

longer and broader, with the dorsal horn shorter, less porrect, and blunter at the apex, and the humeral horns are much less porrect and recurved, so that, if viewed from the side, they do not project beyond the metopidium.

It is possible that this species, with *T. veruta*, *T. turrita*, and *T. obscura*, ought to be placed in a separate genus; in facies they differ very much from the ordinary testaceous forms of *Triquetra*.

UMBONIA.

Umbonia, Burmeister, Handb. Ent. ii. 1, p. 138 (1835); Fairmaire, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 2, iv. p. 274; Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. xxvi. p. 264 (1869).

About seven or eight species are comprised in this genus; they appear to be confined to Central and Tropical South America; one species, *U. amazili*, is recorded by Fairmaire from North America, but I have not seen a specimen of this insect, and Stål omits it from his list of the genus. The species are distinguished by having the pronotum armed with a longer or shorter dorsal horn, and by the shoulders being more or less acutely produced and cornute. The wings have four apical cells, and their anal areas are minute and not lobate; the posterior process of the pronotum is continued almost, if not quite, to the apex of the tegmina, and sometimes projects beyond them. The genus is allied to *Triquetra*, but the species are, as a rule, stouter insects and less tectiform, with the humeral processes much less developed. The two species described by Amyot and Serville (Hist. Nat. des Ins. Hémipt. p. 543) as belonging to their genus *Physoplia* (*P. crassicornis* and *P. nigrata*) are really forms of the male of *Umbonia orozimbo*.

The species of *Umbonia*, like those of *Triquetra* and *Ianthe*, frequent thorny plants, so that the horn-like processes are distinctly protective appendages.

1. *Umbonia reclinata*. (Tab. III. figg. 12, 12 a.)

Hoplophora reclinata, Germ. Rev. Ent. Silb. iii. p. 243¹.

Umbonia reclinata, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 2, iv. p. 276².

Umbonia funesta, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. xi. p. 249 (1854)³.

Umbonia multiformis, Walk. List of Homopt. Ins., Suppl. p. 129⁴.

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2} (*Mus. Brit.*; Sallé⁴), Chilpancingo in Guerrero 4600 feet (*H. H. Smith*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Orizaba (*H. H. Smith*; *F. D. G.*); GUATEMALA (*Sallé*), Lanquin and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*).—BRAZIL.

This species is somewhat variable in colour, but may usually be known by its prevailing red tint, as well as by the short humeral prominences and short strongly recurved dorsal horn, which is situated at a considerable distance behind the shoulders. The locality for *U. funesta*, Stål, is given³ as "Central America." A specimen of *U. reclinata* from Jalapa is figured.