

**Fam. GYPONIDÆ.**

This family is rather closely allied to the Tettigoniidæ, but differs chiefly in the general facies, which is broader and more robust, and more or less oval or oblong-oval; the ocelli are situated upon the vertex, in most cases considerably behind the front margin. It includes the genera *Epiclines*, *Scaris*, *Gypona*, *Zinneca*, and *Stragania*; *Ledra*, however, with its very peculiar and distinct facies, seems best placed in a separate family. The name Gyponidæ is here adopted rather than that of Scaridæ, as *Gypona* is by far the largest and most important genus; in fact, Stål (Bidrag till Rio Janeiro-Traktens Hem.-Fauna, ii. p. 49) regards *Scaris*, Leth. & Serv., as merely a subgenus of the latter.

The males are apparently much scarcer than the females, and are unknown in the case of a large number of the hitherto described species. The characters of the last abdominal ventral segment of the female are very important, and are often of the greatest help towards the identification of species: in the male this segment, as a rule, presents very little variation of any importance.

The collection before me includes one species of *Epiclines* and a large number of *Gypona*, and Stål has described two species of *Stragania* from Mexico. Some of the forms here placed at the end of the genus *Gypona* approach very near to *Scaris*, but cannot be properly referred to it. In the insects belonging to *Scaris* proper the front part of the head appears to be rounded, if viewed from the side, and the division between the vertex and frons is quite effaced, and the ocelli are situated quite close to the eyes. The genus *Zinneca*, Amyot & Serv., seems to be confined to North America.

Some authors regard the Tettigoniidæ and Gyponidæ, as well as the Membracidæ, as subfamilies of the Jassidæ.

EPICLINES.

*Epiclines*, Amyot & Serville, Hist. Nat. des Ins. Hém. p. 577 (1843).

*Ledra* (ex parte), Fabricius, Syst. Rhynch. p. 24 (1803).

This genus may be easily recognized by the very small triangular head, which is produced into a short beak, and by the broad and projecting posterior angles of the pronotum extending far beyond the base of the tegmina; the latter are strongly narrowed behind, if viewed from above, and the head and pronotum together form a broad triangle, so that the insect is kite-shaped. The species known appear to be all of a delicate green colour.

**1. *Epiclines godmani*, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 1, 1 *a*, *b*, ♀.)**

Virescens, nitidiusculus; capite parvo, antice rotundato, leviter rugosius punctato; pronoto amplo, hexagonali, angulis posticis late ampliatis, sat fortiter rugose punctato; scutello magno, producto, levius sculpturato,

BIOL. CENTR.-AMER., Rhynch. Homop., Vol. II., May 1903.

\*38