

2. *Umbonia ataliba*. (Tab. III. figg. 14, 14 a.)

Umbonia ataliba, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 2, iv. p. 278, t. 6. fig. 1¹.

Umbonia lativitta, Walk. List of Homopt. Ins. ii. p. 520².

Hab. COSTA RICA, Caché (*Rogers*); PANAMA (*Boucard*), Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).
—SOUTH AMERICA¹, Brazil².

The males, as a rule, appear to be considerably smaller than the females. A specimen from Panama is figured.

3. *Umbonia pyramidalis*.

Umbonia pyramidalis, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 2, iv. p. 277¹.

Umbonia reducta, Walk. List of Homopt. Ins. ii. p. 520².

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 to 4000 feet (*Champion*). — AMAZONS, Pará²; BRAZIL¹.

This species, of which one male specimen has been received from Chiriqui, is very closely allied to *U. ataliba*, and may prove to be merely a variety of that species; it is rather smaller, and has a black marking on the dorsal horn in front and behind, which is sometimes absent. *U. pyramidalis* and *U. ataliba* may be distinguished by the long sharp dorsal horn and the long convex metopidium, which arises from the fact that the horn is set some way back between the shoulders, and forms a somewhat abrupt angle with the metopidium instead of gradually sloping into it.

4. *Umbonia spinosa*.

Membracis spinosa, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 675 (1775)¹.

Centrotus spinosus, Fabr. Syst. Rhynch. p. 17².

Hoplophora spinosa, Germ. Rev. Ent. Silb. iii. p. 243³.

Umbonia spinosa, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 2, iv. p. 276⁴; Walk. List of Homopt. Ins. ii. p. 519⁵.

Membracis armata, Oliv. Encycl. Méth. vii. p. 668⁶.

La Cigale armée, Stoll, Cig. p. 83, t. 21. fig. 116 (De Piekdraagster)⁷.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Telemán in Vera Paz, San Isidro (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet, Peña Blanca 3000 to 4000 feet, Tolé (*Champion*). — SOUTH AMERICA, Surinam^{6 7}, Cayenne⁵, Brazil^{4 5}.

This species seems to be very scarce in Central America, as there are only seven specimens in our collection from six localities. Stål considers the *U. spinosa* of Fairmaire to be a different insect to the *U. spinosa* of Fabricius, and names the former *U. curvispina*; I have only seen one specimen, in the Belgian Museum collection, and it appears to be nothing more than a form of *U. spinosa*, Fabr. The older writers speak of the insect as "sex rubro-lineata" or "avec six lignes rayonnantes," and of *U. ataliba* as "quadrilineata." It must be remembered that these lines are