

of the elytra partly infusate. According to Guérin the palæ of *C. reticulata* (? of ♂) are obliquely obovate.

7. **Corixa sexlineata**, n. sp. (Tab. XXII. figg. 22, 22 a, ♂.)

♂. Moderately elongate, rather slender, smooth, shining; pale testaceous, the eyes black; the pronotum nigro-fuscous, with six narrow transverse yellow lines (these being narrower than the five dark interspaces); the elytra nigro-fuscous, with short, narrow, undulate, transverse pale lines, these becoming quite straight on the basal portion of the clavus, the marginal area with a spot towards the apex and the costa blackish; the dorsal surface of the abdomen with two black spots in the middle; the apices of the intermediate tarsi slightly infusate; the hind tarsi with long fuscous hairs. Head with two rows of punctures on the vertex and some other punctures close to the eyes, and with a projecting point in the centre at the base, the interocular space at the base much narrower than one of the eyes; the frontal depression very large, oval. Pronotum not carinate. Anterior tibiæ strongly produced at the apex; palæ broad and somewhat piriform, rather blunt at the tip. Intermediate tibiæ nearly one-half longer than the tarsi, the latter not quite so long as the claws. Ventral segments asymmetric on the right side. Strigil on the left side, transverse, with three rows of teeth.

Length 4 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen. Differs from the two preceding species, and also from the other small American forms already alluded to, in having fewer transverse lines on the pronotum. The eyes at the base, as seen from above, are one and a half times the width of the interocular space. The pale markings on the elytra are narrower than in *C. maricæ* or *C. parvula*.

8. **Corixa mercenaria**. (Tab. XXII. figg. 23, 23 a, b, ♂.)

Corixia mercenaria, Say, Descr. N. Sp. Heteropt. Hemipt. N. Am. (New Harmony, Dec. 1831)¹; Complete Writings, i. p. 367².

Corixa mercenaria, Guér. Bull. Soc. Zool. Acclim. iv. p. 581 (1857)³; Rev. Zool. 1857, p. 526⁴; Uhler, Bull. U.S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. i. p. 341⁵; Kirk. Ent. Monthly Mag. xxxiv. p. 173⁶.

♂. Moderately elongate, smooth and shining, flavo-testaceous, the eyes black; the pronotum with from 7-9 very slender transverse black lines, and the large black spot on the disc of the mesonotum and a short oblique black streak on either side of it posteriorly showing through; the elytra with the clavus, except for a broad space at the base (the part covering the metanotum), corium, and membrane closely marked with short, undulate, irregular, transverse black lines, the marginal area pale, with a black mark at the apex and a faint transverse dark streak a little beyond the middle; the abdomen, and sometimes the meso- and metanotum also, partly black; the legs entirely pale. Head with a short median carina at the base, and with two interrupted series of punctures on the vertex and some other punctures near the eyes; the frontal depression very large, almost extending to the inner margin of the eyes, oval, moderately deep. Pronotum with a conspicuous median carina in front. Elytra very minutely punctulate, deeply sinuate at the sides before the middle of the marginal area. Anterior tibiæ stout; palæ broad, spoon-shaped, somewhat pointed at the tip, with a row of very long hairs on their inner edge. Intermediate tibiæ nearly one-half longer than the tarsi, the tarsi a little shorter than the claws. Ventral segments of the abdomen asymmetric on the left side. Strigil on the right side, oval, much longer than broad, with six rows of teeth. Fifth dorsal segment with a fringe of very long bristly hairs at the right outer angle, these projecting over the anterior part of the strigil.

♀. Broader and paler, the discal spot of the mesonotum smaller or absent; the head convex in front; the