

A. pallens agrees with *A. crassipes* in having the pronotum unimpressed in both sexes, but differs from that species in its smaller size, much shorter pronotum, pallid coloration, and more slender limbs. The colour of the abdomen and metanotum is, as usual, visible through the diaphanous elytra.

PLEA.

Plea, Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. xii. p. 14 (1815); Fieber, Gen. Hydroc. p. 27, t. 4 B.

Ploa, Stephens, Nomencl. Brit. Ins. p. 66 (1829); Fieber, Ent. Mon. p. 16, t. 1. figg. 27–35; Amyot et Serville, Hist. Nat. Ins. Hémipt. p. 449; Herrich-Schäffer, Wanz. Ins. ix. p. 45, t. 295. figg. A–D.

This peculiar genus includes several very small extremely closely allied species from widely separated geographical regions.

1. *Plea striola*. (Tab. XXII. fig. 17, var.)

Ploa striola, Fieb. Ent. Mon. p. 18, t. 2. figg. 1–3¹.

Plea striola, Uhler, in Kingsley's Stand. Nat. Hist. ii. p. 253²; P. Z. S. 1893, p. 706³; 1894, p. 224⁴.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA¹, Southern United States^{2 4}, California.—MEXICO⁴, Vera Cruz (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas, Paso Antonio (*Champion*).—ANTILLES, Cuba⁴, St. Vincent³, Grenada³.

The three or four specimens from each of the Central-American localities quoted differ somewhat *inter se*: those from Vera Cruz are very pale, with distinct rufous spots on the head, pronotum, and elytra, and have the entire upper surface closely punctured; those from Dueñas have a dark stripe on the head only and the scutellum almost smooth; those from Paso Antonio are very small, almost unicolorous, and very coarsely punctured. *P. striola* is considerably smaller than the Palæarctic *P. minutissima*.

Fam. CORIXIDÆ.

CORIXA.

Corixa, Geoffroy, Hist. abrégée des Ins. i. p. 477 (1764); Burmeister, Handb. der Ent. ii. p. 186.

Corisa, Amyot et Serville, Hist. Nat. Ins. Hémipt. p. 445 (1843); Fieber, Gen. Hydroc. p. 28, t. 4. figg. C; Sp. Gen. Corisa, p. 13.

Sigara, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 691 (1775).

Of this genus we have, unfortunately, very little material, not a single representative having been obtained by us from Nicaragua or Panama. Many species must inhabit the central plateau of Mexico, where, indeed, one is so exceedingly abundant as to be collected and sold in large quantities for the food of cage-birds. Amongst the Central-American forms before me, two well-marked groups or subgenera are represented, one with and the other without a claw to the anterior tarsi (palæ).