

On examining two specimens which I had without doubt assigned to *Hebetica*, I found that they had three veins starting from the base of the corium as in *Leptosticta*. I afterwards found a third specimen among some undescribed Membracidæ from the Stockholm Museum which presented much the same characteristics of venation; as Stål forms his genera chiefly on this character, the only alternative appears to be either to include them under *Leptosticta* or place them in a new genus. If facies is to be regarded at all they cannot be separated far from *Hebetica*, and cannot well be associated with *Leptosticta*; I have therefore adopted the latter alternative, though with some reserve, for although the veining of the corium as regards the two or three veins, as the case may be, which start from the base seems constant, yet it must be admitted that there is considerable variation in other points: the discoidal areas, for instance, are sometimes of different relative sizes, and through the absence of a transverse vein one only may be present where there ought normally to be two; the tegmina of the same insect, moreover, are often different in slight points. At the same time, in the absence of more definite characters, the venation is very valuable as a means of distinction; and Stål's genera cannot be set aside, at all events in the present state of our knowledge and without the examination of much more material than we at present possess. It may be well perhaps here to quote the characters assigned by Stål to *Hebetica* and *Leptosticta* respectively as regards venation:—

“Corio venis longitudinalibus duabus, venâ ulnari paullo ante medium, venâ radiali in medio vel pone medium corii furcatis, areâ discoidali exteriori minutissimâ, interiore magnâ elongatâ; capite thoraceque puberulis; tegminibus ultra latera thoracis nonnihil prominulis. Subg. *Hebetica*, Stål (types *Darnis convoluta*, Ol., *D. limacodes*, Burm.).”

“Corio venis longitudinalibus tribus, radiali et duabus ulnaribus, e basi emissis, ulnaribus basin versus contiguis, areis discoidalibus duabus, interiore nonnihil ante medium corii extensâ, basi venulâ transversâ, inter venas ulnares ductâ, terminatâ, exteriori in furcâ venæ radialis, pone medium corii sitâ, areâ interiore breviorē. Subg. *Leptosticta*, Stål (type *D. flaviceps*, Burm.).”

Leptosticta flaviceps bears a superficial resemblance to *Darnis lateralis*. In the Vienna Museum there is an insect of Signoret's labelled “*limbata*” from Mexico. *Darnis limbata* is quoted by Butler (Cist. Ent. ii. p. 341) as a synonym of *L. flaviceps*; but it is evident, on examination of the tegmina, that the insect here referred to is *Stictopelta affinis*.

1. *Hebeticoides acutus*, sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 17, 17 a-d, ♂.)

Latior, nigro-purpureus; capite metopidioque supra frontem flavis, limboque laterali pronoti virescenti-flavo plus minusve indistincto; ocellis approximatis; pronoto humeris a fronte viso deorsum prominulis, distinctius punctato, ad apicem valde angustato, apice ipso acutissimo; tegminibus fusco-purpureis, intus dilutioribus; pedibus flavo-testaceis; abdomine plerumque nigro, marginibus segmentorum flavis.

A rather large species, broad in front and narrowed to a very sharp point behind, of a purplish-black colour, with the head and the part just above it yellow, and the pronotum with a broad greenish-yellow margin, extending from behind the shoulders to some little distance before the apex; punctuation, except of the head and metopidium, distinct and comparatively strong; tegmina of a purplish-fusca colour, browner