

In the type-specimen the dorsal prominences are very little elevated: it is possible that the specimens from Atoyac, in which they are much more elevated, may belong to a different species; if viewed from above, however, they are almost identical, and they can hardly be separated until more material is discovered; the difference is not sexual. We figure a specimen from El Tumbador.

3. *Hypsoprora anatina*, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 16, 16 a.)

Fusco-ferruginea, plus minusve albido-vestita; pronoto scabro, dense sat fortiter punctato, antice in processum longum erectum, in medio externe rotundatim dilatato, deinde angustato, apice recurvo, extenso, carinâ centrali leviter spinosâ, protuberantiis dorsalibus nullis; tegminibus apicem prothoracis haud superantibus, ferrugineis, opacis, ad basin punctatis; pedibus rufis vel ferrugineis.

An elongate and rather slender species, fusco-ferruginous, more or less distinctly clothed with a fugitive whitish secretion; pronotum scabrous, thickly and distinctly punctured, produced in front into a long erect process, which is strongly sinuate externally and dilated in the middle, and then rounded and slightly recurved before the apex, presenting the appearance of the outline of a duck's head; in some cases, however, the sinuation appears to be not nearly so marked, and the sides are subparallel; the distance from the front edge of the metopidium to the apex of the process is about equal to the distance from the same to the apex of the tegmina; there are no dorsal protuberances; the tegmina are opaque and ferruginous, and the legs reddish.

Long. 6 millim.; lat. int. hum. $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

4. *Hypsoprora coronata*. (Tab. II. figg. 17, 17 a, 17 b.)

Membracis coronata, Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 14¹.

Pterygia coronata, Stål, Kongl. Sv. Vet.-Ak. Handl. Band viii. 1, p. 47².

Pterygia (Æchmophora) coronata, Stål, Öfv. Kongl. Vet.-Ak. Förh. xxvi. p. 279³.

Pterygia varia, Walk. List of Homopt. Ins. p. 502⁴.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Chiacam in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA^{1 2}, Colombia⁴.

This species is of about the same size as the preceding; it has the apex of the short pronotal process shaped much as in *Philya*, but in other respects is more closely related to *Hypsoprora*; it may, perhaps, form the type of a separate genus. An example from the Volcan de Chiriqui is figured.

SPHONGOPHORUS.

Sphongophorus, Fairmaire, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 2, iv. p. 261 (1846); Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. xxvi. p. 273 (1869).

This genus contains upwards of twenty species, which are all from Central or Tropical South America: the majority, apparently, inhabit Brazil. They are among the most extraordinary of the Membracidæ, and, in fact, there are few insects which assume more curious forms; in some cases, at all events, these forms are protective, for, when