

3. *Bolbonota pictipennis*.

Bolbonota pictipennis, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 2, iv. p. 258¹.

Hab. MEXICO (*coll. Signoret, in Mus. Vind. Cæs.*), Orizaba (*Bilimek, in Mus. Vind. Cæs.*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*); GUATEMALA, Senahu and Panzos in Vera Paz, Rio Naranjo, El Tumbador, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); PANAMA, Boquete 3500 feet, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Cayenne¹, Brazil¹.

This species, of which we have received a large series from Chiriqui, appears to be very variable in size and to a certain extent in sculpture and in the colour of the tegmina. The largest specimens are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. in length; they are dull black, fuscous-black, or brownish insects, with the dorsum, if viewed from the side, almost straight until just before the apex, where it is abruptly depressed. The elytra are dark, with yellow or whitish spots, and with the apex distinctly hyaline; in one example from Panzos in Vera Paz the yellow colour covers the whole centre of the tegmina, and the dorsum is less abruptly depressed than is usual with the species.

On an examination of typical specimens from Signoret's collection I have little doubt but that *B. nisus*, Germ., and *B. pictipennis*, Fairm., are identical; if this is the case, the first name must be adopted. As, however, Signoret's specimens are somewhat broken and imperfect, I prefer to leave the species as they are for the present.

Walker's *Tetraplatys atomarius* (List of Homopt. Ins. ii. p. 510) is either this or a closely-allied species.

Var. *lævior*.

Minor, *lævior*, minus rugosa, apice pronoti evidenter magis prolongato.

Closely allied to the type form, but differs in being smaller and less rugose, with the apex of the pronotum evidently more prolonged.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 millim.; lat. max. 2 millim.

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

It is possible that this may be a distinct species, but in the large series of the type form and the variety from the Volcan de Chiriqui the gradations are so regular that it is very difficult to divide the variety from the type, although no one would hesitate in describing the extreme examples as distinct. The smallest examples are only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. in length.

Besides the examples above referred to there are two specimens from San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*) which appear to belong to this variety, although they differ slightly in one or two particulars.

4. *Bolbonota inconspicua*, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 5, 5 a.)

Minima, brevis; capite pronotoque opacis, dense punctatis, hoc carinâ centrali supra viso integrâ, distinctâ, duabusque utrinque distinctis supra humeros; dorso a latere viso æquali vix sinuato, ante apicem obtusum