

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>3 4</sup> (*Sallé*), Cuesta de Misantla and San Lorenzo near Cordova (*M. Trujillo*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz and Jalisco (*Schumann*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Juan and Purula in Vera Paz, El Tumbador, Cerro Zunil, San Isidro, Zapote (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Caldera, Tolé (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Bogota<sup>5</sup>, Demerara<sup>1</sup>, Savannah<sup>2</sup>.

The series of this species in our collection is almost certainly the largest that has ever been obtained, and consists of more than one hundred examples. There is a considerable amount of variation, especially in the formation of the apex of the anterior process, which, as a rule, appears to be more or less knobbed in the males and bifid in the females; this is not, however, a universal rule, for it is sometimes almost simple in both sexes, and in the case of two males before me from the same locality one is slightly bifid and the other has a very large knob. The posterior process also differs in being narrower or broader, and more or less porrect, especially in the males; in fact, a series of males from Bugaba, Panama, might almost be formed into a new species on this character, but the females appear to be quite normal.

*S. claviger* of Stål, of which there is a single male specimen (without abdomen) from Mexico in Signoret's collection, is a rather large and robust brownish variety of this species, of which there are several larger and more representative specimens in our series from San Gerónimo, Guatemala; if they stood alone they might be regarded as distinct, but intermediate forms render it plain that they can, at the most, be only counted a variety, and I feel no doubt but that Stål's *S. apicalis* must also be sunk as a synonym of *S. ballista*.

The anterior process in the female is often much longer than in the males, and is much waved if viewed from above; this never, or only in a very slight degree, appears to be the case with the males.

Mr. Champion captured two specimens *in cop.*; if the segments of the circles almost formed by the pronotum in each case were completed, they would in this position present nearly an exact figure of 8.

We figure examples from Atoyac (fig. 18), Teapa (fig. 19), and San Gerónimo (fig. 20).

## 2. *Sphongophorus (Lecythifera) championi*, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 1, 1 a.)

*S. ballistæ* affinis; niger vel brunneo-niger; pronoto antice punctato, processu antico et postico reticulatis; processu antico teretiori plus minusve alte curvato, usque vel fere ad apicem processus dorsalis extenso, clavâ sat magnâ, supra visâ subtriangulari, instructo; processu postico apicem tegminum vix attingenti, ad finem in processum brevem, crassum, reflexum producto, pone medium processu erecto armato, hoc clavo lato, postice extenso, plus minusve malleiformi terminato; tegminibus punctatis, nigris, apicem versus fusco-brunneis, maculâ hyalinâ marginali sub basi processus intermedii sitâ; pedibus testaceis vel fusco-testaceis.

Black or brownish black, with the anterior process of the pronotum rather slender and curved behind until it is almost in a line with the apex of the tegmina, widened at its apex into a subtriangular club; the posterior prolongation extends nearly to the apex of the tegmina, ending in a short, thick, reflexed process,