

the middle; the frons, too, is longer and tricarinate. The two species which Stål regards as typical of the genus are both Eastern forms, and differ very much *inter se*, the reticulation of the tegmina of *S. sorurcula* being somewhat like that of a *Varcia*, while *S. osmyloides* differs considerably from the common Central-American *S. pictifrons* in this respect. It is possible that the latter may have to be taken as the type of a separate genus, but I prefer to follow the recent work of Dr. Melichar; if slight differences of reticulation are to be taken into account, the number of genera of the Ricaniinæ must be largely increased.

1. **Sassula pictifrons.** (Tab. VIII. figg. 9, 9 *a*, 10, 11.)

*Nogodina pictifrons*, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxv. p. 53<sup>1</sup>.

*Sassula pictifrons*, Melichar, Ann. k.-k. naturhist. Hofmuseums, xiii. p. 311<sup>2</sup>.

*Ricania reticulata*, Walk. List of Homopt. Ins. ii. p. 422 (nec Fabr.)<sup>3</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup>, Vera Cruz<sup>1 2</sup>, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*); GUATEMALA, Teleman in Vera Paz, San Isidro, El Reposo, Mirandilla (*Champion*); HONDURAS<sup>2 3</sup>, Ruatan I. (*Gaumer*); PANAMA<sup>2</sup>, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, and David (*Champion*).

We have a large series of this insect in our collection, comprising nearly sixty examples; at first sight they would appear to belong to several distinct species, but I cannot detect any structural difference of importance. They certainly vary very much, *inter se*, in colour and markings; but the specimens from different localities run one into another and are evidently not distinct, even as varieties, with the exception of one local race from Ruatan Island, Honduras. Our series may be divided into groups as follows, it being understood that, with the one exception just noted, intermediate examples occur in each case:—

1. Markings extremely dark; subapical band very distinct; subapical and subbasal costal spots strongly marked, and about equal in size. (Fig. 9.)

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Teleman in Vera Paz.

2. Markings dark; subapical band distinct; subapical costa spot, as a rule, larger than the subbasal one.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz; GUATEMALA, San Isidro, El Reposo; PANAMA, Bugaba, David, Volcan de Chiriqui.

3. Markings lighter; subapical band much less distinct; subbasal costal spot very small or absent.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Mirandilla; PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui.

4. Veins and markings light brown; subapical band absent; subbasal costal spot absent. (Fig. 10.)

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui.

5. Tegmina with two very narrow, irregular, dark bands, which are widened into more or less distinct spots at the costal margin, and are more or less interrupted towards the suture; subapical band absent. (Fig. 11.)

*Hab.* HONDURAS, Ruatan Island.