

Much larger than the preceding species, of a dark fuscous-brown colour; head scarcely produced, much shorter than the pronotum; pronotum produced and rounded in front, carinate, with an impression in front on each side; tegmina ample, with the costal margin dilated towards the base, and set very regularly with strong transverse veins, the apical portion with the parallel veins set very close together (and not divided from the basal portion by a strong raised ridge as in the preceding species), of a dark fuscous-brown colour, with a conspicuous irregular hyaline patch on the disc just beyond the middle, and another smaller one on the margin before the apex, the apex itself having two hyaline narrow patches on its extreme margin; body and legs fuscous or fusco-testaceous.

Long. 14-15 millim.; lat. ad hum. 5 millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

### NOGODINA.

*Nogodina*, Stål, Bidrag till Rio Janeiro-Trakt. Hem.-Fauna, ii. p. 70 (1858); Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1859, p. 326.

This genus appears to have been formed by Stål to include the well-known *Flata reticulata*, Fabr.; it may be distinguished by the fact that four veins proceed from the basal areola, and by the forehead being comparatively short, broad, and unicarinate.

#### 1. *Nogodina reticulata*.

*Flata reticulata*, Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 47 (1803)<sup>1</sup>.

*La cigale à Ailes de Gaze*, Stoll, Cig. p. 29, t. 4. fig. 19<sup>2</sup>.

*Ricania reticulata*, Burm. Handb. Ent. ii. 1, p. 161<sup>3</sup>; Spinola, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1839, p. 403<sup>4</sup>; Am. et Serv. Hist. Nat. Hém. p. 529<sup>5</sup>; Melichar, Ann. k.-k. naturhist. Hofmuseums, xiii. p. 306<sup>6</sup>.

*Ricania klugii*, Spinola, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1839, p. 408<sup>7</sup>.

*Hab.* CENTRAL AMERICA<sup>6</sup>; HONDURAS<sup>6</sup>.—SOUTH AMERICA<sup>1</sup>, Colombia<sup>6</sup>, Cayenne<sup>2 6</sup>, Pará, Brazil<sup>4 5 7</sup>, Peru<sup>6</sup>, Nauta, Tabatinga.

I am very doubtful whether this species really occurs in Central America. It is not represented in our collection, and Mr. Kirby (who has kindly compared the species for me) tells me that Walker's *R. reticulata*, labelled as from Honduras, is really *Sassula pictifrons*. The above references to Central America and Honduras are given solely on the authority of Dr. Melichar<sup>6</sup>, who may have been under some misapprehension in the matter.

### SASSULA.

*Sassula*, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. xxvii. p. 769 (1870).

*Sassula* was introduced by Stål as a subgenus of *Miriza*, and as including *M. osmyloides*, Walk., and *M. sorurcula*, Stål. *Miriza* appears to be regarded by Dr. Melichar as synonymous with *Nogodina*, Stål, and he gives as the reference for the genus "*Nogodina*, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. iii. p. 326 (1859); *Miriza*, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. xxvii. p. 769 (1870)." The genus *Sassula* differs from *Nogodina* by the fact that three veins only proceed from the basal areola of the tegmina (instead of four, as in the first-named genus), and the claval veins are united into one at or a little beyond