

flattened forms living under bark (*Leogorrus*, *Homalocoris*, &c.) emit a very offensive odour. 204 species are here recorded from Central America, seventy-eight of which are treated as new, with seven new genera.

The Nabidæ (by some authors treated as a subfamily of Reduviidæ) include about 150 known species, nearly half of which belong to the genus *Nabis*, and most of these being palæarctic. Some of the other genera are tropical. Fourteen species are enumerated from within our limits, two being described as new, with one new genus.

The Anthocoridæ are all of very small size, some of the smallest known Heteroptera belonging to this family. Very little attention has been paid to them by collectors in the tropics, owing perhaps to their extremely delicate structure, though the group was monographed by Dr. O. M. Reuter in 1884. Some species abound in the Antillean islands. The most characteristic genus in Central America is *Macrotrachelia*, which bears a strong superficial resemblance to some of the Thripidæ. Fifty-four species are enumerated, with thirty-two new, and seven new genera.

The Ceratocombidæ is represented in our collections by a single species of the typical genus *Ceratocombus*. Of the subfamily Schizopterinae, however, there are five genera known from the Antilles or Tropical South America, all very peculiar forms; and one or more of these will sure to be found eventually in Central America, Prof. Uhler, indeed, having incidentally noted the presence of *Schizoptera* in our region. They are all minute, delicate insects, living upon the banks of streams, or in moss &c. Recent investigations have shown that they are particularly numerous in some of the smaller Antillean islands.

The Cimicidæ includes the bed-bug and its allies. Two species only have come to hand as yet from Central America, one of them being the universal pest mentioned, and the other infesting poultry, the latter being taken as the type of a new genus. As they are known to attack bats and various birds, many additional forms doubtless remain to be discovered.

The Saldidæ (termed Acanthiidæ by some authors) are represented in almost every part of the world by one or more species of the typical genus *Salda*, insects living upon the banks of ponds and rivers, as well as in salt-marshes, &c. The subfamily Leptopodinæ is confined to the eastern hemisphere. Ten species of *Salda* are here