

to *Enchenopa*; the prothorax, however, is not foliaceous, and is, as a rule, rather broad if viewed from above; the front part of the prothorax is either rounded or produced into a very obtuse point, and is never furnished with a projecting horn, and the back is strongly carinate. About a dozen species have hitherto been described from North, Central, and South America. It appears to be the best course to divide the genus further, and I have therefore assigned generic value to *Tropidoscyta gibbera*, Stål, and to *T. pallidipennis* and *T. cornutula*, Stål. In subdividing Stål's genera a difficulty is caused through his often omitting to state what his type is; this, and the omission of the references in his tables, and the fact that he appears often to have sent out species under MS. names, and not afterwards described them, tends much to lessen the value of some of his work, and to cause great confusion and unavoidable mistakes. There are certain species in Signoret's collection which I fail entirely to trace, although it is of course possible that descriptions may have been published somewhere, and the same is the case with two or three genera; as undoubtedly some are MS. names, it is probable that the others are also.

*Membracis torva*, Germ., may be taken as the typical species of *Tropidoscyta*, and *M. pæcila*, Germ., belongs to the same genus; the tegmina have three discoidal cells.

### 1. *Tropidoscyta sallæi*, sp. n. (Tab. I. figg. 19, 19 a.)

Fusco-ferruginea vel fusca, flavescenti-pubescent; pronoto fortius punctato, antice lato, postice angustato, apice mucronato, carinâ centrali et unâ vel duabus aliis utrinque multo elevatis, et ad latera supra oculos carinis quibusdam minoribus instructo; metopidio a latere viso fere recto; tegminibus fuscis parte apicali hyalinâ, venis conspicuis; pedibus fuscis.

Short, broad in front, much narrowed behind, fusco-ferruginous or ferruginous, with the apical portion of the tegmina abruptly hyaline and the apex mucronate. The central carina and one or two on each side are strongly marked, and over each eye there are several small carinæ; the metopidium, if viewed from the side, is almost straight, but projects a little further forward at its highest point in some specimens than in others; the surface of the pronotum is clothed with rather spare yellowish pubescence, and is moderately strongly punctured; the legs are fuscous.

Long. 5 millim.; lat. max. 3 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Orizaba (*Bilimek*, in *Mus. Vind. Cæs.*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Caldera, Volcan de Chiriqui, and San Feliz (*Champion*).

This insect is identical with a specimen in the Vienna Museum collection named *Bolbonota sallæi*, of which I can find no published description. It appears to be somewhat variable in size and in the sculpture of the prothorax, the front part of which is more produced in some specimens than in others. An example from San Feliz is figured.

Since writing the above I have examined a specimen of *Membracis pæcila*, Germ., which is placed in the Vienna Museum collection under *Bolbonota*. It is closely allied to this genus, but differs in its much slighter pubescence and the almost total absence of carinæ above the dorsal ridge of the shoulders.