

Laternaria is a truly Neotropical genus; and it was to one of its species that the attribute of luminosity was first applied. The evidence for and against the luminosity of the Fulgorinæ has been so thoroughly stated, and the negative evidence in the writer's view so thoroughly established, that little need be added, save that Dr. Hagen (Ent. Mon. Mag. i. p. 250) has proposed the alternative hypothesis that the species are "only luminous at certain seasons, or, which is very credible, the luminosity may be confined to one sex."

1. *Laternaria castresii*.

Fulgora castresii, Guér. Mag. Zool. t. 173 & t. 174. ff. 3 & 4¹; Westw. Trans. Linn. Soc. xviii. p. 138. 2²; Spin. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. viii. p. 214. 3; Burm. Gen. Ins. i. 8, Rhyn. Cic. Fulg. 4³.

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2 3} (*Mus. Berol.*), Playa Vicente (*Höge*); Valladolid, in Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

2. *Laternaria lampetis*.

Fulgora lampetis, Burm. Gen. Ins. 1, 8, Rhyn. Cic. Fulg. 2¹.
Stoll, Cig. fig. 1.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Mus. Berol.*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*coll. Dist.*).—BRAZIL, Bahia¹.

3. *Laternaria servillei*. (Tab. V. figg. 1, 1 *a*, 1 *b*.)

Fulgora servillii, Spin. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. viii. p. 214. 2; Burm. Gen. Ins. i. 8, Rhyn. Cic. Fulg. 3¹; Stål, Rio Jan. Hem. ii. p. 1. 1².

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba 800–1500 feet, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).—BRAZIL, Rio Janeiro^{1 2}.

I have no hesitation in identifying these Panama specimens as belonging to Spinola's species, owing to their agreement with Burmeister's description of that species in several most important and essential particulars. Thus, of the head "supra utrinque nigro-maculato," and "colore viridior," and "ventre sanguineo" are characteristic descriptions which prove most applicable to the specimens now before me, one of which is here figured.

PHRICTUS.

Phrictus, Spinola, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. viii. p. 216 (1839); Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 132 (1866); Stett. ent. Zeit. xxxi. p. 284 (1870).

In this genus the head is very much produced, the prolongation being porrect and dentate, the apex recurved and angularly or dentately lobate.

Phrictus, according to our present knowledge, is a genus very small in extent, and quite confined to Tropical America, where apparently it is not found south of the Brazilian subregion, nor so far north as Mexico.

Two species have at present been received from Central America.