

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Upper<sup>3</sup> and Lower California<sup>4</sup>, Texas<sup>3</sup>. — MEXICO<sup>5 7 8</sup> (*Bennett*<sup>1 2</sup>), Oaxaca (*Sallé*<sup>6</sup>).

*Var.* The black markings on the underside of the head more extended, the transverse flavescens lines on the clavus and corium narrower, the clavus with (♂) or without (♀) a pale lunate mark at the apex, the mesonotum and the marginal area of the elytra almost entirely black, the black markings on the legs more extended, especially on the intermediate tibiae.

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

It is impossible to identify *C. abdominalis*, Say, or *C. femorata*, Guér., for certain, in the absence of the types, which are probably lost, but the descriptions seem to apply to the specimens before me. Say, it is true, does not mention the pale lunate mark at the apex of the corium, but this is absent in the two females from Guatemala, and in one of those of the same sex from Mexico. The only character given by Guérin for *C. femorata*<sup>7 8</sup> is the stout anterior femora in the male. The species is a very distinct one, on account of the presence of a long curved claw to the front tarsi, and the angular dilatation of the very stout anterior femora in the male. The Guatemalan specimens merely differ from the others in their darker coloration. The strigil of the male of each form has been examined. Prof. Uhler treats<sup>3</sup> *C. abdominalis* and *C. bimaculata* as synonymous. A Guatemalan specimen is figured.

### 13. *Corixa unguiculata*, n. sp. (Tab. XXII. figg. 26, 26 a, b, ♂.)

♂. Moderately elongate, shining; pale testaceous, the eyes black; the pronotum with 8 or 9 transverse black lines, which are of about the same width as the pale interspaces; the elytra nigro-fuscous, crossed by interrupted, undulated pale lines, these becoming rather broad and straight at the base of the clavus, and more irregular on the membrane, the marginal area testaceous, black in the middle and at the apex; the body above and beneath partly black; the intermediate legs with the knees and the apices of the tarsi, and the apical joint of the hind tarsi, blackish. Head faintly carinate at the base, with an interrupted row of coarse punctures on either side of the vertex, each terminating in a deep fovea beneath, and a row of finer punctures close to the eyes; the frontal depression somewhat octagonal, very large and shallow, about as broad as long, extending upward to a little before the inner angle of the eyes. Pronotum obsoletely rastrate, smoother behind, with a faint indication of a short median ridge in front. Elytra with the clavus and the basal half of the corium obsoletely rastrate, for the rest smooth. Anterior femora very stout; anterior tibiae not dilated; palae long and narrow, much curved, and furnished with a long claw at the tip. Intermediate tibiae and tarsi subequal in length, the claws a little shorter than the tarsi. Ventral segments asymmetric on the left side. Strigil?

♀. Head without frontal depression; anterior tibiae and palae as in the male.  
Length 8 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Oaxaca (*Sallé, in Mus. Brit.*); COSTA RICA (*Biolley, in coll. Distant*), Irazu (*Rogers*).

Five specimens. This insect agrees with *C. abdominalis* in having a claw to the anterior tarsi; but it is much smaller; the male has a very large frontal depression, which is truncated above and preceded by two deep foveae only (these foveae being also present in the female), and the anterior femora are not angulate in this sex. The palae and anterior tibiae are similarly formed in both sexes. It cannot be referred to