

the apex of the tegmina in a small triangular process; from the middle arises a stout stalk, bearing a club, which is very large in proportion to the size of the insect—in the male this is thick and rounded, but in the female it is thinner, and subrhomboidal and pointed at the apex; the tegmina are brown, unicolorous and subhyaline in the male, somewhat mottled and more opaque in the female; the legs are testaceous or brownish testaceous.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5, cum tegm. $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 millim.; alt. max. 5–6 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA (*Mus. Roy. Belg.*), Dueñas (*Champion*), Aceituno (*Salvin*).

This distinct little species is allied to *S. championi* and *S. affinis* on the one hand, and to the stouter brown species of the subgenus *Cladonota* on the other. A specimen from Dueñas is figured.

5. *Sphongophorus (Lecythifera) inflatus*, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 5, 5 a–c.)

Nigro-brunneus vel brunneus, processu antico pronoti robusto, curvato, clavâ oblongo-rotundatâ reticulatâ; processu postico vix ante apicem vel ad apicem processu rotundato, permagno, inflato, sessili, reticulato instructo; apice prothoracis plerumque brevissime pone hunc prominenti; tegminibus longis ultra apicem prothoracis extensis, brunneis, maculâ marginali testaceâ sub processu inflato sitâ; pedibus testaceis.

Of a blackish-brown or brownish colour, with the anterior process of the pronotum robust, curved, and terminated in an oval or almost oval club: posterior process furnished just at the apex with an enormous, round, inflated bulb-like process, which, like the club of the anterior process, is reticulate and finely sculptured in the interstices of the reticulations, and is sometimes marked with little spots of a lighter colour; this process has no stalk, but is sessile, and the apex of the pronotum usually projects very slightly beyond it; the tegmina are long and project beyond the apex of the pronotum, and are of a brown colour, with a large testaceous mark on the margins just below the inflated process; legs testaceous.

Long. 9, cum tegm. 10 millim.; diam. process. 6 millim.; alt. max. 7–8 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

About a dozen specimens, male and female; the sexes do not appear to differ in any noticeable degree. The peculiar inflated process will at once distinguish this species from any other. In fig. 5 c part of the sculpture of the inflated process is represented.

6. *Sphongophorus (Cladonota) latifrons*. (Tab. III. figg. 6, 6 a, ♂; 7, 7 a, ♀.)

Sphongophorus (Cladonota) latifrons, Stål, Öfv. Kongl. Vet.-Ak. Förh. xxvi. p. 274¹.

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Holm.*¹; *Mus. Brit.*; *Mus. Vind. Cæs.*; *Sallé*), Cuernavaca in Morelos, Sayula in Jalisco, Acapulco in Guerrero (*Höge*).

In this species the males and females differ considerably as regards the pronotal processes. We figure a male from Sayula and a female from Acapulco.

There is a peculiar specimen in our collection, from Totonicapam, Guatemala, 10,000 feet, of a brown colour, and rugose, with mottled tegmina, and with the anterior process almost straight and only slightly curved at the apex, which is pointed. Unfortunately this specimen is broken and cannot be described; but it belongs to the subgenus *Cladonota*, for there is the base of a stout intermediate process remaining, and part of a triangular apical process; it is almost 9 millim. in length, and the height to the tip of the apical process is 7 millim.