

The insect on which I have formed this genus bears a close resemblance at first sight to the figure of *Umbonia indicator*, Fairm. [Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 2, iv. p. 279, t. 6. fig. 14 (in error for 15)], but the apex of the pronotum in the figure extends to the apex of the tegmina, and for this reason Fairmaire, certainly with considerable doubt, places it in *Umbonia*; the shoulders, moreover, in Fairmaire's insect are scarcely at all produced.

The genus above described is distinguished from *Potnia* by the quite horizontal, or, if anything, slightly deflexed horn, and the fact that the wings have four apical cells, and from *Enchotype* by its broader head (in which it resembles *Platycotis*), and, as in *Potnia*, by the formation of the horn; the general facies, moreover, is quite different from that of either genus.

### 1. *Orthoplophora salvini*, sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 10, 10 a.)

Grisea, pronoto fortiter punctato, lineâ dorsali vix elevatâ, ceterâ fere plano, nec lineis lateralibus instructo; capite lato, nigro ochraceo-maculato; metopidio duabus transversis maculis supra caput et supra has duobus punctis nigris; cornu unicolori, apice indistincte rubro excepto, utrinque ad basin vittâ latâ nigrâ usque ad maculam nigram parvam lateralem utrinque ad marginem pronoti paullo ante apicem positam; pronoti marginibus anguste rufis et vittâ indistinctâ rufâ supra humeros in metopidium continuatâ; tegminibus hyalinis, ad basin ochraceis, fortiter punctatis, areis subcostalibus flavo-rufescentibus, venis nigris; alis ad apicem infuscatis; pedibus testaceis, tarsis plus minusve fuscis.

Of a greyish colour, slightly ochraceous in front and at the sides, strongly punctured, with a feebly raised dorsal line and no elevated lines on each side; the head is black, closely marked with small yellowish, slightly raised patches, and there are dark markings on the metopidium; the horn of the pronotum is unicolorous, slightly reddish at the apex, and from its base start two broad black bands, which reach for about two-thirds of the distance between the humeral prominences (which are black externally and reddish beneath) and the apex of the pronotum; the margins are reddish and the reddish colour is continued in two bands on each side between the shoulders and the black bands before mentioned; these reddish bands almost meet just above the head; the tegmina are hyaline, with black veins, ochraceous at the base, and with the subcostal areas yellowish-red; the wings are infuscate at the apex, and the legs are testaceous, with the tarsi fuscous, the hinder pair, as before mentioned, being more slender and having longer tarsi than is usual in the Hoplophorinæ.

Long. 9, cum tegm. 13 millim.; lat. inter cornua  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Rinconada in Vera Cruz (*Schaus*).

One male specimen.

### ACONOPHOROIDES, gen. nov.

Quoad formam *Aconophoræ* affinis, sed tarsis posterioribus minutissimis, lateribus pronoti carinatis et lateribus cornus fortiter porrecti multo-carinatis facile distinguendus.

This genus is formed to receive *A. gladiator*, Walk. (= *Thelia gladiator*, Walk.), and one or two allied species, which have been classed under *Aconophora*, but are much more closely related to *Potnia* and *Hoplophora*: in fact, the genus must be removed to the Hoplophorinæ. In form the genus resembles large broad specimens of *Aconophora*, but may be easily distinguished by the very small posterior tarsi (the intermediate and