

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

A fair series; the sexes do not appear to differ externally to any appreciable extent.

#### 4. *Ochropepla dubia*, sp. n. (Tab IV. figg. 7, 7 a, b.)

*O. inæquali* latior, pronoto brunneo, tuberculis quibusdam minutis flavescentibus adperso, fortiter punctato; metopidio recto, haud inter humeros rotundato, lineâ dorsali valde elevatâ, ceterâ fere planâ, humeris obtuse prominulis, apice acuto paullo ultra abdomen producto; tegminibus hyalinis, clavo et corio ad basin fortiter punctatis; pedibus brunneis.

Rather larger and broader than *O. inæqualis*, with the pronotum deep brown, sprinkled with a few minute yellowish tubercles; metopidium flat, set at right angles to the rest of the pronotum, which is not gradually rounded from between the shoulders, as in the preceding species; central dorsal line very strongly elevated and distinct, not sinuate if viewed sideways; there are, however, only slight traces of other dorsal lines; tegmina rather long, hyaline, with the veins brown; legs brown.

Long. 4, cum tegm.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  millim.; lat. inter cornua  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

This species, if viewed from above, bears a superficial resemblance to *O. inæqualis*, but may easily be distinguished by the characters above mentioned; the outer apical cell of the wings, however, is considerably larger than in the other specimens of *Ochropepla* which I have examined, and the tegmina are somewhat differently shaped, and their areas therefore somewhat dissimilar. I am not sure that it may not have to be referred to another genus.

### POTNIA.

*Potnia*, Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. x. p. 388 (1866).

The members of this genus may be distinguished by having the pronotum armed with a porrect horn in front and the wings with four apical cells; the humeral prominences are blunt, but distinct. The species in size and shape rather closely resemble certain of the broader forms of *Aconophora*, from which they may at once be separated by the very short posterior tarsi, which are the distinguishing characteristic of the Hoplophorinæ.

#### 1. *Potnia granadensis*.

*Hoplophora granadensis*, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 2, iv. p. 273<sup>1</sup>.

*Potnia granadensis*, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. xxvi. p. 267<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* COSTA RICA, Caché (*Rogers*).—COLOMBIA<sup>1</sup>.

One female specimen from Costa Rica.

Stål (Kongl. Sv. Vet.-Ak. Handl. Band viii. 1, p. 37) cites *Hoplophora granadensis* as the type of his genus *Enchotype* (which closely resembles *Potnia* in appearance, and is distinguished by the wings having three instead of four apical cells); afterwards, however (v. Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. xxvi. p. 267), on an examination of Signoret's typical