

character. The present genus is somewhat a case in point; it was founded in 1861, and here the type was given; but in 1862 Stål proposed the genus *Cyrpoptus*, in which he sank his previously-described genus *Amycle* as a section—a course of nomenclature which ought not to be followed. I can find no trace of *Cyrpoptus* in the same author's "Conspectus Generum" of the Fulgoridæ, published in 1866 in his 'Hemiptera Africana,' where *Amycle* only is noticed; but in 1870, in his 'Die amerikanischen Fulgoriden-Gattungen,' he diagnoses both *Amycle* and *Cyrpoptus* as distinct genera, an alternate view which I gladly follow, as the structural characters seem not only distinct but divergent.

1. *Amycle amabilis*.

Fulgora (*Episcius*?) *amabilis*, Westw. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ix. p. 119; Arc. Ent. ii. p. 89, t. 71. f. 1¹.

Episcius (?) *amabilis*, Walk. Cat. Homopt. ii. p. 283. 2.

Amycle amabilis, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxii. p. 148. 1.

Cyrpoptus (*Amyele*) *amabilis*, Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. vi. p. 305. 2.

Cyrpoptus amabilis, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxv. p. 50. 349².

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2}.

We have not received a single example of this species in any of our Central-American collections, and I only know it from Prof. Westwood's figure.

2. *Amycle sodalis*.

Amycle sodalis, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxii. p. 148. 2¹.

Cyrpoptus (*Amyele*) *sodalis*, Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. vi. p. 305. 3.

Cyrpoptus sodalis, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxv. p. 50. 350².

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2}.

This species is only known to me from the original description.

ENCHOPHORA.

Enchophora, Spinola, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 1, viii. pp. 202, 221 (1839); Amyot & Serville, Hist. des Hém. p. 496 (1843); Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 133 (1866); Stett. ent. Zeit. xxxi. p. 284 (1870).
Fulgora, subg. *Enchophora*, Burmeister, Gen. Ins. t. 19.

The salient features of this genus have been well epitomized by Stål, as follows:—"Processu capitis maxime recurvo, apice trilobo; thorace carina valde elevata, basi oblique truncata, instructo; tegminibus densissime reticulatis; antennarum articulo secundo valde transverso."

Comparatively little is known of this genus, which is evidently focussed in the heart of the Neotropical region. The number of species (certainly not exhaustive) here enumerated as found in Central America indicate that the great Brazilian subregion itself must contain very many undiscovered species, and therefore little at the present