

- Fig. 12. A barren stamen or petaloid body, more highly magnified; their forms are variable.
- Fig. 13. Calyx of the male flower of *Platanus occidentalis*, showing the bases of two stamens, with two of the bractæ left attached at the base of the short pedicel.
- Fig. 14. The monadelphous bundle of stamens of *Chloranthus inconspicuus*; the scar shows the contracted base by which it is attached to the rudimentary calyx on the anterior side of the ovary.
- Fig. 15. One of the half-anthers of *Chloranthus inconspicuus* cut off, and showing the extent to which its connective is unattached to that of the central anther.
- Fig. 16. A stamen of a *Sarcandra* seen laterally, showing one of the cells only, which has an additional but imperfect half-anther pressing on it so as to make it bifurcate at its lower part.
- Fig. 17. A female flower of *Hedyosmum nutans*, the calyx having been partially separated to show the style and stigma.
- Fig. 18. A fruit of *Hedyosmum glabrato-affinis* crowned by the trifid calyx: *a*, the anterior angle.
- Fig. 19. A transverse section of the ovary, more magnified, showing its cavity, the calyx having been removed from it: *a*, the anterior angle. In other species of this genus the same difference in the placenta may be observed, although it is not so strongly marked; and there is also some difference in the anterior angle of the ovary.
- Fig. 20. An anther of *Columellia oblonga*, the cells being flattened so as to show their convolutions and their relation to each other: the lower end of the figure represents the external side of the anther, its apex or most elevated part being near the centre towards the opposite extremity, so that the four ends of the lobes meet rather on the internal side.
- Fig. 21. One of the cells of an anther of a *Columellia*, in which the stamen was accidentally smaller.
- Fig. 22. The half-anther of *Bryonia dioica* flattened sufficiently to show all its convolutions: the convex side is external; below is seen a portion of the filament.
- Fig. 23. An ovary of a *Lophophytum* (*L. Weddellii*, or very near it) in longitudinal section; the dissepiment apparently quite free above.

XII.—*Brief Diagnostic Characters of undescribed Madeiran Insects.* By T. VERNON WOLLASTON, M.A., F.L.S.

[With two Plates.]

[Concluded from p. 28.]

Ordo DIPTERA.

(Sectio I. Proboscidea.)

Genus DILOPHUS, Meig.

Dilophus Maderæ. Pl. V. fig. 1.

D. mas ater; alis fusco-cinereis.—Long. corp. 2, alar. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper; occurring in the sylvan districts
Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 3. Vol. i. 8

(S. Antonio da Serra, Ribeiro Frio, &c.) of intermediate elevations.

Genus SCATOPSE, Geoffr.

Scatopse tristis. Pl. V. fig. 2.

S. atra; pedibus validis, femoribus tibiisque anticis partim testaceis; alis cinereis.—Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{4}$, alar $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper, abounding at times in certain spots at intermediate altitudes. On the 10th of August 1855, I observed it, on the wing, in a small limestone cavern at the Forno de Cal, near São Vincente, in such countless myriads that the air appeared absolutely darkened by it.

Genus CHEIRONOMUS, Meig.

Cheironomus pedestris.

C. fœm. obscure fuscus; palpis testaceis; pedibus longis validis, femoribus basi testaceis; alis fuscis, halteribus albis.—Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$, alar. 3 lin.

Inhabits the Dezerta Grande; occurring also, I believe, on the Southern Dezerta and in Porto Santo.

Genus LIMNOBIA, Meig.

Limnobia contraria.

L. nigra; antennis albidis; thoracis disco abdominisque apice testaceis; pedibus flavis, femoribus, tibiis tarsisque apice nigris; alis luteis, fascia arcuata nigra ornatis.—Long. corp. $4\frac{1}{2}$, alar. 9 lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper, occurring about the fountains and water-courses of a lofty elevation. I have taken it rather commonly at the Cruzinhas in July.

Limnobia Maderensis.

L. fusca; antennis palpisque subnigris; thorace flavo, vittis tribus ferrugineo-fuscis ornato, lateribus albidis; abdomine subtus flavo; femoribus fulvis, apice nigris; alis cinereis.—Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3, alar. $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper, occurring in similar spots as the last species.

Limnobia haligena.

L. fusca; antennis palpisque nigrescentibus; abdominis apice dilutiore; pedibus robustis; femoribus tibiisque ad apicem tarsisque nigrescentibus; alis fusco-cinereis.—Long. corp. $3\frac{1}{2}$, alar. $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Inhabits Porto Santo and the Southern Dezerta.

Limnobia Atlantica.

L. pallide flavo-fusca, gracilis; antennis palpisque vix obscurioribus; thorace in disco abdominisque apice dilutioribus; pedibus longis gracilibus, femoribus, tibiis tarsisque ad apicem ipsum nigrescentibus; alis breviusculis, læte submaculatis.—Long. corp. 3–3½, alar. 5½ lin.

Inhabits Porto Santo.

Genus PACHYRHINA, Macq.

Pachyrhina brevipennis.

P. flava; capitis vitta, antennis palpisque nigris; thorace fusco-trivittato; abdomine nigro, segmentis antice flavis; alis abbreviatis, subcinereis.—Long. corp. 8½, alar. 8½ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper, occurring in moist spots of a lofty altitude. In July 1850 it was not uncommon at the Cruzinhas.

Genus THEREVA, Lat.

Thereva nana. Pl. V. fig. 3.

T. fusco-cervina; capite cano, antennis nigris; abdomine fusco, fasciis, apice pedibusque testaceis; alis fulvescentibus, halteribus pallidis.—Long. corp. 2¾, alar. 5 lin.

Inhabits the Dezerta Grande, on which island I captured it at the end of May 1850.

Fam. SYRPHIDÆ.

Genus ERISTALIS, Lat.

Eristalis ustus.

E. piceus, fusco-hirtus; abdominis basi fulvo interrupte fasciata; antennis pedibusque nigris; tibiis basi fulvis; alis cinereis.—Long. corp. 7, alar. 14 lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper.

Genus PARAGUS, Lat.

Paragus mundus. Pl. V. fig. 4.

P. nigro-chalybeus; epistomate testaceo; antennis nigris; pedibus albidis, femoribus basi nigris, tibiis ad apicem tarsisque luteis; alis hyalinis.—Long. corp. 2½, alar. 4½ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper (São Vincente, Ribeiro Frio, near Funchal, &c.), and Porto Santo.

Fam. MUSCIDÆ.

Genus TETANOCERA, Dum.

Tetanocera inclusa. Pl. V. fig. 5.

T. fulva; capite subtus albido; antennis nigris, basi fulvis; thorace fusco, vittis tribus, lateribus pectoreque canis; abdomine nigricante, segmentis fulvo-fasciatis; alis cinereis, costa maculisque discalibus nigro-fuscis.—Long. corp. $2\frac{3}{4}$, alar. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper, at intermediate altitudes: Feijãa de Córte, August 1850.

Tetanocera? Walkeri. Pl. V. fig. 6.

T. cinerea; capite subtus albido, oculis viridibus; antennis testaceis; thorace fere concolori; abdomine antice dense piloso; pedibus dilute testaceis; alis hyalinis albis, maculis plurimis nigris discalibus confluentibus ornatis.—Long. corp. $3\frac{3}{4}$, alar. 6 lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper; captured at Santa Cruz early in June 1855.

Genus ACINIA, Desvoid.

Acinia insularis.

A. nigra, cano-tomentosa; capite albido, disco luteo; antennis fulvis; thorace vittis quinque fuscis ornato; pedibus fulvis, femoribus nigris; alis nigro-fuscis, albo confertim guttatis.—Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$, alar. 3 – $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira and the Northern Dezerta.

Acinia valida.

A. nigra, cinereo-tomentosa; capite flavo, subtus albo; antennis luteis; pedibus fulvis; alis albidis, cinereo-nebulosis.—Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$, alar. 3 lin.

Inhabits Madeira, Porto Santo, and the two southern Dezertas.

Acinia Miranda.

A. nigra, cinereo-tomentosa; capite antennisque luteis; pedibus fulvis; alis albidis, læte nigro-pictis, costa, apice plagaque transversa ultra medium sita nigrescentibus.—Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$, alar. vix 3 lin.

Inhabits Porto Santo; detected during the spring of 1855.

Genus ENSINA, Desvoid.

Ensina decisa.

E. nigra, cano-tomentosa; capite ferrugineo, sat longo, vittis duabus albidis ornato, subtus flavo; antennis fulvis; thorace ad latera

flavo, abdomine nigro, marginibus flavis; pedibus fulvis; alis albidis, maculis 9 vel 10 nigricantibus irroratis.—Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$, alar. 3 lin.

Inhabits Madeira and the two northern Dezertas.

Ensina vacillans.

E. nigra, cinereo-tomentosa; capite luteo, subproducto; pedibus fulvis, femoribus posticis basi nigris; alis dilute albidis, fusconebulosis, costa venisque transversis obscurioribus.—Long. corp. $1-1\frac{1}{2}$, alar. $2\frac{1}{4}-2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper, occurring near Funchal.

Genus DROSOPHILA, Fallen.

Drosophila repleta. Pl. V. fig. 7.

D. fusca, thorace vittulis plurimis nigrescentibus irroratis; antennis basi pedibusque testaceis; alis fulvo-subcinereis, halteribus albidis.—Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$, alar. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper, occurring in the houses of Funchal.

Genus GYMNOPA, Meig.

Gymnopa clara. Pl. V. fig. 9.

G. cuprea; antennis testaceis, articulo tertio ad apicem fusco; abdomine æneo-viridi; pedibus testaceis, femoribus nigris; alis fulvis.—Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$, alar. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Inhabits the Northern Dezerta; occurring also on the Ilheo de Fora (the detached extremity of the Ponta São Loarenço) of Madeira proper.

Genus OSCINIS, Lat.

Oscinis signata. Pl. V. fig. 8.

O. æneo-nigra, obscura; capite thoraceque vittis plurimis flavis ornatis; antennis fulvis; scutello nigro; pedibus testaceis, femoribus nigris, tibiis posterioribus nigro-fasciatis; alis albidis, halteribus nigris.—Long. corp. 1, alar. 2 lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper; abounding at times in the houses of Funchal.

Ordo LEPIDOPTERA.

Fam. LEUCANIDÆ.

Genus NONAGRIA, Ochs.

Nonagria Sacchari.

N. alis anticis lutareis, puncto nigro plicæ ante medium, altero disci

in medio, serie curvata punctorum nigrorum pone medium, linea transversa nigra fere ad marginem postremum; alis posticis albidis, immaculatis.—Exp. alar. $17\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper, and has probably been imported into the island, being extremely destructive to the sugar-canes. The caterpillar, which may be taken during the summer months, lives in the interior of the stem, where it does incalculable damage to the cane,—more or less spoiling the entire crop. I am indebted for an excellent specimen of the imago to C. Bewicke, Esq., who reared several of them in Funchal during the autumn of 1855, and who communicated to me some interesting observations concerning the habits of the insect. It appears totally distinct from the *Diatræa sacchari* of the Rev. Lansdown Guilding (Trans. of the Soc. of Arts, vol. xlv. p. 148, A.D. 1828); as also from the *Proceras sacchariphagus*, Bojer (described in the ‘Report of the Committee on the Cane-borer,’ and published at the Mauritius), which belongs to an altogether different family, the *Pyralidæ*; as well as from the *Noctua sacchari* of the ‘Papillons de Surinam’ (pp. 135, 136. pl. 64. A.D. 1848).

Fam. GEOMETRIDÆ.

Genus HEMITHEA, Boisd.

Hemithea nubigena.

H. alis viridibus, striga posteriore alba communi subindistincta ornatis, costa alarum anteriorum albido-ochracea.—Exp. alar. 9 lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper, occurring among the heath-woods of the loftiest elevations. Whilst encamped on the extreme summit of the Pico Ruivo (upwards of 6000 feet above the sea) early in August 1850, it flew into my tent in great abundance, attracted by the light of the candle, after sunset.

Genus EUBOLIA, Boisd.

Eubolia rupicola.

E. alis anticis fuscis, saturatiore lineatis, striga anteriore parum angulata, striga posteriore (extus dentem emittente et albido-marginata), punctis dilutis, maculisque duabus marginem posticum versus nigro-fuscis ornatis.—Exp. alar. 16 lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper; abounding at intermediate elevations throughout the sylvan districts; and secreting itself generally beneath the overhanging projections of the rocks, which it more or less resembles in colour.

Genus COREMIA, Guér.

Coremia centro-strigaria.

C. alis anticis griseo-ochreis, basi ac area centrali rufescentibus, hæc fasciam nigram extus prope costam acute angulatam includens.—Exp. alar. 12 lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper; and is allied to the C. Ligustraria and ferrugaria of more northern latitudes.

Fam. CRAMBIDÆ.

Genus CRAMBUS, Fab.

Crambus Atlanticus.

C. alis anticis apice acutis, saturate griseo-ochreis, costa anguste albida, dorso basin versus albido, vitta centrali albida a basi perducta, pone medium in ramos fracta plagaque fusca interrupta; plaga hæc postice nigro et albo marginata est; palpis longiusculis; antennis filiformibus, nec pectinatis; capite vittaque centrali thoracica albis.—Exp. alar. 13 lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper; abounding in grassy spots, during the summer months, at intermediate and lofty elevations.

Genus EUDOREA, Curt.

Eudorea stenota.

E. alis anticis angustis apice acuto, strigis duabus albidis postice late nigricanti-marginatis, priore acute fracta, posteriore tenui bi-arcuata, punctis duobus nigris cum strigæ prioris umbra confluentibus, signo 8 obliquo; posterioribus cano-albidis.—Exp. alar. vix 11 lin.

Eudorea stenota, Zell., in litt.

Inhabits Madeira proper; abounding in grassy spots, chiefly of a rather lofty elevation.

Eudorea Scoriella.

E. alis anticis subangustis pulverato-fuscis, strigis duabus tenuibus arcuatis, externe latius fusco-marginatis, signo 8 obscurius expleto, spatio ante-marginali latiusculo, superius nigro-lineato, posterioribus fusco-cinereis. ♂ ♀.—Exp. alar. vix 11 lin.

Eudorea scoriella, Zell., in litt.

Inhabits Madeira proper, occurring in similar spots as the last species.

Fam. TORTRICIDÆ.

Genus TORTRIX, Treitsch.

Tortrix subjunctana.

T. alis anticis griseis, saturate rufo-griseo irroratis, striga parum angulata rufo-grisea ante medium, macula obsoleta in costæ medio, maculaque distinctiore dorsali angulum analem versus, saturate rufo-griseis.—Exp. alar. 10 lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper, having been captured by myself in a house at Ribeira da Janella, in the north-west of the island. I am informed by Mr. Stainton that it is allied to the European *T. adjunctana*.

Genus EPHIPPIPHORA, Dupon.

Ephippiphora Maderæ.

E. alis anticis griseis saturatius nebulosis, strigis multis costæ saturate griseis, obliquis, et pone medium lineis plumbeis angulatis transversis, lunula dilutior in medio dorsi oblique posita, ac sine linea centrali distincta, specula supra angulum analem, lineis tribus nigris.—Exp. alar. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper; and is very closely related, as I am informed by Mr. Stainton, to the *E. Leplastriana*, Curtis; it is however greyer than that species, the markings also are more oblique, and the anterior wings are a trifle narrower.

Fam. TINEADÆ.

Genus TINEA, Fab.

Tinea irrorella.

T. alis anticis saturate fuscis atomis albidis irroratis, costa angustissime albida; capillis ferrugineis; antennis tenuibus longiusculis; abdomine ♀ postice ensiformi.—Exp. alar. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper.

Tinea abruptella.

T. alis anticis brunneis, pone medium abrupte albis, postice dilutissime griseo-nebulosis; capillis (et thorace?) albis.—Exp. alar. 10 lin.

Inhabits Madeira and Porto Santo. It resembles, according to Mr. Stainton, the European *T. tapetzella*, but the basal half of its anterior wings is brown (not black), perpendicularly cut off, and there is no grey blotch at the apex.

Genus GELECHIA, Hübn.

Gelechia pulchra.

G. alis anticis rufo-brunneis, dorso albido, punctis tribus disci nigris cum duobus albis alternantibus, fascia postica albida fere recta; capite thoraceque lacteis.—Exp. alar. 4 lin.

Inhabits the Dezerta Grande, where it was captured by myself in June 1855. According to Mr. Stainton, it is closely allied to the *G. marmorea* of higher latitudes; but the hind fascia is straighter (as in *G. punctella*), and the head, thorax, and the inner margin of the anterior wings are cream-coloured.

Gelechia nigromaculata.

G. alis anticis albis, punctis tribus nigris costæ, uno basali, secundo ante et tertio pone medium, maculis duabus nigris dorsi, una ante (interdum cum puncto secundo costæ connexa), altera pone medium; apice nigro-punctato; capite thoraceque albis.—Exp. alar. 5 lin.

Inhabits Madeira and the Southern Dezerta; having been captured by myself on the latter at the beginning of June, and in the former (at Feijãa d'Ovelha) at the beginning of July 1855.

Genus ŒCOPHORA, Lat.

Œcophora marmorosella.

Œ. alis anticis griseis, saturatius marmoratis, fascia ante-medium subdistincta, punctis duobus nigris oblique positis pone fasciam, primo disci, secundo supra plicam, punctis duobus nigris confluentibus pone medium inter maculas fuscas oppositas; apice fusco-punctato.—Exp. alar. $7\frac{1}{2}$ –9 lin.

Inhabits Madeira, Porto Santo, and the Northern Dezerta; being more particularly abundant in the second of those islands, where I captured it in profusion (principally in my tent) during April and May 1855. It is allied to the *Œ. pseudospretella* of more northern latitudes; but the anterior wings are much narrower and more pointed, and with a cloudy fascia.

Œcophora ochreopalpella.

Œ. alis anticis fuscis, puncto subobsoleto saturatiore disci pone medium; capite fronteque ochreis; palporum articulo tertio ochreo.—Exp. alar. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper.

Genus GRACILARIA, Haw.

Gracilaria Staintoni.

G. alis anticis dilute aureis, dorso purpureo-irrorato, costa parum

nigro-punctata, plaga marginem posticum versus fusca.—Exp. alar. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper, where it was detected by myself during the summer of 1855. I have dedicated the species to my friend H. T. Stainton, Esq., from whom I have obtained much valuable information respecting the minute Lepidoptera here described.

Gracilaria? aurantiaca.

G. alis anticis luteo-brunneis, postice dilutioribus, macula dorsali basin versus trianguloque dorsi pone medium luteis.—Exp. alar. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper; captured by myself during the summer of 1855.

Genus COLEOPHORA, Zell.

Coleophora Desertarum.

C. alis anticis luteo-ochreis, costa, dorso venisque posticis dilute griseis, puncto plicæ nigro ante medium, aliis parvulis pone medium, apice nigro-punctato; antennis griseis, haud annulatis, articulo basali incrassato haud penicillato.—Exp. alar. 6 lin.

Inhabits the Northern Dezerta, where it was detected by myself early in June 1855.

Genus LAVERNA, Curt.

Laverna vittata.

L. alis anticis dilutissime ochreis, vitta media a basi usque ad marginem posticum perducta, brunnea.—Exp. alar. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper; and bears a considerable resemblance to the European *Gelechia interruptella*.

Laverna? decolorella.

L. alis anticis ochreis, striga obliqua ex medio dorsi fusca, stria abbreviata ex angulo anali introrsum spectante, altera opposita costæ extrorsum spectante, fuscis.—Exp. alar. 8 lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper; and I am informed by Mr. Stainton that it will probably constitute the type of a new genus. "It differs," he says, "from *Laverna* in the thickened terminal joint of its palpi; indeed in its *thick, recurved* palpi it resembles no known genus,—wanting the tuft of *Chelaria*. The posterior wings, too, are much too broad for *Laverna*."

Genus *ASYCHNA*, Staint.*Asychna insularis*.

A. alis anticis saturate olivaceo-fuscis, stria angusta aurantiaca a costæ basi ad medium disci perducta, postice striis tribus vel quatuor interruptis aurantiacis; tibiis flavis.—Exp. alar. 5 lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper; occurring amongst damp fern and herbage in the moist sylvan districts of intermediate and lofty elevations. At the head of the Sta Cruz ravine, at S. Antonio da Serra, I observed it abundantly during June 1855.

Ordo HEMIPTERA.

Genus *Pirates*, Burm.*Pirates niger*.

P. obscure niger, nitidiusculus; thoracis sulco longitudinali haud profundo, postice distinctissimo; scutello incrassato, medio cavato; hemelytris fusco-nigris, immaculatis; pedibus anticis incrassatis, tibiis apice subspathulatis.—Long. corp. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper; exceedingly rare. Detected by myself, on the 6th of December 1848, beneath fallen leaves at S. Antonio da Serra.

Genus *SCIOCORIS*, Fallen.*Sciocoris Sideritidis*.

S. umbrinus, griseo-variegatus, densissime rugoso-punctatus; hemelytrorum membrana fusco-punctata; capite supra subunicolori, antice obtuse rotundato; scutello ad apicem partis coriaceæ hemelytrorum vix extenso.—Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira and the Dezerta Grande; occurring on the foliage of the *Sideritis Massoniana*, Benth., during the spring and summer months; and amongst fallen leaves at the roots of that plant, and of the *Sempervivum patina* (Lowe, MS.) during the winter. It is closely allied to the European *S. umbrinus* (likewise found in the Madeira islands); it is, however, smaller than that insect, its hemelytra are not quite so long (being usually slightly shorter than the abdomen), its colour is darker, or of a redder brown, its punctuation somewhat more dense, its scutellum (although large) is proportionably smaller, and its head is blunter (or less pointed) in front.

Genus *RHYPAROCHROMUS*, Curt.*Rhyparochromus Maderensis*.

R. supra sparse et rude punctatus; capite, thorace scutelloque nigro-

brunneis, thoracis lateribus anguste pallido-marginatis; hemelytris brunneis, basi pallidis; pedibus pallide flavis, femoribus obscuris, tibiis anticis subcurvatis.—Long. corp. $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper; occurring at intermediate elevations, especially in the pine-woods towards the south of the island.

Genus PHYTCORIS?, Fallen.

Phytocoris? Whitei.

P. nigro-fuscus, hirtulus; antennis pedibusque pallidis, femoribus posticis basi fuscis, antennis medio fusco uni-annulatis; capite fusco, postice pallido; thorace, scutello hemelytrorumque plagis duabus triangularibus nigro-fuscis.—Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ –vix 2 lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper; being confined apparently to the *Echium candicans*, Linn. fil., of intermediate and lofty elevations. I first detected it at the Feijaa de Córte, early in August 1850,—in company with the *Meligethes Echii*, the *Longitarsus Masoni*, and the *Tingis indigena*, all of which would seem to be peculiar to that plant. I have dedicated the species to my friend Adam White, Esq., of the British Museum, who has paid so much attention to the Hemiptera, and who informs me that the present insect will probably constitute the type of a new genus.

Genus CAPSUS?, Fab.

Capsus? obesulus.

C. punctulatus, rotundato-ovatus, obscuro-fuscus, subviridi-tinctus, breviter pubescens; capite rufescente; hemelytrorum membrana fusca, macula apicali alba.—Long. corp. $\frac{7}{8}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper; occurring amongst fern and herbage throughout the sylvan districts, especially in damp spots. It is a truly indigenous insect, and is more especially abundant in the north of the island.

Genus TINGIS, Fab.

Tingis indigena.

T. longe ovatus, supra argentato-vitreus, nigro-variegatus; thoracis dorso nigro, tricarinato, carinis albidis, mediana elongata; hemelytris delicatule nigro-reticulatis; capite nigro, supra albo-bilineato; antennis pallide flavis, articulo ultimo apice subincrassato nigro; pedibus pallide flavis, femoribus basi fusco-ferrugineis, tarsis apice subnigris.—Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Inhabits Madeira proper; being attached, like the *Phytocoris Whitei*, to the gigantic *Echium candicans*, on the foliage of





Wollaston, Thomas Vernon. 1858. "Brief diagnostic dharacters of undescribed Madeiran insects." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 1, 113–125.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/19643>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/18351>

Holding Institution

Natural History Museum Library, London

Sponsored by

Natural History Museum Library, London

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.