

anterior pairs being of considerable length), and by the strongly carinate sides of pronotum, and also by the sides of the pronotal horn being furnished with three or more carinæ, more or less perfect; in *Aconophora* the posterior tarsi, although not always as long as the intermediate and anterior pairs, are never minute, the pronotum is never carinate, except for the dorsal keel, and the sides of the pronotal horn have one more or less broad elevated line running from the base to the apex. In the venation of the tegmina the genus appears to be closely related to *Aconophora*.

Aconophoroides in general appearance appears to be most closely connected with *Enchotype*, Stål, as represented by *Enchotype* (*Potnia*) *fairmairei*, Guér., but it is distinguished from that genus by the wings having four apical cells instead of three, and by the plainly carinate sides and horn of the pronotum; in *Potnia* the formation of the pronotal horn is quite different.

1. *Aconophoroides gladiator*. (Tab. IV. figg. 11, 11 a.)

Thelia gladiator, Walk. List of Homopt. Ins. ii. p. 567¹.

Aconophora lata, Walk. Ins. Saunders., Homopt. p. 69²; Butl. Cist. Ent. ii. p. 352³.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).—AMAZONS, Pará^{1 3}.

One female specimen from Chiriqui. I can see no reason for following Mr. Butler in altering Walker's original name and substituting his later name for a synonymous species, because Stål has named a species of *Aconophora* *A. gladiata*, especially as *A. gladiata* appears to belong to the *A. pallescens* group of the genus; at all events no alteration need now be made, as the insect is removed to a different genus altogether.

Subfam. DARNINÆ.

The genera comprised in this subfamily are somewhat heterogeneous, and several of them differ very much in general facies; in distinguishing them some writers have made use of one or two characters which are often misleading, especially that of the relative distance of the ocelli from the eye and from one another: in certain groups, *e. g.* of the Centrotinæ, it is a very valuable character, for in the Centrotinæ various genera have the ocelli situated almost on the margins of the eye, but in the Darninæ the relative difference of distance is very seldom great enough to be noticeable. The general character of the venation is most important, but Stål appears to be not quite right in all cases as to the relative number of the discoidal areas; I have therefore in the following table made as little use as possible of the latter character, and have entirely omitted the characters drawn from the ocelli; in nearly all the genera the areas of the tegmina are more or less elongate, oblong, and parallel-sided, and in no case are any of the apical areas petiolate.