

(*Champion*); PANAMA, David, Volcan de Chiriqui, Panama city (*Champion*), Matachin (*coll. Distant*), Darien (*Geay*⁶).—VENEZUELA⁸; URUGUAY⁶; ANTILLES^{4 5 8}, Cuba^{3 7}, Grenada, Guadeloupe⁴, &c.

A common species within our limits, and varying from 9–11 $\frac{3}{4}$ millim. in length. It is quite unrecognizable from Palisot de Beauvois's figure. There are specimens of it from North America in the British Museum, and also others from the Island of Grenada determined by Prof. Uhler. Most of the Central-American examples belong to the var. *biimpressus*, which has a darker scutellum and a dark streak on the embolium; the two forms were found in company at Paso Antonio. The male has the fifth and following abdominal segments freely movable, the fifth being attached to the fourth in the centre only; the fifth and sixth ventral segments are each separated into three pieces, the convex central portion being divided from the lateral pieces by a suture on each side. The long genital segment is divided into two in this sex only. The fourth and fifth connexival segments are more acutely produced at the posterior angles in the male than in the female. An antenna is figured on our Plate (fig. 17 *d*).

2. *Pelocoris nitidus*.

Pelocoris nitidus, Mont. Bull. Soc. Bucarest, vii. p. 286 (1898)¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Laguna de Pita, Isthmus of Darien (*Dr. Festa*¹).—VENEZUELA, Llanos¹; BRAZIL, Minas Geraes¹.

Differs from *P. femoratus* in having the narrow basal portion of the pronotum smooth. M. Montandon has lent me one of the types for examination.

3. *Pelocoris binotulatus*.

Naucoris binotulatus, Stål, Rio Jan. Hemipt. i. p. 83¹.

Pelocoris binotulatus, Stål, Enum. Hemipt. v. p. 144²; Mont. Bull. Soc. Bucarest, vii. p. 286 (1898)³.

Hab. PANAMA, Laguna de Pita, Isthmus of Darien (*Dr. Festa*³).—BRAZIL, Rio Janeiro¹⁻³; ARGENTINA³.

Differs from *P. femoratus*, according to Montandon³, in having the surface of the head and pronotum more densely punctured with brown, the anterior femora also marked with brown.

Fam. BELOSTOMIDÆ.

This family includes the largest known forms of Heteroptera, and it is well represented in America, both in the tropical and temperate regions. The Belostomidæ, as a whole, were not dealt with by Stål, but they have been monographed by Mayr