

pidium until it almost meets the head; the punctuation is close and very distinct and regular; viewed from the side the pronotum is rounded in front and then evenly and gradually sloped to the apex; which just reaches the apex of the tegmina; the extreme lateral margins are testaceous, with a short dark mark in the centre; tegmina hyaline, with a broad fuscous band before the external margin; legs and underside dark testaceous, with indistinct fuscous markings.

Long. 9 millim.; lat. int. hum. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

One female specimen, which we figure.

2. *Tropidarnis acutior*, sp. n.

Præcedenti affinis, sed acutius carinata, utrinque declivior, supra visa angustiori, lateribus haud rotundatis, et apice longiori, a latere visa dorso magis elevato et abruptius ad apicem declivi; tegminibus externe ad apicem et ad basin brunneis; pronoto testaceo sed forsitan decolorato.

Very like the preceding, but with the keel more acute and the sides more abruptly sloping to the margins, which are very narrowly light testaceous; general colour testaceous, but perhaps faded. Viewed from above the form is narrower, with the shoulders rather more pronounced and the sides more sharply narrowed to the apex, which is longer and more acute; viewed from the side the centre of the back is more elevated, and, in consequence, more abruptly sloped to the apex; the dorsal V-shaped depression is also more distinct; the tegmina have the base and apex brown externally; legs and underside testaceous, more or less fuscous.

Long. 9 millim.; lat. int. hum. 4 millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*Boucard, in Mus. Holm.*).

One female specimen.

ACONOPHORA.

Aconophora, Fairmaire, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 2, iv. p. 294 (1846); Stål, Kongl. Sv. Vet.-Ak. Handl. Band viii. 1, p. 34; Butler, Cist. Ent. ii. p. 346.

This genus contains a considerable number of species which appear to be confined to Central and Tropical South America; they may be known by having the pronotum armed with a long projecting horn or porrect process in front, which is very narrow and acute if viewed from above, but broad and rounded at the apex (which is often more or less dilated) if viewed from the sides; it is usually more or less elevated and forms a more or less obtuse angle with the dorsal line of the pronotum, but in some species is quite level with it; the areas of the tegmina are oblong. In size there is very great variation in the different species, and the colour also varies to a considerable extent; but at present the genus is in a state of inextricable confusion, and in every collection that I have seen there are different species mixed together under one name, or the same species under different names, or a considerable number of species altogether undetermined. Stål (*l. c. supra*) gives what professes to be a dichotomous table of the known species, which he mentions as “plurimas, difficilimas, inter se simillimas et secundum descriptiones auctorum haud certe determinandas”; but, in the first place, he does not mention anything like the number of species then known in his table, and, in the second place, his descriptions of most of them are meagre in the extreme, so that,