér. p. 237, Hémipt. t. 20. fig. 4¹.

Pelocoris femoratus, Stål, Enum. Ins. v. p. 144²; Uhler, in Kingsley's Stand. Nat. Hist. ii. p. 259³; P. Z. S. 1894, p. 223⁴; Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (2) iv. p. 291⁵; Mont. Bull. Soc. Bucarest, vii. p. 284 (1898)⁶.

Naucoris poeyi, Guér. Icon. Règne Anim., Ins. p. 352, t. 57. fig. 5⁷.

Var. *Pelocoris biimpressus*, Stål, in litt.⁸; Mont. loc. cit. p. 285⁹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA⁸, United States^{1 2}, Canada to Florida, on both sides of the continent⁵. — MEXICO^{5 6} (*Sallé, Mus. Holm.*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA⁶, Paso Antonio, Torola, Guatemala city, Dueñas, San Gerónimo, Paraiso