

10. *Corixa serrulata*.

*Corixa serrulata*, Uhler, Trans. Maryl. Acad. Sci. 1897, p. 391<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, California<sup>1</sup>.—MEXICO<sup>1</sup>.

I have not been able to see the description of this species.

11. *Corixa melanogaster*.

*Corixa melanogaster*, Kirk. Ent. 1899, p. 193 (♂)<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* COSTA RICA, Alajuela (*coll. Montandon*<sup>1</sup>).

The chief characters of this species are given as follows:—"Frontal fovea suboval, rather shallow, extending to about one-third of the length of the eyes. Palæ long, narrow, cultrate, with about thirty-six small, rounded, blunt teeth. Strigil rather large, almost square, with about eight rows of teeth. Intermediate tibiæ one-fourth longer than the tarsi, which are about one-seventh longer than the claws. Pronotum with 11-12 yellow lines. Pronotum, clavus, and corium feebly rastrate. Length 8 millim."

B. *Anterior tarsi with a strong claw.*

12. *Corixa abdominalis*. (Tab. XXII. figg. 25, 25 a, b, ♂.)

*Corixa abdominalis*, Say, Descr. N. Sp. Heteropt. Hemipt. N. Am. (New Harmony, Dec. 1831)<sup>1</sup>; Complete Writings, i. p. 366<sup>2</sup>.

*Corixa abdominalis*, Uhler, Bull. U.S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. i. p. 340<sup>3</sup>.

*Corisa abdominalis*, Uhler, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (2) iv. p. 294<sup>4</sup>.

*Corixa bimaculata*, Guér. Icon. Règne Anim., Ins. p. 354 (1829-38)<sup>5</sup>; Walk. Cat. Heteropt. Hemipt. viii. p. 199<sup>6</sup>.

? *Corixa femorata*, Guér. Bull. Soc. Zool. Acclim. iv. p. 581 (1857)<sup>7</sup>; Rev. Zool. 1857, p. 526<sup>8</sup>.

♀. Moderately elongate, broad, robust, shining; testaceous, the head with a  $\cap$ -shaped mark beneath and a narrow space before the labrum piceous, these markings connected in one specimen; the pronotum with from 12-16 transverse black lines, the lines becoming broader towards the apex; the elytra nigro-fuscous or black, crossed by many undulate flavescent lines, which are but little interrupted on the clavus and corium, the markings on the membrane more irregular, the corium usually with a conspicuous pale lunate mark at the apex and a space in front of it darker than the rest of the surface, the marginal area with the apex, a transverse mark at the middle, and sometimes a space below the base, more or less black; the venter and under surface in great part black; the anterior tarsi or tibiæ at the apex externally, the apices of the intermediate femora, tibiæ, and tarsi, and the apex of the hind tarsi broadly, more or less infusate or black. Head with two widely separated, coarsely punctate sulci on the vertex, and some punctures near the eyes. Pronotum not carinate, very faintly and interruptedly rastrate. Elytra moderately sinuate at the sides below the base; the clavus and corium finely rastrate, the clavus becoming smoother in front. Anterior femora very stout; palæ long and narrow, much curved on their outer edge, furnished with very long hairs within, and with a long curved claw at the apex. Intermediate femora with a fringe of very long hairs beneath, the tibiæ and tarsi subequal in length, the claws shorter than the tarsi.

♂. Head with a shallow longitudinal depression in the middle beneath, and with several deep punctures near the lower angle of the eyes; anterior femora strongly, angularly dilated on the lower side towards the base; the palæ formed as in the female. Strigil on the right side, small, longer than broad, with four rows of teeth, the third row shorter than the others. Ventral segments asymmetric on the left side.

Length 9½-10 millim.