

11. **Flatoides obliquus.** (Tab. VIII. figg. 6, 6 *a*.)

Elidiptera obliqua, Walk. List of Homopt. Ins., Suppl. p. 70 ¹.

Sat magnus, albescens ; capite testaceo, vertice latitudine longiori, antice obtuse producto, oculis prominentibus ; pronoto virescente, capite breviori ; scutello magno, testaceo, utrinque carinato ; tegminibus amplis, albidis, regulariter reticulatis, margine costali dense transversim venato, suturâ ad medium elevatâ ; corpore testaceo, plus minusve virescente ; tibiis posticis distincte bispinosis.

A large whitish species, with the front-parts testaceous and the pronotum greenish ; head long, evidently longer than broad between the eyes, which are very prominent, frons longer than broad, with a dark spot at the apex ; pronotum shorter than the head, with the anterior lateral angles sharp, and with two small distinct impressions in front ; scutellum large, carinate on each side ; tegmina ample, finely and regularly reticulate, the dilated costal margin with closely-set and more or less bifurcate transverse veins ; just behind the middle the suture is raised in a callosity, which is fuscous behind, and a little behind this are two small black dots and some minute black markings at the suture a little before the apex ; body testaceous, more or less greenish ; posterior tibiæ with two distinct, rather strong, spines.

Long. 18 millim. ; lat. ad hum. 9 millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé* ¹, in *Mus. Brit.*) ; PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 to 6000 feet (*Champion*).

This is a very distinct and rather large species, of a pale whitish or greenish-white colour, with but few markings. Walker's type does not answer to his description ¹, and I have therefore redescribed the insect from our Panama specimens: one of its chief characteristics is the long vertex of the head, but Walker especially says "*vertex transversus*."

Subfam. *RICANIINÆ*.

The Ricaniinæ, like the Flatinæ, are very widely distributed, and many of them are large and conspicuous forms, although they are much more sombrely coloured than most of the insects belonging to the last-named group. They differ very much *inter se* in general appearance ; many of them bear a close resemblance to certain species of Hymenoptera, while others, again, are very like certain dark-coloured Lepidoptera.

The genera represented in our collection may be roughly characterized as follows :—

- I. Clypeus distinctly separated from the frons ; costal margin of tegmina with more or less distinct and regular transverse nervures along its whole length.
 - 1. Tegmina ample, usually much narrowed behind.
 - i. Forehead broader than long, or at most as broad as long ; the sides of the clypeus not or very indistinctly carinate ; tegmina mostly opaque RICANIA, Germ.
 - ii. Forehead plainly longer than broad, or, at most, as long as broad ; in the latter case the sides of the clypeus very distinctly carinate ; tegmina mostly vitreous.
 - A. Size larger ; tegmina vitreous, with distinct dark markings ; clypeus with the sides distinctly carinate.
 - a.* Tegmina with four veins proceeding from the basal areola ; frons unicarinate NOGODINA, Stål.