

XLV.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—VII. Heteroptera: *Fam. Coreidæ*.
By W. L. DISTANT.

THE following notes and descriptions refer to the subfamilies Merocorinæ, Mictinæ, Amorbinæ, Petascelinæ, and Daladerinæ. Vol. iv. of Walker's Catalogue refers to the Coreidæ, and the species and genera therein described are here reviewed so far as they belong to the subfamilies named above. A number of new species contained in the British Museum are described and also a few from my own collection.

MEROCORINÆ.

MENARDUS, gen. nov.

Head beneath armed with a prominent spine or tubercle. Scutellum about the length of the clavus, entire near base. Mesosternum with two small tubercles at base. Posterior femora armed beneath with two rows of strong spines or tubercles. Other characters as in *Flavius*, to which it is primarily allied by the prominent tubercles on the under surface of the head, and from which it may be at once separated by the much shorter scutellum.

Menardus notatus.

Meropachys notatus, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 70. n. 6 (1871).

Hab. N., Brazil, Central America.

Genus *PERANTHUS*.

Peranthus tinctus.

Hirileus tinctus, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 72. n. 5 (1871).

MICTINÆ.

Genus *DEREPTERYX*.

Derepteryx Hardwicki.

Cerbus (Derepteryx) Hardwickii, White, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (2) iii. p. 542 (1839).

Mictis amplexans, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 25. n. 58 (1871).

Genus *PRIONOLOMIA*.

Prionolomia porrigens.

Trematocoris porrigens, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 35. n. 11 (1871).

Prionolomia fulvicornis, Fabr., var.?

The unique type is an unlocalized male specimen erroneously described by Walker as a female. Fourth joint of the antennæ subequal in length to first joint, not "shorter than the first."

Very closely allied to *P. fulvicornis*, Fabr.; posterior tibiæ more slender, posterior femora a little more granulated.

Prionolomia mandarina, sp. n.

Fuliginous-brown; body beneath, legs, and antennæ piceous (in some specimens the colour is fuliginous brown throughout); apical joint of antennæ ochraceous. Abdomen above red, connexivum and apex fuliginous.

Antennæ with the first and fourth joints subequal in length, second a little longer than the third; pronotal angles widely, broadly, and spatulately extended, their apices subtruncate and slightly directed upwards, their anterior margins strongly dentate, their posterior margins undulated; in some specimens the pronotal basal margin is somewhat deeply notched in front of scutellum, but this is not a constant character; connexivum distinctly extending in front of the posterior half of the corium.

♂. Anterior and intermediate tibiæ moderately outwardly dilated at a little beyond base; anterior and intermediate femora with a distinct spine beneath near apices; posterior femora incrassated, strongly tuberculated in a longitudinal series above and with a much more obsolete series beneath, and with two strong acute spines beneath, one near centre, the other a little before apex; apex angulated and finely dentate beneath; posterior tibiæ dilated on each side, inwardly broadly angulated at about centre, and outwardly convexly widened in the same position.

♀. Posterior femora moderately incrassated, tubercles above more obsolete than in male; posterior tibiæ convexly dilated on each side near base, not inwardly angulated as in male.

Long., ♂ ♀, 22-26 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 11-12 millim.

Hab. China, Kiukiang (*Pratt*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus PHYLLOGONIA.

Phyllogonia limosa.

Sulpicia limosa, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 39. n. 5 (1871).

Genus ELASMOPODA.

Elasmopoda affinis, sp. n.

♂. Dark pitchy brown; corium shortly ochraceously pilose; antennæ, eyes, rostrum, anterior and intermediate legs, and posterior tarsi ochraceous; anterior and intermediate coxæ and apices of femora piceous; body beneath reddish ochraceous, pro- and mesosternum somewhat paler, abdominal spines piceous; disk of apical segment and a marginal spot on apical and penultimate segments piceous, the marginal spots preceded by ochraceous shading.

Pronotum somewhat narrow, anterior lateral margins entire, not dentate, lateral angles produced in foliaceous subacute spines, their margins dentate.

Long. 21 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 8 millim.

Hab. British East Africa, Samburu (*C. S. Betton*, Brit. Mus.).

Closely allied in structure, colour, and general appearance to *E. undata*, Dall., but differing by the narrower pronotum, with its non-dentate anterior lateral margins and its narrower and more acute lateral angles.

Genus HOLOPTERNA.

Holopterna Rothi.

Mictis Rothii, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 395. n. 28 (1852).

Cypia rubra, Lethierry, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, xvi. p. 286 (1881).

Cipia rubra, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hém. t. ii. p. 8 (1894).

This species varies in the colour of the anterior and intermediate femora, which are either red or black; the corium is either unicolorous or with the apical half darker. Dallas's specimens of *H. Rothii* exhibit the variation shown in Lethierry's species.

Holopterna Elliotti, sp. n.

Castaneous; head, scutellum, inner claval margin, lateral areas of corium (excluding apex), membrane, rostrum, coxæ and trochanters, anterior and intermediate femora, base of posterior femora, posterior tibiæ, a broad central mesosternal patch, abdominal tubercles, and apex of abdomen piceous.

Antennæ with the third joint shortest, second and fourth joints subequal, first joint a little longest and thickest. Head very distinctly cleft at apex, eyes brownish. Pronotum finely rugulose, lateral margins distinctly pilose, lateral

angles subacutely produced, slightly directed upwards. Scutellum transversely rugulose. Corium thickly and somewhat coarsely punctate. Membrane opaque. First and second abdominal segments each with two robust conical tubercles.

Long., ♂ 22, ♀ 25 millim.

Hab. East Africa; Ruwenzori, 7000–8000 feet (*Scott Elliot*, Brit. Mus.).

EVAGRIUS, gen. nov.

Allied to *Holopterna*, Stål, but differing in the following particulars:—

♂. First joint of the antennæ longer than the fourth joint, but considerably shorter than the third and fourth joints together; third joint moderately dilated and grooved, a little shorter than fourth joint. Second, third, and fourth abdominal segments armed with a prominent tubercle on each side of disk.

The pronotal angles are very strongly, laminately, and arcuately produced, and between their area and the head the pronotum is suddenly and profoundly deflected.

Evagrius gladius, sp. n.

Pale castaneous, femora and antennæ darker in hue, the last with the apical joint pale stramineous; membrane piceous; abdominal tubercles black; meso- and metasternum with a broad oblique ochraceous fascia on each side. Antennæ with the bases and apices of the second and third joints very narrowly ochraceous, third joint moderately dilated and distinctly grooved, fourth joint the most slender and cylindrical. Pronotum with the depressed space between the area of the angles and head ochraceously pilose, with a narrow obscure central fascia extending therefrom to base; the angles extremely prominent, laminate, somewhat arcuately directed forwards and upwards, their apices slightly recurved and subacute, their margins moderately dentate, posterior femora with a prominent tooth and some smaller teeth near apex; posterior tibiæ moderately dilated, with an inner prominent spine near apex.

Long. 23 millim.; max. abd. lat. 6 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 11 millim.

Hab. Brit. East Africa; Maziwa Mitatu and Maungu (*C. S. Betton*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus PTERNISTRIA.

Pternistria octolineata.

Melucha octolineata, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 56. n. 10 (1871).

Genus MYGDONIA.

Mygdonia tuberculosa.

Mictis tuberculosa, Sign. Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1851, p. 448, pl. xv. fig. 6.
Melucha atra, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 55. n. 7 (1871).

Genus OCHROCHIRA.

Ochrochira lunata, sp. n.

Fuliginous-brown; apical joint of the antennæ fulvous; abdomen above red, connexivum and apex fuliginous.

Antennæ with the first joint a little longer than the fourth, second a little longer than the third; pronotum with the lateral angles widely, broadly, and somewhat lunately produced, their margins dentate anteriorly, profoundly crenulate posteriorly, their apices subacute and slightly directed upwards. The body (excluding membrane) is finely ochraceously pilose.

♂. Anterior and intermediate femora with a distinct spine beneath near apex, the intermediate femora also with a series of short spines beneath; posterior femora incrassated and with two or three distinct tuberculous spines near apex beneath, and with a few spines on apical half of inner margin; posterior tibiæ moderately dilated, spinously produced at about two thirds from base, and thence narrowed and inwardly dentate to apex.

♀. As in male, but posterior femora much less incrassated and only spined at apex; posterior tibiæ simple, longitudinally sulcated.

Long., ♂ ♀, 25–26 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 6–7 millim.

Hab. China; Kiukiang (*Pratt*, Brit. Mus.).

This species finds its nearest ally in *O. fuliginosa*, Uhler, from Japan, from which it is separated by the much more produced and lunate pronotal angles.

Genus MICTIS.

Mictis lateralis.

Mictis lateralis, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 29. n. 69 (1871).

Allied to *M. albovittata*, Stål, from which it differs by the

absence of the pale longitudinal fasciæ beneath and by the lateral angles of the pronotum being directed outwardly as in Stål's species, but not recurved posteriorly at their apices.

Mictis longicornis.

Myctis longicornis, Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 11 (1842).

Mictis javana, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 30. n. 70 (1871).

Mictis filicornis.

Mictis filicornis, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 27. n. 64 (1871).

Mictis amboinensis.

Mictis amboinensis, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 28. n. 66 (1871).

Mictis profana.

Lygæus profanus, Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 211. n. 33 (1803).

Mictis symbolica, Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 404. n. 52 (1852).

Mictis crux, Dall. loc. cit. p. 405. n. 53.

Mictis limbativentris.

Mictis limbativentris, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1863, p. 603.

This species was described by Stål from a female specimen only, and was afterwards placed by him (En. Hem. iii. p. 51, 1873) in "*Species Mictariorum incerti generis.*" The British Museum has since acquired two other specimens (one a male), of which the following are the principal structural characters:—

♂. Posterior tibiæ moderately dilated on each side, with a strong spine on inner surface at about one third from apex; second abdominal segment with a large raised conical tubercle on each side parallel with the posterior coxæ.

Long., ♂, 30 millim.

Hab. New Guinea, Dorey (Wallace, Brit. Mus.).

Mictis farinulenta.

Mictis farinulenta, Bredd. Mitt. nat. Mus. Hamb. xvi. p. 168 (1899), ♀.

♂. Abdomen beneath at junction of second and third segments broadly and tuberculously elevated; posterior tibiæ gradually dilated from base on inner side to a somewhat broad tooth about centre, from thence concavely narrowed to apex, and in structure somewhat resembling the femora of *M. tenebrosa*, Fabr.

Long., ♂, 21 millim.

The British Museum possesses both sexes from Lombok and a female specimen from Savu, Philippines, all collected by the late Mr. Everett.

Mictis oceanensis, sp. n.

Castaneous, obscurely and finely ochraceously pilose; apical joint of antennæ, apices of tibiæ, tarsi, and sternal segmental margins ochraceous; abdomen above ochraceous, lateral margins, a central longitudinal fascia, and the apex black; tarsal claws piceous.

Antennæ with the first and second joints subequal in length, third a little longer than fourth; pronotum with the lateral margins very strongly and coarsely serrated, the serration piceous, the lateral angles prominent and broadly subacute, its surface reticulately rugulose and finely but obscurely punctate; scutellum transversely rugose; corium obscurely and finely punctate; rostrum about reaching the intermediate coxæ, its apex black.

♂. Abdomen at junction of second and third abdominal segments broadly and tuberculously elevated; posterior femora moderately incrassated, very finely and obscurely tuberculate, with a lineate carina on outer edge and with two short blunt teeth at apex; posterior tibiæ sulcate, gradually dilated interiorly into a somewhat broad tooth about centre, thence concavely narrowed to apex.

♀. Abdomen unarmed; posterior tibiæ simple, sulcate, and slightly dilated near base.

Long., ♂ ♀, 25 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 9 millim.

Hab. New Hebrides (*Dr. D. McNabb*, Brit. Mus.).

A species to be primarily recognized by the coarsely serrated pronotal margins and by the distinct colour of the upper surface of the abdomen.

Genus ANOPLOCNEMIS.

Anoplocnemis tristator.

Lygæus tristator, Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 206. n. 13 (1803).

Mictis luteitarsis, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 19. n. 34 (1871).

Anoplocnemis mæsta.

Mictis mæsta, Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 400. n. 41 (1852).

Posterior tibiæ in male angulated as in *A. pagana*, Dall.

Anoplocnemis Dallasiana, Leth. & Sev.

Mictis scutellaris, Dall. (nom. præocc.) List Hem. i. p. 390. n. 17 (1852).

The type of this species is no longer to be found; there are, however, a long series of specimens in the British Museum which undoubtedly belong to it, and which have been received from S. Africa, Angola, Zomba, and the Transvaal.

Anoplocnemis gracilicornis.

Mictis gracilicornis, Stål, Hem. Afr. ii. p. 42. n. 22 (1865).

Melucha aurulenta, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 55. n. 8 (1871).

Anoplocnemis phasianus.

Lygæus phasianus, Fabr. Spec. ii. p. 361 (1781).

Mictis dubia, Dall. loc. cit. p. 389. n. 13: ♀.

Mictis castanea, Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 389. n. 14 (1852): ♀.

Mictis lata, Dall. loc. cit. p. 390. n. 15: ♀.

Mictis ferrifera, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 24. n. 57 (1871).

Physomerus mictiformis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 61. n. 8: ♀.

Anoplocnemis signata, sp. n.

♂. Very dark castaneous, finely ochraceously pilose, especially on the pronotum; apical third of the scutellum ochraceous; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints castaneous, fourth joint ochraceous, with its apical half infuscated; body beneath and legs a little darker in hue, anterior and intermediate tibiæ and all the tarsi castaneous; sternum densely ochraceously pilose, more or less exhibiting distinct lateral ochraceous lines. Abdomen above reddish, with the margins and apex pitchy.

♀. Slightly paler in hue; abdomen more ochraceously pilose beneath.

Antennæ pilose, with the first and fourth joints subequal in length, second a little longer than the third; apex of the second segment of the abdomen in the male produced at centre in a flat oblong process extending about halfway across the third segment. Femora in male strongly incrassated, curved, and distinctly angulated beneath about one third from apex; tibiæ in both sexes compressed, moderately and evenly dilated.

Long., ♂ 16 millim., ♀ 17–18 millim.

Hab. East Africa, Ruwenzori, 6000–8000 feet (*Scott Elliot*, Brit. Mus.).

Apparently allied to *A. castaneicornis*, Stål, from which it differs by the colour of the upper surface of the abdomen, marking of the scutellum, smaller size, &c.

Anoplocnemis Whytei, sp. n.

Castaneous; corium dull stramineous, its lateral margins irregularly castaneous; posterior tarsi dull ochraceous; abdomen above black, its lateral margins and a central lineate spot on anterior margin of fourth and fifth segments ochraceous; connexivum and apex castaneous; membrane bronzy. Body and legs finely ochraceously pilose; antennæ with the basal joint a little darkest, first, second, and fourth joints subequal in length, third shortest; pronotum with the lateral angles subprominent and rounded; body beneath somewhat paler; sternum thickly ochraceously pilose, with an indistinct ochraceous fascia near the coxæ.

♂. Abdomen beneath broadly and tuberculously gibbous at the junction of the second and third abdominal segments; posterior tibiæ inwardly angulated at less than midway from base, and thence finely dentate to apex.

♀. Posterior tibiæ simple, but finely dentate along inner margin.

Long., ♂ 22 millim., ♀ 25 millim.

Hab. Nyasaland, Nyika Mts., 6000-7000 feet (*A. Whyte*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus MELUCHA.

Melucha Biolleyi, sp. n.

♀. Fulvous; first and second joints of antennæ, lateral margins and apices of lateral angles to pronotum, about basal half of lateral margins to corium, lateral margins and apex of scutellum, and a large basal spot to membrane black; body beneath more rufous than above, intermediate and posterior femora luteous, posterior femora with the apex and apical spines black, posterior tibiæ with about apical third luteous, basal rufous portion very narrowly edged with black; connexivum fuliginous; membrane cupreous.

Antennæ with the first joint longer than the second, their bases narrowly rufous; remaining joints mutilated; pronotum coarsely punctate and rugulose, its lateral margins finely crenulate, the lateral angles acutely and straightly produced, with their posterior margins crenulate; scutellum coarsely punctate, basal margin levigate; corium finely punctate; posterior femora armed with about five short teeth; posterior tibiæ outwardly dilated, convex, not toothed.

Long., ♀, 22 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 9 millim.

Hab. Costa Rica; Turrialba, Atlantic slopes (*P. Biolley*, Coll. Dist.).

Genus MOZENA.

Mozena alata, sp. n.

In coloration and general appearance closely allied to *M. lunata*, Burm., but differing from that species by the more produced pronotal angles, which have their apices more elongately acute, less directed forward, and slightly recurved at their tips.

Long., ♂ ♀, 21-22 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 12 millim.

Hab. Costa Rica; Tuis, Atlantic slopes (*P. Biolley*, Coll. Dist.).

Genus NEMATOPUS.

Nematopus fasciatus.

Nematopus fasciatus, Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 14 (1842).

Nematopus decoratus, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 78. n. 14 (1871).

Genus ACANTHOCERUS.

Acanthocerus clavipes.

Coreus clavipes, Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 196 (1803).

Camptischium tenebrosum, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 114. n. 4 (1871).

Camptischium verrucosum, Walk. loc. cit. p. 115. n. 6.

Camptischium subvarium, Walk. loc. cit. p. 116. n. 7.

Acanthocerus sublævis.

Camptischium sublæve, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 115. n. 5 (1871).

Acanthocerus lobatus.

Crinocerus lobatus, Burm. Handb. ii. 1, p. 318. n. 2 (1835).

Acanthocerus lobatus, Uhler, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1894, p. 178.

Acanthocerus tuberculatus, Uhler (nec Herr.-Schäff.), op. cit. 1893, p. 705.

Prof. Uhler has returned specimens collected by Mr. H. H. Smith on the island of St. Vincent as belonging to *A. tuberculatus*, H.-S.; this identification was probably a slip of the pen, as they cannot be separated from other specimens from the island of Grenada and also identified by Mr. Uhler as *A. lobatus*, Burm. It is therefore necessary to erase the name of *A. tuberculatus*, Herr.-Sch., from the fauna of these islands, at least so far as the collections made by Mr. Smith enable us to form an opinion.

AMORBINÆ.

Genus AMORBUS.

Amorbus alternatus.

Amorbus alternatus, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 408. n. 1 (1852).

Amorbus planus, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 42. n. 11 (1871).

PETASCELINÆ.

Genus PETILLIA.

Petillia calcar.

Mictis calcar, Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 397. n. 33 (1852).

Trematocoris subvittata, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 34. n. 9 (1871).

Trematocoris vittata, Walk. loc. cit. p. 36. n. 12.

Melucha notatipes, Walk. loc. cit. p. 56. n. 9.

The *Melucha notatipes*, Walk., represents a rudimentary form of *P. calcar*.

Petillia biserrata.

Mictis biserrata, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 29. n. 68 (1871).

DALADERINÆ.

Genus DALADER.

Dalader Horsfieldi, sp. n.

Pale brownish ochraceous; antennæ, femora, and membrane fuscous; basal and apical joints of antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi brownish ochraceous, mottled with fuscous.

Antennæ moderately hirsute, first joint slightly longer than the second, third dilated and spatulate; head and pronotum with a faint central pale levigate line; pronotum with the anterior margins finely dentate, the lateral angles broadly and angularly produced, posterior margin concave before the base of the scutellum; abdomen above reddish ochraceous; the segmental margins ochraceous; connexivum brownish ochraceous, with subquadrate pale fuscous spots; femora somewhat thickly spined in longitudinal series beneath.

Long., ♂, 20 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $8\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Java (Horsfield Coll., Brit. Mus.).

This small species is allied to *D. rubiginosus*, Westw., from which it differs by the much more produced pronotal angles.

Genus HORMAMBOGASTER.

Hormambogaster, Karsch, Ent. Nachr. 1892, p. 131 (May).*Ovengua*, Dist. Ent. Month. Mag. 1892, p. 285 (November).*Hormambogaster expansus*.*Hormambogaster expansus*, Karsch, Ent. Nachr. 1892, p. 131 (May).*Ovengua aperta*, Dist. Ent. Month. Mag. 1892, p. 285 (November).*Summarized Disposition of Walker's Genera and Species.***Merocorinæ, Mictinæ, Amorbinæ, Petascelinæ, and
Daladerinæ.***Genus treated as synonymic.**Mictoides*, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 38 (1871), = Gen. *Curtius*, Stål.*Species considered valid and described under correct Genera.**Derepteryx truncata*, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 11. n. 4 (1871). (The type is an immature form of the species.)*Mictis filicornis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 27. n. 64.— *amboinensis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 28. n. 66.— *lateralis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 29. n. 69.*Archimerus indecorus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 64. n. 17.*Phidippus asper*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 71. n. 1.*Nematopus ferrinus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 77. n. 13.— *varius*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 78. n. 15.*Species considered valid, but requiring generic revision.**Mictis biplagiata*, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 22. n. 51 (1871), belongs to gen. *Ochrochira*.— *insolita*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 27. n. 65, belongs to gen. *Liaspis*.— *biserrata*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 29. n. 68, belongs to gen. *Petillia*.*Trematocoris pardalipes*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 33. n. 3, belongs to gen. *Petillia*.— *notatipes*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 34. n. 5, belongs to gen. *Petillia*.— *bicoloripes*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 35. n. 10, belongs to gen. *Petillia*.— *porrigens*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 11, belongs to gen. *Prionolomia*.— *elegans*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 37. n. 14, belongs to gen. *Petillia*.— *patulicollis*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 15, belongs to gen. *Petillia*.*Sulpicia limosa*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 39. n. 5, belongs to gen. *Phyllogonia*.*Melucha octolineata*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 56. n. 10, belongs to gen. *Pternistria*.*Physomerus nigrorufus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 60. n. 7, belongs to gen. *Ochrochira*.*Meropachys notatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 70. n. 6, belongs to gen. *Menardius*, gen. nov.*Hirilcus tinctus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 72. n. 5, belongs to gen. *Peranthus*.*Camptischium sublæve*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 115. n. 5, belongs to gen. *Acanthocerus*, Pal. Beauv.

Species treated as synonymic.

- Mictis luteitarsis*, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 19. n. 34 (1871), = *Anoplocnemis tristator*, Fabr.
 — *japonica*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 23. n. 53, = *Ochrochira fuliginosa*, Uhler.
 — *ferrifera*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 24. n. 57, = *Anoplocnemis phasianus*, Fabr.
 — *amplectens*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 25. n. 58, = *Derepteryx Hardwicki*, White.
 — *insularis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 26. n. 63, = *Pternistria macromera*, Guér.
 — *javana*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 30. n. 70, = *Mictis longicornis*, Westw.
Trematocoris subvittata, Walk. loc. cit. p. 34. n. 9, = *Petillia calcar*, Dall.
 — *vittata*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 36. n. 12, = *Petillia calcar*, Dall.
Amorbus planus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 42. n. 11, = *Amorbus alternatus*, Dall.
Melucha atra, Walk. loc. cit. p. 55. n. 7, = *Mygdonia tuberculosa*, Sign.
 — *aurulenta*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 8, = *Anoplocnemis gracilicornis*, Stål.
 — *notatipes*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 56. n. 9, = *Petillia calcar*, Dall.
Physomerus mictiformis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 61. n. 8, = *Anoplocnemis phasianus*, Fabr.
Archimerus muticus, var., Walk. loc. cit. p. 63. n. 10, = *Capaneus tetricus*, Stål.
 — *acutiusculus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 64. n. 16, = *Lycambes varicolor*, Stål.
 — *guttiventris*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 65. n. 18, = *Lycambes varicolor*, Stål.
 — *maculifer*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 65. n. 19, = *Archimerus scutellaris*, Stål.
Archimerus dolosus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 66. n. 20, = *Capaneus odiosus*, Stål.
Hirileus collaris, Walk. loc. cit. p. 73. n. 6, = *Lycambes varicolor*, Stål.
Nematopus decoratus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 78. n. 14, = *Nematopus fasciatus*, Westw.
Camptischium tenebrosum, Walk. loc. cit. p. 114. n. 4, = *Acanthocerus clavipes*, Fabr.
 — *verrucosum*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 115. n. 6, = *Acanthocerus clavipes*, Fabr.
 — *subvarium*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 116. n. 7, = *Acanthocerus clavipes*, Fabr.

SYNONYMICAL NOTES.

Fam. Pentatomidæ.

TESSARATOMINÆ.

Lyramorpha picta.

- Lyramorpha picta*, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xi. p. 430 (1893).
Lyramorpha Vollenhovii, Horvath (part.), Term. Füz. xxiii. p. 351 (1900), tab. ix. fig. 7, tab. x. fig. 7.

Dr. Horvath has included my *L. picta* as a synonym of *L. Vollenhovii*, Stål, a species he has evidently not seen, and apparently misled by the spotted corium—"a speciebus reliquis hujus subgeneris corio maculato facillime distinguenda." The following characters, partly derived from Dr. Horvath's own description and figures, will serve to differentiate the species:—

L. Vollenhovii, Stål (Horv.).

♂. Posterior angles of sixth abdominal segment broadly and obtusely angulated.

Antennæ "fusco-ferrugineis, articulo primo subtus dilute roseo."

Long. 24-25 millim.

L. picta, Dist.

♂. Posterior angles of sixth abdominal segment acutely and more elongately produced; inner margin gradually narrowing to apex.

Antennæ brownish ochraceous; apex of the first joint, upper surface of the second, apex of the third, and the whole of the fourth and fifth joints (excluding their bases) fuscous.

Long. 21 millim.

Lynamorpha diluta.

Lynamorpha diluta, Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1863, p. 598; Bredd.

Ent. Nachr. xxvi. p. 35. n. 2, ♂, fig. 4 (1900); Horv. Term. Füz. xxiii. p. 348. n. 6, tab. ix. fig. 11, ♀ (1900), nec fig. 3, ♂.

Stål's type (a female specimen) is in the collection of the British Museum. Breddin has correctly figured the anal characters of the male, but Horvath's figure (tab. ix. fig. 3, ♂) does not apply.

Genus TAMOLIA.

(Horvath, Term. Füz. xxiii. p. 365 (1900).)

Tamolia Horvathi.

Tamolia ramifera, Horv. (nec Walk.) Term. Füz. xxiii. p. 365 (1900).

Walker's unique type of *Lynamorpha ramifera* (Cat. Het. iii. p. 476. n. 4, 1868) is in imperfect condition, possessing only the first, second, and third joints of the antennæ, and although somewhat divergent from *Lynamorpha* by the shape of the body, I considered it best under the circumstances to leave the species in that genus (cf. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, vol. vi. p. 62). Dr. Horvath has, however, founded a genus (*Tamolia*) on a specimen, "uti videtur, nonnihil immaturum," which he takes to be Walker's species, but which is clearly proved to be not so by the character he describes—"spina ventrali antrorsum ante coxas anticas producta." In *L. ramifer* the ventral spine does not reach the anterior coxæ. Walker's species cannot therefore be considered the type of Horvath's genus.

Plisthenes dilatatus.

Tessaratoma dilatatum, Montr. Ann. Sci. Phys. (2) vii. 1, p. 100 (1855).

Plisthenes dilatatus, Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1880, p. 151; Ann. &

Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) iii. p. 272 (1889); Horv. Term. Füz. xxiii. p. 363 (1900).

Plisthenes ventralis, Horv. Term. Füz. xxiii. p. 364 (1900).

Dr. Horvath, who has examined the type of Montrouzier's species, is able to give a distinct character as "articulo quarto antennarum articulo tertio distincte brevior." Following this up he has specifically described a very closely allied species as *P. ventralis* in which the third joint of the antennæ is compared with the fourth "subbrevior." As a synonym of this new species he adds *P. dilatatus*, Dist. (cf. supra). I cannot quite understand this course, as Dr. Horvath has not seen the specimen thus identified, nor did I in the structural differentiation between the species of Fabricius and Montrouzier allude to these characters, as most of my specimens have unfortunately reached me minus the apical antennal joint. I now, however, possess a specimen from the island of Bouro with complete antennæ which agrees with Horvath's character and in all other respects with the specimens I previously identified as *P. dilatatus*, Montr. Another character relied upon by Dr. Horvath, viz. the intensity of the fasciæ to the underside of the abdomen, cannot, with the material before me, be maintained, and is clearly a variable character.

Plisthenes ventralis, Horv., may be a distinct species, but certainly not if the specimens I identified as *P. dilatatus* are synonymic with it, as stated by Dr. Horvath.

XLVI.—Notes on some Insects from the Yang-tse-Kiang.

By W. F. KIRBY, F.L.S., F.E.S., &c.

DURING a journey on the Yang-tse-Kiang a small collection of insects was formed by Capt. A. W. S. Wingate, and presented by him to the Natural History Museum in the course of last year. The Diptera were represented by a single species of *Eristalis*, not in sufficiently good condition for determination; and the Homoptera were represented by some larvæ belonging to the family Flatidæ. The dragonflies and locusts were, however, of more interest, and of these a list is given below, including the description of a locust which appears to be new.

NEUROPTERA.

ODONATA.

Libellulidæ.

Neurothemis fulvia, Drury.



Distant, William Lucas. 1900. "Rhynchotal notes. VII. Heteroptera: Fam. Coreidae." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 6, 366–380.

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