

remarks, "A præcedente [i. e. *T. virescens*] vix differt"; *T. grossa* and *T. virgata*, however, are more closely allied in general appearance to one another than to *T. virescens*, which appears to be a smaller form of the male with the humeral horns rather shorter and less slender. Among specimens in our collection from Irazu there are males just like Signoret's typical specimen of *T. virescens* referred to by Fairmaire (which I have before me), and females exactly like his *T. grossa*. On comparing a large series it is evident that there is considerable variation in the length and direction and the straightness or slight recurvation of both the dorsal and humeral horns, and that it would be very easy to describe fresh species if it were not for intermediate forms leading from one to the other. In the Vienna Museum collection there are only five specimens belonging to these three so-called species, four females and one male—the male being placed under *T. virescens*, two females (which differ considerably *inter se*) under *T. virgata*, and two females under *T. grossa*. On comparing them, however, with the series in our collection it is obvious that they must all be referred to one species. A specimen from Panajachel is figured.

## 2. *Triquetra veruta*, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 9, 9 a.)

Minor, fusco-brunnea; pronoto longo, angustiori, fortiter punctato, rugoso, humeris modice prominentibus, haud porrectis, nigris; cornu dorsali elongato, fere recto, acuto, lateribus ab humeris angustatis, in processum apicalem longum productis; tegminibus brunneis, venis dilutioribus, margine externo apicem versus hyalino; pedibus abdomineque brunneis vel fusco-brunneis.

A comparatively small and narrow species, of a dark brown colour, with the pronotum very coarsely and rugosely punctured in irregular rows; humeral prominences moderately long, at right angles to the pronotum, and not extended forward; dorsal horn long and sharp, almost straight, but very slightly recurved at the apex, ribbed at the sides; dorsal raised line continued from above the head to the tip of the horn, and thence to the apex of the pronotum, which is long and extends considerably beyond the abdomen, but not to the apex of the tegmina; tegmina and legs brown, the former with the veins lighter.

Long. 9, cum tegm. 10 millim.; lat. inter cornua 6 millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA (*Boucard, in Mus. Holm.*).

I found a male specimen of this distinct little species among some undetermined Homoptera sent me for examination by Dr. Aurivillius; it is allied to *Umbonia obscura*, Walk., but differs entirely in the shape of the humeral horns of the pronotum.

## 3. *Triquetra apicalis*. (Tab. III. figg. 11, 11 a.)

*Umbonia apicalis*, Walk. List of Homopt. Ins. ii. p. 518<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA<sup>1</sup>.

This species may easily be distinguished from the preceding by the formation of the humeral and dorsal horns, which are long and acute, and extended forward in front of the head, so that, if viewed sideways, their tips are almost on a level, that of the dorsal horn projecting rather further forward than the other. It is also allied to *Triquetra* (*Umbonia*) *turrita*, Fairm.; but that insect, which inhabits Brazil, is rather