

forms must be established by the collection of large series, before a stable nomenclature for the group as a whole can be even suggested. For instance, the *plagiata* of Stal and the *malleifera* of Fowler apparently belong to the same specific group, being very close, structurally. *Malleifera* as it occurs in Nicaragua, Mexico and Belize, is extremely variable. The species of true *Acutalis* are also remarkably variable and equally worthy of collection and investigation.

DARNIDÆ.

Darnoides flavescens, n. sp.

Length, about 4.5 mm. This is a pale yellowish-brown species with an evenly-rounded, not at all raised pronotum, which is evenly, coarsely punctate, and its acute point tipped with black. The sternum is blackened. The tip of pronotum reaches the end of clavus. The tegmina are glassy hyaline, the nervures are pale at base to dark at tip; at extreme base of clavus, and of corium between ulnar vein and costa, the substance of the tegmina is coriaceous and strongly punctate, the puncturing extending outward some distance along the veins. The claval nervure is not half the length of the clavus. The terminal veins are nearly straight except the second from costal margin, which is distally bent towards the costa. There is a single large discoidal cell formed by a cross-vein between inner and outer ulnar veins before the middle of tegmina.

This species was collected in Belize, British Honduras, by a former student of mine, Mr. J. D. Johnston.

Darnoides semicrema, n. sp.

There occurs not uncommonly in the vicinity of Havana, a small membracid which bears a remarkable resemblance to *Acutalis semicrema*, and possibly may be found in some collections under that name. It is, however, shorter and more robust, and differs wholly in its family and genus characters. I cannot find that it has been described. Even if I make a synonym, however, I trust that it will be a readily recognizable one. It is sometimes necessary to make a synonym in order to properly elucidate and bring to light some of the ancient and illy-defined species which would otherwise remain merely stumbling blocks in our literature.

Length, 4.5 mm.; width across pronotum, 2.25 mm. Legs, sternum and abdomen of varying shades of shining piceous, lighter on dorsum and on tibiae and tarsi. The abdominal segments are narrowly margined with paler. The sternum anteriorly and a large spot on sides of metathorax are more or less white waxy pruinose, the latter spot showing through the costal base of tegmina. The head is very short and broad, the vertex