

1. *Cladypha interlita*, n. sp. (Tab. VI. fig. 1.)

Body above castaneous-brown; eyes black; abdomen darker in hue, but variegated with ochraceous, the anal appendage ochraceous. Face black, the anterior margin and a broad transverse fascia a little beyond the centre ochraceous. Body beneath dark castaneous; the margins of the pro- and mesosternum broadly ochraceous. Legs castaneous; anterior and intermediate femora near the apex, and the anterior and intermediate tibiæ at the apex, annulated with ochraceous; posterior tibiæ armed with three strong spines and with a cluster of spines at the apex; anterior femora moderately and laminately amplified beneath, the anterior tibiæ only very slightly and scarcely perceptibly amplified at the apex. Tegmina palely infuscated, the venation fuscous, the transverse veins on the apical area and the apical areolets darkly infuscated. Wings pale hyaline, with the venation fuscous.

Long. excl. tegm. 11 millim., exp. tegm. 30 millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

## DICTYOPHARA.

*Dictyophara*, Germar in Silb. Rev. Ent. i. p. 175 (1833); Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. pp. 151 & 154 (1866); Berg, Hem. Argent. p. 217.

*Pseudophana*, Burmeister, Handb. ii. 1, pp. 146 et 159; Amyot & Serville, Hist. des Hém. p. 506 (1843).

*Dyctiophora* (pars), Spinola, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. viii. p. 290 (1839).

*Chanithus*, Kolenati, Mel. Ent. vii. p. 29 (1857).

*Nersia*, Stål, Bidr. Rio Jan. Hem. ii. p. 62 (1858).

This genus is almost universally distributed, and is well represented in our fauna. It is difficult to properly describe the species by words alone, and therefore it is very probable that some amount of synonymy exists between those described by Walker and others described by Stål. This is the more probable when we notice that many of the species inhabiting Central America are also found in Brazil. In this work, however, synonymy between these authors will not affect the nomenclature, as the species are mostly identified from Walker's List, which was published at an earlier date than Stål's work on the Hemiptera of Rio Janeiro.

Although the species of this genus have a considerable superficial resemblance, excellent differential characters exist in the size and shape of the head, and, in a more subsidiary sense, according to the nature and extent of the carina or carinæ on the upper surface of the same; and on these characters the writer has relied, thus allowing the descriptions of two new species to be verbally short, as in both cases the artist has diagrammatically illustrated the structure of the head.

1. *Dictyophara chlorochroma*.

*Dictyophora chlorochroma*, Walk. List Hom. ii. p. 311. 21<sup>1</sup>, & iv. t. 3. f. 5.

*Dictyophora compressifrons*, Walk. List Hom., Suppl. p. 62<sup>2</sup>.

*Nersia nigro-lineata*, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxv. p. 50. 354<sup>3</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>2 3</sup>; GUATEMALA, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*); HONDURAS<sup>1</sup>; PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 to 5000 feet (*Champion*).