

## APATESON, gen. nov.

Elongatum, angustum, parallelum, cylindricum, vertice brevissimo, antice carinato, fronte longâ, excavatâ, suturâ clypeali indistinctâ, lateribus valde elevatis, carinatis; oculis prominulis, ocellis distinctis; pronoto brevissimo, antice rotundato; scutello prælongo, sat fortiter tricarinato; tegminibus opacis, sat corneis, angustis, parallelis, venis vix elevatis, venâ radiali a basi, venâ ulnari a medio furcatâ; margine costali ad apicem venis quibusdam transversis instructo; alis opacis cum tegminibus concoloribus; tibiis posticis unispinosis.

Elongate, narrow, and parallel, with the vertex very short, elevated at the sides between the eyes, which are prominent; ocelli distinct, between the eye and the margin of the frons; frons and clypeus divided by an indistinct suture, apparently forming one long piece, which is excavate and strongly carinate at the sides; pronotum very short, rounded in front; scutellum long, tricarinate; tegmina long, narrow, and parallel, somewhat convex, with the veins not strongly marked, the radial vein being forked from the base, and the ulnar vein from the middle; the costal margin at the apex has about nine or ten transverse veins, not set very close together; wings dark, concolorous with the tegmina; posterior tibiæ unispinose.

I have referred this genus to the Ricaniinæ, as the ridge dividing the vertex and frons is distinct, but I do not feel sure as to its position.

1. *Apateson albomaculatum*, sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 15, 15 a.)

Nigrum, cylindricum, fronte et clypeo albido-marginatis; scutello ad basim maculis duabus albidis instructo; tegulis, postscutello, et decem maculis tegminum albescentibus; apice tegminum hyalino; abdomine nigro vel fusco, pectore pedibusque infuscatis; alis nigrescentibus, opacis; pedibus spinâ unâ pone medium instructis.

Black, with the front edged with white; on each side of the scutellum, touching the margin towards the base, is a white spot; the tegulæ are large and white, and the postscutellum is wholly or partly of the same colour; the tegmina are long, narrow, and parallel, with six white spots (three on each side) at the suture, the hinder pair being transverse, an irregular oblique white spot on the disc towards the base, and a spot on the costal margin beyond the middle; the apex of the tegmina exteriorly is hyaline, the hyaline portion being crossed by a transverse dark band, and the apex itself is dark; wings opaque fuscous-black; posterior tibiæ with one spine a little behind the middle.

Long. 11-12 millim.; lat. 3 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*), Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Mus. Brit.*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

The specimen figured is from Teapa.

## Fam. DERBIDÆ\*.

The members of this family are chiefly noted for the development of the antennæ, which is very marked in certain genera; the posterior tibiæ are usually simple. They differ considerably *inter se* in general appearance, but are, for the most part, very delicate insects, some bearing a close resemblance to certain Lepidoptera and Neuroptera.

The position of the group is somewhat doubtful: Spinola regards the "Derboïdes" as

\* By W. W. FOWLER.