

XLVI.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XVII. Heteroptera: *Family*
Reduviidæ. By W. L. DISTANT.

THE following contribution relates entirely to the family Reduviidæ, and contains descriptions of genera and species belonging to the collection in the British Museum. Some of these possess a peculiar interest in having been collected by old and well-known naturalists, such as P. H. Gosse in Jamaica, H. W. Bates on the Amazons, Hamlet Clark in Brazil, and A. R. Wallace in the Malayan Archipelago.

Fam. Reduviidæ.

SALYAVATINÆ.

Lisarda æthiopica, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous; head, pronotum, scutellum, sternum, broad sublateral areas and a very narrow subobsolete central line to abdomen, spots to connexivum above and beneath, biannulations and apices of femora, biannulations to tibiæ (near base and apex), piceous; rostrum, coxæ, legs, and abdomen beneath luteous; hemelytra (especially membrane) with paler mottled markings; anterior spinous production of head prominent; first joint of antennæ shorter than head, about half the length of second; anterior lobe of pronotum centrally sulcate, and more narrowly discally sulcate on each lateral area, lateral angles subangularly prominent; body sparingly pilose; antennæ and legs longly pilose.

Long. 13 millim.

Hab. Brit. East Africa: Taru Desert (*C. S. Betton*, Brit. Mus.).

Differs from *L. cænosa*, Stål, by the non-rounded and subangularly prominent lateral pronotal angles.

ACANTHASPINÆ.

Centrogonus ducalis, sp. n.

Ochraceous; pronotum, scutellum, lateral areas of sternum, segmental fasciæ to abdomen, brownish ochraceous; head between and behind eyes (above and laterally), base of clavus and corium, apical angle of corium, membrane, and large segmental spots to connexivum piceous; ocelli pearly white; second joint of antennæ almost as long as head and pronotum together, anterior pronotal lobe with six long spines (two

discal and two on each lateral margin), posterior lobe finely rugulose, centrally finely sulcate, posterior angles longly spinous, the spines directed backward; apex of scutellum with a very long oblique spine; membrane about reaching the abdominal apex; antennæ very pale fuscous, first joint and extreme base and apex of second joint ochraceous.

Long. 26 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 millim.

Hab. West Australia: Champion Bay (*H. Du Baulay*, Brit. Mus.).

Edocla Slateri, sp. n.

Piceous; head, antennæ, anterior angles and central disk of anterior pronotal lobe, two central spots near anterior margin, lateral angles, a very small spot before them, and narrow hind margin to posterior pronotal lobe, scutellar spine, base of clavus, base and a large subapical spot (extending from lateral to apical margins, angulate on each side) to corium, connexivum, coxæ, legs, abdomen, lateral margins of metasternum, and anterior acetabula pale luteous; annulation to first joint of antennæ, biannulations to femora and tibiæ, apices of tibiæ, spots to connexivum above and beneath, lateral areas and apex of abdomen, and the membrane pale violaceous brown; antennæ pilose, second joint more than twice the length of first; head transversely constricted behind eyes; first and second joints of rostrum about subequal in length; anterior angles of anterior pronotal lobe longly spinous, the spines suberect and a little recurved, anterior lobe sculptured, posterior lobe granulate, lateral angles spinous and recurved, scutellar spine long, suberect.

Long. 9 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 3 millim.

Hab. Brit. India: Mysore (*H. K. Slater*, Brit. Mus.).

Edocla pilosula, sp. n.

Black, opaque; corium and membrane dark fuscous brown; abdomen beneath and femora castaneous; two spots to corium (one near base and one near centre of apical margin), spots to connexivum (above and beneath), extreme apices of femora, tibiæ, tarsi, and antennæ ochraceous; body and legs very longly pilose; head distinctly sulcate between the eyes, central lobe terminating in two small central spines; anterior lobe of pronotum with the anterior angles longly spinously produced and with four long erect spines near its posterior margin, posterior lobe granulate, with an obscure broad central sulcation, the lateral angles spinously produced;

scutellar spine long, erect; bases and apices of tibiæ and apices of tarsi fuscous.

Long. 8 millim.

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

Resembling *E. quadrisignata*, Stål, but differing by the spined pronotum and the longly pilose body and legs.

Acanthaspis Binghami, sp. n.

Black; a spot behind eyes, a spot at base of corium and a much larger one before apex (the last a little excavate anteriorly and posteriorly), spots to connexivum above and beneath, and the legs luteous; a broad annulation to femora before apex and extreme bases of tibiæ black; first joint of rostrum a little longer than the second; antennæ and legs pilose; anterior lobe of pronotum sculptured, posterior lobe granulate, with a distinct central longitudinal impression, lateral angles subprominent; scutellar spine long, slightly ascendant.

Long. 18 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 5 millim.

Hab. Upper Burma: Ruby Mines District (Col. Bingham, Brit. Mus.).

Acanthaspis apicata, sp. n.

Piceous; a spot at base and a much larger spot near apex of corium, large spots to connexivum (above and beneath), tibiæ, tarsi, and apices of femora luteous; apex of membrane broadly greyish, with a small apical fuscous spot; first joint of rostrum a little longer than the second; anterior lobe of pronotum sculptured, posterior lobe finely granulate, with a narrow central longitudinal impression, lateral angles moderately prominent, their apices a little recurved; scutellar spine long, very slightly ascendant; legs longly pilose; antennæ mutilated.

Long. 17 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 5 millim.

Hab. Brit. India: Utakamand (Atkinson Coll., Brit. Mus.).

Acanthaspis subrufa, sp. n.

Black; posterior lobe of pronotum, a large spot before apex of corium (extending from lateral to apical margins), connexivum, rostrum, legs, and lateral margins of abdomen reddish ochraceous; rostrum with the first joint a little longer than the second; anterior pronotal lobe strongly sculptured, posterior lobe with two strong ascendant spines near posterior

margin, and the lateral angles strongly spinously produced, the spines directed a little backward; scutellar spine long, laterally produced; antennæ mutilated.

Long. 17 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 millim.

Hab. Brit. India: Bangalore (Atkinson Coll., Brit. Mus.).

Acanthaspis tavoyana, sp. n.

Black; head, anterior lobe of pronotum, lateral and posterior margins of pronotum (the last arcuated and inwardly bicurved), lateral margins of corium (widened near base and only extending about two thirds from base), a small spot on apical margin, connexivum, a spot on each side of head beneath behind eyes, and lateral margins of sternum and abdomen dull red; first joint of rostrum a little longer than the second; anterior pronotal lobe strongly sculptured, posterior lobe granulate, the lateral angles spinously produced and directed a little backward; scutellar spines obliquely ascendant.

Long. 19 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 millim.

Hab. Pegu: Tavoy (Atkinson Coll., Brit. Mus.).

Acanthaspis Gregoryi, sp. n.

Dark opaque fuscous brown; basal joint of antennæ, rostrum, abdomen beneath, and tibiæ castaneous; basal angle of corium and a large rounded spot near centre of its apical margin, spots to connexivum above and beneath (more elongate beneath than above), and the tarsi ochraceous; rostrum with the first joint distinctly shorter than the second; first joint of antennæ much longer than the anteocular portion of head; pronotum with the anterior lobe excavate, the posterior lobe finely rugulose, the lateral angles angularly subprominent; scutellar spine long, only moderately directed upward.

Long. 16 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $4\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. Brit. East Africa: Nagalana (*J. W. Gregory*, Brit. Mus.).

Acanthaspis noctis, sp. n.

Black, opaque; four small spots to corium (one near base and one near centre of apical margin), large spots to connexivum (above and beneath), luteous; legs castaneous, the extreme apices of femora and bases of tibiæ obscurely luteous; first joint of rostrum slightly shorter than the second; antennæ pilose, first joint about as long as the anteocular portion of head; pronotum with the anterior lobe strongly

excavate, posterior lobe finely granulate, the lateral pronotal angles subspinously prominent; scutellar spine mutilated; anterior tibial furrow occupying about one third of tibial length.

Long. 14 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 4 millim.

Hab. East Africa: Uganda Protectorate (*C. S. Betton*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *A. vidua*, Stål, but differing by the more pointed pronotal lateral angles, shorter basal joint of antennæ, differently spotted corium, &c.

Lencæus Ulysses, sp. n.

Sanguineous; second joint of antennæ (excluding base), apex of rostrum, eyes, clavus and subclaval streak, apical margin and angle of corium, and membrane black; antennæ pilose, second joint about as long as head; anterior lobe of pronotum somewhat strongly sculptured, posterior lobe finely granulate; rostrum with the first joint shorter, but more than half the length of second.

Long. 14 millim.

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

This is the first Ethiopian species described of a hitherto restricted Oriental genus.

CASTRUCCIUS, gen. nov.

Subelongate; head about as long as anterior lobe of pronotum, anteocular portion a little longer than postocular portion of head, eyes large and prominent; antennæ pilose, basal joint not quite reaching apex of head; rostrum with the first and second joints thickened and almost subequal in length; pronotum somewhat long, anterior and posterior lobes nearly equal in length, anterior lobe subquadrate, the anterior angles obtusely prominent, posterior lobe widened to lateral angles, which are subprominent, both lobes centrally sulcately excavate, very broadly on posterior lobe; scutellum centrally excavate at base, its apex laterally and posteriorly produced; membrane just passing abdominal apex; connexivum broadly and somewhat upwardly produced; legs short, anterior femora strongly incrassated and finely serrate beneath.

Allied to *Staliastes*.

Castruccijs insignis, sp. n.

Black; apex of head, anterior lobe of pronotum, connexivum, rostrum, prosternum, abdomen (excluding apex), femora,

and extreme bases of tibiæ sanguineous; head in front of eyes excavately striate, behind eyes finely granulate; anterior lobe of pronotum moderately excavate, posterior lobe finely granulate; corium and membrane opaque.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ –8 millim.

Hab. North-west Australia: Adelaide River (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.).

Tiarodes picturatus, sp. n.

Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, rostrum, antennæ, and legs castaneous; posterior lobe of pronotum, a large marginal spot to corium at apical angle, first three segments of connexivum above and beneath, lateral posterior angles of prosternum, and the tarsi luteous; head slightly longer than pronotum; anterior pronotal lobe centrally sulcate, posterior lobe (excluding margins) finely punctate, lateral angles rounded, their margins callous; femora finely serrate beneath; tibiæ finely pilose.

Long. 10 millim.

Hab. Batchian (*Wallace*, Brit. Mus.).

HARPACTORINÆ.

Velinus pallidus, sp. n.

Very pale stramineous; head above from behind antennæ (excluding extreme base), apices of femora, bases of tibiæ, and two spots on connexivum at fourth and fifth segments black; antennæ black; biannulations and apex of first joint luteous; membrane very pale shining ochraceous and passing abdominal apex; body finely and obscurely pilose, legs more prominently pilose; first joint of antennæ about as long as head, pronotum, and scutellum together; anterior pronotal lobe subglobose, profoundly centrally sulcate, posterior lobe with the anterior disk finely and obscurely sulcate; apices of femora nodulose, the apices of posterior femora more prominently so.

Long. 18 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 4 millim.

Hab. N.W. Borneo (*R. Everett*, Brit. Mus.).

Velinus princeps, sp. n.

Luteous; head, rostrum, base of first joint and base and apex of second joint of antennæ, a wide transverse basal fascia to pronotum centrally produced to transverse constriction, scutellum, apex of clavus, corium (excluding base), membrane, abdomen above and beneath, posterior angles of prosternum,

lateral areas of meso- and metasterna, trochanters, central and apical annulations to femora, bases of tibiæ, and central annulations to anterior and intermediate tibiæ, bluish black; connexivum with small luteous segmental spots.

Var.—Abdomen beneath much suffused with luteous.

First joint of antennæ about as long as head and pronotum together; pronotum centrally longitudinally sulcate, anterior lobe subglobose, posterior angles rounded, subprominent, suberect; lateral margins of corium moderately concavely sinuate; body and legs moderately pilose, apices of the femora nodulose and more prominently pilose.

Long. 20–21 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 millim.

Hab. Australia: N. and N.W. coast (*Surgeon J. Bynce*, Brit. Mus.).

NARSETES, gen. nov.

Head long, about as long as the head and scutellum taken together, postocular portion a little longer than the ante-ocular, rostrum with the second joint very long, about twice as long as first; body depressed, flat; pronotum transversely constricted before middle, anterior lobe centrally sulcate, anterior angles obscurely tuberculous, posterior lobe entire, lateral angles obscurely angulate but non-prominent, posterior margin very slightly sinuate, nearly straight; scutellum unarmed; hemelytra about reaching the apex of the abdomen, membrane nearly twice as long as corium; abdomen on each side moderately dilated and compressed; legs long, tibiæ about as long as femora, posterior tibiæ a little longer; prosternum distinctly sulcated. Antennæ mutilated.

Allied to the genus *Homalosphodrus*; differs by structure of rostrum &c.

Narsetes longinus, sp. n.

Black, shining; posterior lobe of pronotum and corium either ochraceous or greyish white; margins of abdomen above and beneath luteous or ochraceous, sometimes spotted with black; clavus (excluding basal area) piceous; body and legs moderately pilose, the lateral margins of head and the legs longly pilose. Antennæ mutilated.

Long. 25 millim.

Hab. Cambodia (Brit. Mus.). India: Khási Hills (Coll. Dist.).

Arcesius annulatus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, rostrum, and antennæ luteous; head behind eyes (not reaching base), base and apex of first antennal joint, whole of second joint and extreme apex of third, and the basal joint of rostrum black, between antennæ and eyes the head is brownish ochraceous; scutellum ochraceous, black at apex; corium purplish brown; membrane dull ochraceous; body beneath dull ochraceous; sternum brownish ochraceous; legs black; coxæ, anterior femora beneath (excluding apex), a subapical annulation to intermediate femora, biannulations to posterior femora, and about apical halves of tibiæ luteous or ochraceous. Head about as long or very slightly longer than pronotum; first joint of antennæ about as long as head and anterior pronotal lobe together; legs longly pilose; posterior pronotal lobe with two discal obtuse tuberculous spines.

Long., ♂ 20 millim.

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

Agriolestes melanopterus, sp. n.

Black, shining; basal joint of rostrum, head beneath and lateral margins in front of eyes, anterior lobe of pronotum (excepting black reticulate markings), subapical annulation to femora, underside of basal half of anterior femora, coxæ, trochanters, apex of abdomen, and the last two segments of connexivum ochraceous or reddish ochraceous. Body and legs pilose; first joint of antennæ about as long as head, the ante- and postocular portions of which are about equal in length; abdomen on each side moderately and somewhat lobately dilated.

Long. 28 millim.

Hab. Upper Burma (*Col. Bingham*, Brit. Mus.).

Ricolla femoralis, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous; abdomen beneath ochraceous; antennæ, antennal spines to head, spines to pronotum, abdominal marginal spines, and legs black; bases of femora stramineous, apices of femora, bases of tibiæ, and head reddish ochraceous; central carina and apex of scutellum dull ochraceous; veins to corium greyish white; basal joint of antennæ about as long as posterior femora; spines at base of antennæ long, divergent; anterior lobe of pronotum centrally deeply sulcate;

posterior lobe with four long spines (two forming the lateral angles and two discal and erect); abdominal lateral spines moderately long and prominent; a central fascia to sternum and the disk of abdomen beneath stramineous.

Long. 16 millim.

Hab. Amazons: Ega (*Bates*, Brit. Mus.).

Ricolla jamaicensis, sp. n.

Luteous; spines to posterior lobe of pronotum, clavus, base and apical angular area (connected inwardly) of corium, membrane (excluding apex), and extreme apices of femora carmine-red; antennæ with the apices of first and second joints piceous; apex of abdomen sometimes piceous. Abdominal marginal spines very long and strong; head about as long as pronotum, with a long spine on each side at base of antennæ; posterior lobe of pronotum with four long spines (two forming the lateral angles and two discal); spines at apices of anterior femora distinct; membrane passing the abdominal apex.

Long. 14-15 millim.

Hab. Jamaica (*P. H. Gosse*, Brit. Mus.).

Endochus modestus, sp. n.

Pale brownish ochraceous, sparingly greyishly pubescent; apices of femora and tibiæ fuscous, anterior femora with fuscous longitudinal lateral lines; abdomen beneath and legs pale ochraceous; head with a prominent spine at base of each antenna, transversely impressed between eyes; pronotum with two small piceous spines near posterior margin of anterior lobe, posterior lobe with two long discal spines between the lateral angles, which are also longly laterally spinous; abdomen elongate and attenuated; membrane with a shining greenish tint, not reaching apex of abdomen; first joint of antennæ about as long as head, pronotum, and scutellum together.

Long. 10 millim.

Hab. North-west Australia: Adelaide River (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.).

Domnus coloratus, sp. n.

Head black; antennæ and rostrum ochraceous; bases and apices of first and second joints of antennæ and extreme apex of first joint of rostrum black; pronotum, sternum, scutellum, membrane, abdomen beneath, and legs pale purplish brown;

abdomen with a double discal series and a submarginal series of ochraceous spots; tibiæ castaneous; corium stramineous, its apical area infuscated; connexivum above and beneath luteous, spotted with black. Head very slightly shorter than pronotum, the postocular portion longer than antecular portion; body sparingly pilose; pronotum unarmed, posterior lobe finely rugulose, lateral angles rounded, subprominent; rostrum with the first joint about half as long as second; first joint of antennæ a little longer than head; lateral margins of abdomen moderately dilated, fourth and fifth segments somewhat lobately produced.

Long. 22 millim.

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

Margasus luridus, sp. n.

Black; corium piceous, with the clavus and a connected very broad subclaval fascia stramineous; head, rostrum, and legs ochraceous; antennæ, a large spot behind eyes, and a spot on upper surface of anterior and intermediate femora a little beyond middle black; membrane shining bronzy, its apex pale hyaline; lateral margins of meso- and metasterna stramineous; ante- and postocular portions of head almost equal in length; first joint of antennæ nearly as long as head and pronotum together; anterior lobe of pronotum with two long discal conical spines, the anterior angles tuberculously subprominent, posterior lobe with the lateral angles spinously produced and with two long discal conical spines; lateral abdominal margins amplified.

Long. 22 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Madagascar: Fort Dauphin (*Cloisel*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *M. femoralis*, Sign.

Paloptus papuensis, sp. n.

Head, rostrum, scutellum, and corium pale reddish ochraceous, the anterior pronotal lobe and the corium a little paler in hue; antennæ, second and third joints of rostrum, connexivum, legs, and abdomen beneath black; lateral margins of connexivum (excluding central angle) above and beneath luteous; base of first joint of antennæ reddish ochraceous; basal joint of antennæ about as long as head and pronotum together; anterior lobe of pronotum centrally sulcate, posterior lobe with four long spines (two forming the lateral angles, the other two erect and discal near posterior margin); scutellum tuberculously tumid, its apex pale luteous, laterally

spinously produced; connexivum centrally prominently angularly amplified; membrane considerably passing the abdominal apex.

Long. $12\frac{1}{2}$ –13 millim.

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

Paloptus sulphurellus, sp. n.

Luteous; antennæ, apices of anterior and intermediate femora, apical halves of posterior femora, and apex of scutellum black; basal joint of antennæ as long as head and pronotum; head a little shorter than pronotum; anterior pronotal lobe sculptured, longitudinally impressed, posterior lobe with four long spines (two forming the lateral angles and two erect, discal) near posterior margin; abdomen moderately angularly amplified at lateral margins of fourth and fifth abdominal segments.

Long. $12\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

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

Paloptus molochinus, sp. n.

Dull ochraceous; apices of the femora and the abdomen beneath piceous; lateral margins of the abdomen luteous; antennæ reddish ochraceous, apex of the first joint and the whole of the remaining joints fuscous. Basal joint of antennæ about as long as head and pronotum together; anterior lobe of pronotum sculptured, centrally sulcate, posterior lobe smooth, with four long spines (two long, forming the lateral spines, and two erect, discal) near posterior margin; scutellum posteriorly, laterally, spinously produced; fourth to fifth abdominal segments angularly dilated at lateral margins.

Long. 13 millim.

Hab. Malayan Archipelago: Waigiou (*Wallace*, Brit. Mus.).

Pristhesancus variabilis, sp. n.

Ochraceous; head, basal joint of rostrum, and legs (excluding coxæ and trochanters) black; first joint of antennæ and rostrum (excluding basal joint) castaneous; apex of first joint of antennæ and the remaining joints piceous; membrane shining ochraceous.

Var.—Apex of head, basal joint of rostrum, and bases of femora ochraceous; clavus, apical angles of corium, and sternum piceous; basal joint of antennæ about as long as head, pronotum, and scutellum; anterior lobe of pronotum with two rather long conical spines, posterior lobe with the

lateral angles conically spinous and directed outwardly; scutellum with a long conical spine near base, the apex also shortly conically spinous; membrane considerably passing the abdominal apex.

Long. 17 millim.

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

Pristhesancus nigroannulatus, sp. n.

Ochraceous; femora with a broad black central annulation, bases of femora stramineous; basal joint of antennæ about as long as the posterior femora; postocular portion of head considerably longer than anterior portion; anterior pronotal lobe with two divergent conical spines, posterior lateral angles laterally conically produced; scutellum with a long semierect discal conical spine, the apex terminating in a much smaller and more lateral spine; membrane considerably passing the abdominal apex.

Long. incl. membr. 18 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

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

Pristhesancus uniformis, sp. n.

Pale ochraceous; head, rostrum, pronotum, and sternum brownish ochraceous; first joint of antennæ about as long as head and anterior pronotal lobe together; head with the postocular area considerably longer than the anteocular; anterior pronotal lobe with the anterior angles tuberculously prominent and with two long erect conical spines, lateral and posterior angles tuberculously spinously produced; scutellum with a long discal conical spine; body somewhat strongly pilose.

Long. 24 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Australia: Queensland (*Het*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *P. melitus*, Dist.

Helonotus nigritus, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, rostrum, pronotum, scutellum, and legs black; corium and sternum purplish brown; membrane and abdomen beneath ochraceous; greyishly pilose, especially on the pronotum and sternum; first joint of the antennæ about as long as head, pronotum, and scutellum together; anterior lobe of pronotum with two long discal spines, posterior lobe with two shorter discal spines, lateral angles acutely conically produced, their apices directed slightly upward and backward; membrane about reaching the apex of the abdomen.

Long. 18 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Malayan Archipelago: Gilolo (*Wallace*, Brit. Mus.).

Helonotus malayanus, sp. n.

Ochraceous; head, antennæ, rostrum, and anterior pronotal lobe reddish ochraceous; legs black, apices of femora and the whole of the tibiæ and tarsi ochraceous; membrane very pale ochraceous, about reaching the apex of the abdomen; connexivum black, its lateral margin luteous; first joint of antennæ about as long as head and pronotum together; anterior lobe of pronotum with two long discal spines, posterior lobe with two shorter discal spines; lateral angles conically spinously produced.

A somewhat variable species, the abdomen sometimes darkly tomentose and the posterior margin of the apical segment somewhat broadly black.

Long. 18–19 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Sumatra: Macassar, Waigiou (*Wallace*, Brit. Mus.).

Helonotus confusus, sp. n.

Closely allied to the preceding species (*H. malayanus*), but differing in the following respects:—The first joint of the antennæ is longer and is about as long as head, pronotum, and scutellum together; head in front of eyes black; legs castaneous, the apices of the femora black; connexivum ochraceous, spotted with black.

Long. 18 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Malayan Archipelago: Batchian (*Wallace*, Brit. Mus.).

CERELLIUS, gen. nov.

Body elongate; head as long as pronotum, anteocular about as long as postocular portion, the last somewhat attenuated towards base, widest and most robust between antennæ and eyes, strongly transversely constricted between eyes; antennæ long, first and second joints almost subequal in length; rostrum with the first joint little more than half the length of second; pronotum strongly transversely constricted, the anterior lobe subglobose, centrally finely sulcate, posterior lobe broadly sulcate anteriorly, its lateral angles subprominent and rounded, its base inwardly sinuate; scutellum subconically tuberculous near base and at apex, between which it is much deflected; membrane about reaching abdominal apex; abdomen upwardly dilated at each lateral margin; legs long, anterior femora not prominently incrassate, femora and tibiæ about equal in length, intermediate tibiæ very slightly curved.

By the peculiar structure of the scutellum I place this genus near *Helonotus*; in other superficial appearances it somewhat resembles *Velinus*.

Cerellius typicus, sp. n.

Luteous; anterior pronotal spines, lateral margins of posterior pronotal lobe, scutellum, and femora stramineous; antennæ, a spot near base of head, apex of rostrum, a transverse spot at each lateral angle of pronotum connected by an arcuated line, an angulated spot at base of scutellum, transverse spots to connexivum at segmental incisures both above and beneath, biannulations and apices of femora, a spot near each coxa, a spot at lateral angles of prosternum, and a lateral segmental series of spots to abdomen black; tibiæ castaneous, their bases black, followed by a stramineous annulation, tarsi castaneous; posterior margin of pronotum angularly sinuate before base of scutellum.

Var. *a*.—The black spots at lateral angles of pronotum arcuately connected posteriorly as well as anteriorly.

Long. 14 millim.

Hab. Madagascar (*Cloisel*, Brit. Mus.); Fianarosta (Coll. Dist.).

Cerellius nigricans, sp. n.

Pale reddish ochraceous; head, antennæ, anterior lobe of pronotum, lateral angles of posterior pronotal lobe (arcuately connected posteriorly and anteriorly), base of scutellum, transverse spots to connexivum at segmental incisures both above and beneath, lateral marginal areas of sternum, a spot at lateral angles of prosternum, disk of abdomen, and legs black; apex of head above, central area of head beneath, margins of posterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum (excluding base), acetabula, coxæ, trochanters, bases of femora, a sub-basal annulation to tibiæ, and some discal spots to abdomen beneath luteous; rostrum with the basal joint ochraceous, remaining joints piceous.

Differs from the preceding species (*S. typicus*), apart from the considerable colour-differences, by having the posterior margin of the pronotum moderately concavely and not angularly sinuate.

Long. 12 millim.

Hab. Madagascar (*Shaw*, Brit. Mus.).

Sindala purpurascens, sp. n.

Purplish brown; head and connexivum black; marginal

spots to connexivum at second, third, fourth, and fifth segments, and intermediate and posterior legs ochraceous; anterior tibiæ, bases and apices of intermediate and posterior tibiæ, and apices of the tarsi black; first joint of antennæ brownish ochraceous, its base and apex and the whole of the remaining joints piceous; rostrum brownish ochraceous, its first joint piceous; membrane pale bronzy. Spines of head and anterior femora arranged as in *S. granuligera*, Stål, from which it differs, apart from the very different coloration, by the shorter head, distinctly shorter than the pronotum.

Long. $11\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Brazil: Petropolis (*H. Clark*, Brit. Mus.).

Scipinia arenacea, sp. n.

Dull sanguineous; head, antennæ, anterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, clavus, apex of rostrum, and disks of meso- and metasterna black; head beneath, eyes, apical margin of scutellum, and abdomen beneath ochraceous; legs brownish ochraceous; membrane dark bronzy. Head armed with six spines, arranged in pairs from eyes to base of antennæ, behind eyes to base a series of discal and lateral spines mostly shorter, a prominent spine at base of antennæ; pronotum with a broad central depression, the area of the lateral angles also depressed, anterior lobe tuberculous or spinous, with four prominent discal spines arranged in pairs, posterior lobe rugulosely granulate, posterior margin distinctly a little notched near each posterior angle, lateral angles subprominently angulate; anterior femora strongly nodulose, intermediate and posterior femora obscurely nodulose.

Long. 11-12 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 3 millim.

Hab. Australia: Queensland (Brit. Mus.).

Irantha doreyana, sp. n.

Ochraceous; posterior lobe of pronotum and margins and apex of scutellum stramineous; antennæ with the first joint ochraceous, remaining joints piceous; head above with six long spines arranged in pairs (two behind base of antennæ, two between and two behind eyes); first joint of rostrum considerably passing the region of the eyes; first joint of antennæ about as long as head and anterior lobe of pronotum; pronotum with the anterior lobe tuberculously rugose and with two conical spines near its anterior margin, posterior lobe finely granulate, the lateral angles spinously produced and directed backward, posterior angles subprominent; femora nodulose, anterior femora nodose, with a very long

spine on their upper surface near apex and with four shorter spines arranged in pairs beneath.

Long. 7 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 3 millim.

Hab. Dorey (*Wallace*, Brit. Mus.).

NABINÆ.

Nabis subcoleoptratus.

Nabis subcoleoptratus, Kirby, in Rich. Faun. Bor.-Amer. iv. p. 282 (1837).

Nabis xanthopus, MSS., Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 143. 22 (1873).

XLVII.—New Generic Names for some Entomostraca and Cirripedia. By Canon A. M. NORMAN, F.R.S. &c.

In preparing for publication a second edition of the Catalogue of the Crustacea in my collection and tracing the generic names of the lower orders in that class I find that the following changes are necessary.

CLADOCERA.

Genus SIMOSA *, nov. nom.

= *Simocephalus*, Schœdler.

Two genera named *Simocephalus* were published almost simultaneously. The name was used for a genus of snakes by Dr. Günther in his 'Catalogue of Columbrine Snakes,' the exact date of the publication of which, I learn from him, was October 9, 1858; and the name was applied to a genus of Cladocera by Schœdler in a paper read September 22, 1858, and as it was illustrated by a quarto plate, it is not likely that it could have been published within so short a time after the reading as October 9.

Genus RHYNCHOTALONA †, nov. nom.

In 1861 G. O. Sars instituted a genus *Harporhynchus* for the interesting species he was describing—*H. falcatus*; but that name having been previously (in 1848) employed by Cabanis for a genus of birds, in 1884 C. L. Herrick substituted the name *Leptorhynchus*—a still more unfortunate choice, for that name had been employed at least three times previously, and it is therefore necessary to supersede it.

* σιμός, snub-nosed.

† ῥυγχώτος, having a beak.



Distant, William Lucas. 1903. "Rhynchotal notes. XVII. Heteroptera: Family Reduviidae." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 11, 352–367.

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