

lateral vittæ are usually obliterated, leaving only the dorsal one. Antennæ greenish, becoming darker apically, the two basal joints yellowish. Genicular portion of hind femora tinged with rufous, without black or fuscous marks.

Length of body, ♂ 12, ♀ 14; of pronotum, ♂ 2.25, ♀ 2.90; of tegmina, ♂ 1, ♀ 1; of hind femora, ♂ 7.5, ♀ 8.65 millim.

Hab. BRITISH GUIANA, Demerara (*R. J. Crew, in coll. L. Bruner*), Bartica (*J. A. G. Rehn, in coll. Philad. Acad. Nat. Sci.*).

Eleven males and eleven females.

5. *Sitalces* sp.

Sitalces sp., larva, Brunner, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xiv. p. 256 (1900)¹.

Hab. COLOMBIA, Barranquilla¹.

This may be the nymph of one of Stål's species, *S. punctifrons* or *S. coxalis*, or it may belong to either *S. trinitatis*, Bruner, or the *S. ovatipennis* of British Guiana described above.]

[ÆDOMERUS, gen. nov.]

The representatives of the present genus may be recognized by their broad and robust hind femora, with the lower carina very prominent and broadly arcuate, the narrow sulcate vertex, the more than usual oblique face, the fairly robust and somewhat depressed body, the lateral, almost linear tegmina, and the coarse more or less transverse prosternal spine. The hind tibiæ are 7-spined in the outer row. Interspace between the mesosternal lobes quadrate (♀), or slightly longer than wide (♂). Pronotum almost without a median carina, the transverse sulci deeply impressed, the hind lobe less than one-half as long as the anterior one, its posterior margin sinuose, widely emarginate in the middle.

The two species inhabit Lower California.

1. *Ædomerus corallipes*, sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 10, 10 *a*, ♂; 14, 14 *a*, ♀.)

A brownish-testaceous insect, with the tegmina lateral and sublinear, the hind femora exceedingly robust, and the hind tibiæ 7-spined and red. Viewed laterally, the face is moderately oblique and the dorsum of the pronotum gently arcuate, as is also the region of the junction of the thorax and abdomen. Pronotum, pleura, and dorsum of the abdominal segments rather coarsely punctate, the surface between glabrous.

Head about as wide as the front edge of the pronotum, subquadrate, possibly a little higher than broad; the occiput short, only gently rounded; the vertex between the somewhat prominent eyes rather narrow, about as broad as the diameter of the basal antennal joint, the fastigium depressed, rather deeply sulcate, separated from the frontal costa by a roundly elevated portion of the latter; frontal costa prominent above the ocellus, less so below, broadest between the antennæ, not sulcate, the surface moderately closely and coarsely punctate, the pits infuscated; antennæ filiform, not quite as long as the head and pronotum taken together. Pronotum rounded above, considerably expanding from front to rear, the transverse sulci continuous, the hind one the most profound; the median carina only apparent by the slight interruption of the punctures anteriorly; the anterior edge strongly margined and somewhat sinuose, its middle a little advanced upon the occiput, hind margin also sinuose, mesially arcuate-emarginate. Tegmina lateral, sublinear, five or six times as long as broad, reaching nearly or quite to the hind margin of the first abdominal segment, the background fuscous, the veins testaceous. Auditory apparatus present, of moderate size. Hind femora about reaching the tip of the abdomen. Valves of the ovipositor not exerted, slender, the upper pair rather strongly hooked, the lower pair but little hooked and furnished with a prominent basal tooth. Prosternal spine rather short and coarse, transverse.