

DIAREUSA.

Diareusa, Walker, List Hom., Suppl. p. 43 (1858).

This is a well-marked genus, and, according to Walker, "connects *Phrictus* and *Hotinus**, resembling the former in the structure of the fore wings, and the latter in the structure of the head." This is but a statement of apparent resemblance or rough approximation to the position of the genus; it, however, seems best placed after *Phrictus* and before *Enchophora* in this enumeration.

Diareusa, according to our present knowledge, contains but one species, and that apparently confined to Central America and the Colombian subregion.

This generic name has apparently been overlooked; it is not included in the 'Nomenclator Zoologicus' of Mr. Scudder, nor has Stål referred to it in his "Conspectus Generum" of the American Fulgoridæ.

1. *Diareusa annularis*.

Fulgora annularis, Oliv. Enc. Méth. vi. p. 568. 6; Westw. Trans. Linn. Soc. xviii. p. 140. 9¹.

Flata annularis, Germ. in Thon's Arch. ii. 2, p. 47. 3.

Pyrops annularis, Spin. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 1, viii. p. 240. 8.

Phrictus annularis, Walk. List Hom., ii. p. 264. 2².

Diareusa annularis, Walk. List Hom., Suppl. p. 44³.

Stoll, Cig. fig. 69.

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA³; PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 to 6000 feet (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA³, Bogota³; GUIANA, Surinam^{1 2}.

Mr. Champion has contributed the following note respecting this species:—"The colour of the tegmina changes after death; during life it is a mossy green, which makes the insect difficult to distinguish when resting on mossy tree-trunks. Only found in forests of high elevation."

AMYCLE.

Amycle, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxii. p. 148 (1861); Hem. Afr. iv. p. 136 (1866); Stett. ent. Zeit. xxxi. p. 291 (1870).

Cyrpoptus, sect. ii. *Amyele* (sic), Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. vi. p. 305 (1862).

This genus I only know from Stål's description and Prof. Westwood's figure of the typical species. It is evidently, from the structure of the cephalic protuberance, allied to *Diareusa*.

Had Stål lived, he would doubtless have catalogued the Homoptera with his usual lucidity and thoroughness. It becomes, however, both a puzzle and waste of time to attempt to unravel the many genera he founded in this family either without specifying types, or alluding to such subsequently, in other publications of a miscellaneous

* Now usually considered a synonym of the Eastern genus *Fulgora*.