

the ocelli pale shining castaneous. Pronotum with an elongate black spot on centre of inner border of posterior margin. Mesonotum with the following black spots and markings:—anterior margin with two central obconical spots, followed laterally on each side by a much larger and more pointed spot; between the anterior angles of the cruciform elevation is a longitudinal and somewhat wedge-shaped spot, pointed anteriorly and widened and rounded posteriorly; on each side of this is a small rounded spot and a basal and lateral streak; cruciform elevation greenish ochraceous. Abdomen black. Body beneath black, sparsely and ochraceously pilose; legs castaneous and more or less streaked and marked with black. Rostrum pale castaneous, the apex pitchy. Tegmina and wings pale smoky hyaline, the first with the base opaque and pitchy, and the basal half of the venation and the costal membrane greenish ochraceous, the apical venation more or less pitchy. Wings like tegmina, with the base opaque and pitchy, and the margins of the claval area of the same colour.

Long. 28 millim., exp. tegm. 88 millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

We have as yet only received female specimens of this species from Mr. Champion. It is allied to *F. opalina*, Germ., from which it is easily differentiated by the much narrower abdomen and different colour of the same, different markings of the mesonotum, the smoky tegmina, &c.

### TIBICEN.

*Tibicen*, Latreille, Fam. Nat. p. 426 (1825); Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. pp. 8, 25 (1866).

This and the following genera differ primarily from all the preceding by the tympana being posteriorly detached from the surface of the adjoining abdominal segment.

*Tibicen* is another wide-spread genus, being found in all the great zoological regions, two of the best-known species being the European *T. hæmatodes*, Linn., and the North-American *T. septemdecim*, Linn. One species alone has been received from Central America, which is here described.

#### 1. *Tibicen guatemalensis*, n. sp. (Tab. II. figg. 8, 8 a, 8 b.)

♂. Obscure castaneous, somewhat thickly covered with ochraceous pilosity. Area of the ocelli, a central fascia to pronotum (which is amplified and produced on each side at anterior and posterior margins), some obscure and irregular spots on mesonotum with cruciform elevation at base, and abdomen above fuscous. Body beneath much paler and very densely pilose; head, sternum, and opercula ashy grey; abdomen pale ochraceous. Tegmina pale hyaline; costal membrane, basal area, and claval base pale castaneous; veins pale fuscous. Wings pale hyaline; veins and suffusion at abdominal area pale fuscous.

Head, including outer margin of eyes, broader than pronotum; face with a broad central longitudinal sulcation and somewhat faintly transversely striate; rostrum not quite reaching posterior coxæ; opercula reaching base of second abdominal segment, narrowest at base, with the outer margins truncate, widened and rounded posteriorly, but not quite meeting inwardly.

Long. 20 millim., exp. tegm. 57 millim.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Purula (*Champion*).

### CALYRIA.

*Calyria*, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 9 (1866).

*Calyria* is at once separated from the two preceding genera by the venation of the wings, which is divided into five apical areas only.