

3. **Corixa kollari.** (Tab. XXII. figg. 18, 18 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Corisa kollarii, Fieb. Sp. Gen. Corisa, p. 17, t. 1. figg. 7 (♂ ♀)¹; Guérin, in Sagra's Hist. fis. polit. y nat. de Cuba, Ins. p. 177, t. 13. fig. 14².

Corisa cubæ, Uhler, P. Z. S. 1894, p. 224³ (nec Guérin).

♂. Rather short and broad, comparatively robust, shining; pale testaceous, the eyes black, the pronotum with 7-9 transverse black lines, which are narrower than the pale interspaces; the elytra nigro-fuscous, the clavus, corium, and membrane closely marked with short, irregular, undulate, transverse, pale lines, these becoming wider and quite straight on the basal portion of the clavus, the marginal area testaceous, in some specimens black below the base, beyond the middle, and at the apex; the meso- and metanotum, and the dorsal segments of the abdomen, sometimes partly black; the legs entirely pale. Head with two rows of punctures on the vertex and some punctures near the eyes; the frontal depression very large, oval, deep. Pronotum obsolete rastrate, not carinate. Elytra with the clavus very sparsely, obsolete rastrate, the corium very minutely punctulate. Anterior femora stout, subangularly dilated on the lower side at about the middle; anterior tibiæ broadly dilated, triangular, acutely produced at the outer apical angle; palæ broad, strongly rounded on their outer edge, blunt at the tip, with numerous long hairs on the inner edge. Intermediate tibiæ about one-half longer than the tarsi, the tarsi a little shorter than the claws. Ventral segments asymmetric on the left side. Strigil absent.

♀. Head without frontal depression; anterior tibiæ not dilated; palæ much narrower.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Florida³, Texas³.—MEXICO³, Presidio de Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Vera Cruz (*Mus. Brit.*).—VENEZUELA; BRAZIL¹; ANTILLES, Cuba^{1 2}, Grenada³.

Several specimens of both sexes. Recognizable by the acutely triangularly dilated anterior tibiæ in the male, and the absence of a strigil in this sex. The elytra are closely and irregularly vermiculate with pale lines, these, however, becoming straight towards the base of the clavus. *C. cubæ*, according to Guérin's figure, has the anterior tibiæ not so acutely produced at the apex, and the palæ more curved, in the male.

4. **Corixa guatemalensis**, n. sp. (Tab. XXII. figg. 19, 19 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

♂. Rather short, comparatively broad, shining; the head flavous, the eyes black; the pronotum with about seven black and seven obscure testaceous transverse lines, of almost equal width; the mesonotum black; the elytra nigro-fuscous, the clavus and corium only with obscure paler transverse lines, the marginal area black, the membrane immaculate; the body beneath pale testaceous, the abdomen in great part black; the legs flavo-testaceous, the long hairs on the hind tarsi black. Head with two interrupted rows of punctures on the vertex, and some other punctures near the eyes, and with a long, oval, moderately broad, frontal depression. Pronotum obsolete rastrate, not carinate. Elytra with the clavus and the base of the corium finely rastrate. Anterior tibiæ broad, subtriangular; palæ moderately broad, subparallel at the base, rounded on their outer edge towards the apex, the latter somewhat pointed. Intermediate tibiæ much longer than the tarsi, the tarsi and claws subequal in length. Ventral segments very asymmetric on the right side. Strigil on the left side, broader than long, with five rows of teeth.

♀. Head without frontal depression; anterior tibiæ not dilated; palæ a little narrower.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{7}{8}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, near the city (*Champion*).

Six specimens. A small obscurely-coloured species, chiefly distinguishable by the triangularly dilated anterior tibiæ in the male, and the finely rastrate clavus. It is smaller than *C. kollari*, the clavus is more distinctly rastrate, and the indistinct elytral markings are much more regular.