

“Gibbosæ,” of the genus *Membracis* [v. Rev. Ent. Silb. iii. p. 229 (1835)], and he concludes his remarks regarding them with the following observation, which applies with equal force to many other of the genera and species of the Membracidæ:—“Species divisionis ultimæ ita ab illis primæ divisionis recedunt, ut proprii generis typos credas, sed in characteribus gravioris momenti conveniunt, et omnes quatuor divisiones formis intermediis inter se cohærent. Stethidii diversitates semper caute quæras, ne tot genera quot species exstant condas!”

Owing to the close resemblance that the species of *Bolbonota* bear to one another and the meagreness of the descriptions of many of the types, the difficulty of determining them rightly is very greatly increased, and very little is really known about the genus as a whole, which appears to contain a considerable number of species from Central and Tropical South America. They are, as a rule, very scantily represented in collections: in our collection there are large series of two or three species, which appear to vary considerably in size, colour of elytra, and (to a certain extent) in sculpture; and it is most probable that when the group is more worked and further material collected, several of the species already described will be found to be identical.

Dr. Goding (Canad. Ent. xxv. p. 55) separates the genus into two subgenera as follows:—

Posterior process of pronotum behind middle furnished with a high transverse tubercle or spine, more or less compressed antero-posteriorly; anterior part strongly and gradually elevated up to middle.	<i>Tubercunota</i> , Goding.
Posterior process from apex, seen from side, depressed; in front of depressed part dorsum straight or lightly bisinuate	<i>Bolbonota</i> , A. & S.

This distinction makes a good division in most cases, although certain species appear to be transitional; in examining the dorsal ridge the insect must be held perfectly upright and viewed exactly from the side.

Through the kindness of Herr Handlirsch I have been enabled to examine typical specimens of several of Signoret's species in the Vienna Museum (referred to by Fairmaire), which has been a great help towards determining the new species; but there are several of the species which have been described that I have not been able to see, and it is impossible to know what they are from the descriptions. A short monograph of the genus is much to be wished for, but no satisfactory one can be drawn up without an examination of all the types hitherto described and of larger series of the species than are at present available.

So far as I know, only one species has hitherto been recorded from any locality further north than Bogota. This is *B. aurosericea*, recently described by myself from a specimen in the Vienna Museum labelled “North America” (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1894, p. 417).