

ad basim lineâ arcuatâ impresso; tegminibus supra planis, coriaceis, fortiter rugose punctatis ad latera hyalinis; corpore subtus cum pedibus dilute testaceis; tibiis plus minusve virescentibus.

Mas segmento ultimo ventrali penultimo vix longiori, apice subtruncato.

Femina segmento ultimo ventrali in duas partes ad medium diviso, his ad apicem inter se recedentibus, basi leviter sinuatâ.

Of a delicate green colour, with the underside light testaceous; head finely sculptured; pronotum large, rather strongly and rugosely punctured, with a more or less distinctly raised line in the middle; scutellum large, produced into an elongate point behind, finely sculptured, with an impressed arcuate line at the base; tegmina flat and coriaceous above, strongly and somewhat rugosely punctured, hyaline and comparatively slightly coriaceous at the sides, with a few scattered minute black spots; tibiæ more or less green (in life the legs and underside are probably entirely of a delicate green colour).

Male with the last ventral segment of the abdomen about as long as the penultimate, subtruncate at the apex.

Female with the last segment of the abdomen slightly sinuate at the tip and divided into two portions, which slightly recede from one another at the apex and present the appearance of a shorter or longer emargination.

Long. 11–12 millim.; lat. ad angulos posteriores pronoti 6, ad. hum. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Juan in Vera Paz, El Reposo (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Tolé (*Champion*).

We figure a specimen from the Volcan de Chiriqui.

GYPONA.

Gypona, Germar, Mag. Ent. iv. p. 73 (1821); Burm. Handb. d. Ent. ii. 1, p. 114; Amyot & Serville, Hist. Nat. des Ins. Hém. p. 579.

This genus includes a large number of species which, for the most part, bear a very strong resemblance one to another; the majority of them are very sombre-coloured insects, and possess none of the bright colours and patterns which are so conspicuous in many of the *Tettigoniæ*. The chief authorities on the genus *Gypona* are Stål and Spångberg. The latter has described and noticed just one hundred species in the 'Bidrag till Kongliga Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handlingar,' Band v. No. 3 (1878), and has endeavoured to arrange them into groups, but without much practical success. Apart, however, from the divisions, which are, of course, a help to a certain extent, Spångberg's work is most valuable. Stål roughly grouped the species on the shape of the head—whether produced or obtuse, if viewed from the side: in the typical *Gyponæ* it is depressed above and below, and if viewed from the side projects in a sort of straight beak, the frons being in almost the same horizontal plane as the vertex; in the extreme forms, however, it is quite blunt and rounded, and in shape closely resembles that of the species of the genus *Scaris*. The ocelli are very variable, both in size and position, and afford useful characters; as a rule, they are situated on or about the centre of the vertex, at a greater or less distance from one another, and only in one or two cases do they touch the front margin; in *Gypona* they never appear to be placed quite close to the eye, as in *Scaris*.

A rough table is added as a help towards distinguishing the species:—