

enumerated from Central America, seven of these being treated as new; but many more must inhabit the region.

The Pelogonidæ, by some authors treated as a section of the Gelastocoridæ (=Galgulidæ, olim), is the first family of the division Cryptocerata. The various species are superficially very like the Saldidæ and have the same habits. Four are now known from within our limits, three of them being described as new.

The Gelastocoridæ (a term recently applied to the Galgulidæ, on account of the name *Galgulus*, from which it is derived, being long preoccupied in Aves) are particularly abundant in Central America, both genera being characteristic of the region. As already noted, the species of *Gelastocoris* (*Galgulus*) have much the appearance of small Batrachians, and they also have the power of leaping. Like *Mononyx*, they live on the banks of lakes and streams. For the two genera ten species are enumerated, but the new ones are not described, a monograph of the genus *Gelastocoris* being in course of preparation by Mons. A. L. Montandon of Bucarest.

The Nepidæ is a family of very limited extent, including the typical genus *Nepa* (the well-known "water-scorpion"), *Ranatra*, and a few allied forms. In Tropical America *Nepa* is replaced by *Curicta*, with two species in our region, where *Ranatra* has also two representatives.

The Naucoridæ are fairly numerous in Central America, but very little material has been obtained by us. These insects have, however, during recent years received a good deal of attention from M. Montandon, who has examined or described all the species contained in the principal continental museums, and the types of most of the Central-American ones have been lent us for figuring. Some of the species live in stagnant, others in fresh water. Nineteen are here recorded, one only being new.

The Belostomidæ include the largest known forms of Heteroptera, some specimens of the typical genus *Belostoma*, *B. grande*, measuring over four inches in length. Five genera and thirteen species are enumerated from Central America, all previously described. Most of the specimens in collections, at least of the genus *Belostoma*, appear to have been attracted to light, comparatively few, apparently, having been taken with the water-net. In the United States they are known by the name of "electric-light bugs."