

specimen, he discovered that *H. granadensis* was a *Potnia*, and that the insect he had quoted as the type of the genus *Enchotype* was really *H. fairmairei* and not *H. granadensis* at all. I have the insects before me, and they so closely resemble each other that they might well be confused by anyone who had to go by a description in either case. The genus *Enchotype* is not represented in our collection. The two specimens in Signoret's collection are from Bogota.

The specimen of *Potnia granadensis* above referred to as from Costa Rica has the horn broken and the pronotum sprinkled at the sides with minute ochraceous tubercles; but I think it must be placed under this species.

## 2. *Potnia brevicornis*, sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 9, 9 a.)

Parva, sat lata, testacea, capite longitudine multo latiori, rugoso, sæpius brunneo-variegato; metopidio supra caput late plicato, plus minusve brunneo; pronoto antice in cornu breve, latum, obtusum extenso, distincte et fortiter subrugosius punctato, carinâ centrali distinctâ, humeris prominulis, dorso a latere viso æquali, lateribus in processum apicalem sat longum sensim angustatis; tegminibus apicem prothoracis paullo superantibus, testaceo-hyalinis, ad basin punctatis; pedibus abdomineque flavo-testaceis, tarsis infusatis.

A small and rather broad species, lighter or darker testaceous, with the head and metopidium more or less brown; pronotum with a strong central keel, strongly and closely punctured, produced in front into a very short, broad, and blunt process, the side viewed from above broadly sinuate and gradually narrowed into a long and somewhat deflexed apical process, which nearly reaches the apex of the tegmina; tegmina testaceous-hyaline, with strong brownish veins, which are sometimes variegated with darker colour on external margin; legs and abdomen yellow-testaceous, the tarsi more or less infuscate.

Long. 6 millim.; lat. int. hum. 3 millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 6000 feet, Boquete, Caldera, David (*Champion*).

This species appears to come very near to *P. asodalis*, described by Dr. Goding (Ent. News, iii. p. 110) as from Marlo County, California. We figure a specimen from Boquete.

## ORTHOPLOPHORA, gen. nov.

Elongata, angustior, pronoto cornu longo horizontaliter, haudquaquam oblique, porrecto, dorso ab apice pronoti usque ad apicem cornus frontalis æquali; metopidio ad marginem supra caput inter oculos fere recto; humeris prominulis subdeorsum versis; lateribus ab humeris angustatis in apicem acutum vix apicem abdominis superantem productis; tegminibus valde elongatis, areis quinque apicalibus, unâque discoidali; alis sat latis areis tribus apicalibus, nullâ discoidali; ocellis paullo magis ab oculis quam inter se distantibus.

Elongate and proportionally narrow, with the head broad, as broad as the base of the pronotum; pronotum armed with a long porrect blunt horn, which extends straight forward and forms an unbroken line with the dorsum from the apex—if anything it extends very slightly downward from the shoulders; viewed from above the pronotum is diamond-shaped, the front portion of the diamond being rather shorter than the hinder portion; the shoulders are moderately prominent and turned downwards if viewed from the front; the tegmina are very long, extending far beyond the apex of the pronotum, which just reaches beyond the apex of the abdomen, and they have five apical areas and one discoidal; the wings are broad and have three apical areas only and no discoidal; the hind legs and tarsi are proportionally longer than in most of the other members of the group.