

reckoned from the tip of the dorsal horn, so that the continuous line passing over the horn from the apex of the pronotum to the front margin of the metopidium counts as two.

5. **Umbonia orozimbo.** (Tab. III. figg. 15, 15 a-20, 20 a.)

Umbonia orozimbo, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 2, iv. p. 377, t. 6. fig. 2¹.

Umbonia picta, Walk. List of Homopt. Ins., Suppl. p. 130².

Umbonia decorata, Walk. loc. cit. p. 130³.

♂. *Physoplia crassicornis*, Am. et Serv. Hist. Nat. des Ins. Hémipt. p. 543⁴.

♂. *Physoplia nigrata*, Am. et Serv. loc. cit. p. 543⁵.

♂. *Physoplia media*, Walk. List of Homopt. Ins. ii. p. 516⁶.

♂. *Physoplia intermedia*, Walk. Ins. Saunders., Homopt. p. 66⁷.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Florida? ⁵.—MEXICO ^{1 4 6} (*Sallé* ^{2 3}), Omilteme 8000 feet, Xucumanatlan, Amula, and Tierra Colorada in Guerrero, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*), Jalapa (*Höge*); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Lanquin, Cahabon, and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, El Tumbador, Las Mercedes, Coatepeque, El Reposo, Paraiso, Cerro Zunil, San Isidro, Volcan de Atitlan (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*); PANAMA (*Boucard*), Bugaba, Tolé, Taboga Island (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA ^{1 7}; Brazil ¹.

This is an extraordinarily variable species, and it is only after careful examination of a long series that a right idea can be formed regarding it; the females vary to a certain extent in colour, and in the size and formation of the dorsal horn, but the variation in this sex is very slight compared with that of the male. No two insects at first sight would seem more distinct than the large dark males with enormously developed dorsal horns, which represent the *Physoplia nigrata* of Amyot and Serville, and the small males from El Reposo and Las Mercedes, and Tolé, Panama, which scarcely differ from the females, except in being smaller and having the horn slightly thickened and recurved; and yet in the large series in our collection (which consists of about 400 specimens) there are intermediate forms which lead gradually up from the one to the other without a break. I examined all the specimens and determined their sexes, as well as series in other collections, and found that in no case had the female a strongly thickened horn; this led me to believe that *U. crassicornis* and *U. nigrata* must be the males of *U. orozimbo*, and on examining large series from the same localities it was evident that this was the case. Stål says of these two species, which he includes in a separate division of the genus, "Feminas hujus divisionis haud vidi"; he identifies *Physoplia intermedia*, Walker, as a form of the male of *U. orozimbo*, but had evidently not enough material on which to proceed further.

The ordinary colour of the females is greenish with yellowish or yellowish-red stripes, but the colour is very variable, some being yellowish with dark red stripes like *U. ataliba*, and others, again, reddish-brown or olivaceous; the males vary from a