

central carina acutely raised and marked with white at the middle and before the apex; the sides above the eyes show no trace of carinae; the tegmina are black, dull in the middle, strongly punctured towards the base, except on the central basal area, with the apical third or fourth part very abruptly and clearly hyaline, the line being drawn straight across at right angles to the apex of the prothorax; legs black, with the tarsi and knees lighter or entirely fuscous.

Long. 4 millim.; lat. int. hum. 2 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

This is a very distinct little species, and differs considerably in appearance from the two preceding.

TYLOPELTA, gen. nov.

Genus *Tropidoscyta* affine, sed pronoto maxime inæquali et gibbero areisque tegminum (discoïdalibus tribus, apicalibus quinque) minus oblongis.

Allied to *Tropidoscyta*, but distinguished by the extremely uneven outline of the pronotum, which is level or almost level in the last-mentioned genus, but in the present genus is deeply and broadly excised in the middle and again before the apex; besides the central and two side carinae there is only one short and broad carina above the eyes; the tegmina have the areas less oblong.

1. *Tylopelta gibbera*. (Tab. II. figg. 1, 1 a.)

Tropidoscyta gibbera, Stål, Kongl. Sv. Vet.-Ak. Handl. Band viii. 1, p. 46¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Texas¹.—MEXICO, Orizaba (*H. H. Smith & F. D. G.*), Cuernavaca in Morelos, Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Chiacam and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, Rio Naranjo, San Isidro, Panajachel, Calderas (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Through the kindness of Dr. Aurivillius I have been enabled to verify this insect by comparison with one of Stål's types of *Tropidoscyta gibbera*, which he records from Texas. There are specimens in the Vienna Museum collection labelled "*arcuata*, from Mexico," and one labelled "*arcuata* det. Signoret," without any indication of the genus, except that it appears by its position to be referred to *Bolbonota*; it is, however, nearer to *Tropidoscyta* than to the last-named genus, and certainly seems worthy of generic rank. We figure a specimen from Teapa.

BOLBONOTA.

Bolbonota, Amyot et Serville, Hist. Nat. des Ins. Hémipt. p. 537 (1843); Fairmaire, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 2, iv. p. 257.

The members of this genus are small, dark, globose insects which, in a state of rest, fold their legs close against their body and look just like round black seeds. No insect could look more unlike the foliaceous species of *Membracis*, and yet, so gradual and so complete is the transition through intermediate species, that the older authors included them under the same genus. Four species of *Bolbonota* form Germar's division D,