

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *LIBURNIA* FROM BISKRA (ALGERIA).

BY JOHN SCOTT.

In the spring of this year, MM. Lethierry and Puton made a pilgrimage to Algeria in search of insects, as, I believe, they have done before, and great success seems to have attended their enterprise, as each succeeding journey has added novelties to the fauna. I can see no reason why the greater portion of the insects found on the extra European portion of the basin of the Mediterranean should not occur on the most southerly shores of our continent; climate and soil are identical, and similar localities are almost as numerous in the one as in the other. Greece and the Archipelago on the east, and Spain on the west, are comparatively unworked places, and Roumelia, and indeed the whole of the western shore of the Black Sea, may be placed in the same category.

I understand that Dr. Puton is engaged upon a new edition of his "Catalogue des Hémiptères Heteroptères d'Europe," which may be expected to be published before this year expires, and in it he contemplates adding a list of the insects of this order known to him to occur in the basin of the Mediterranean. This will be of infinite value to all those who are studying the European forms of *Hemiptera*, which course, I am sorry to say, is almost exclusively confined to continental naturalists. I may add that it was at the request of M. Lethierry, I have undertaken to write the description of the insect that follows, and that there are several other species in different genera, which he purposes describing himself.

Genus *LIBURNIA*, Stål.

(DELPHACINUS, Fieb.).

Species *LIBURNIA PUTONI*, Lethierry (M.S.).

Head pentagonal (Section D, Scott in Ent. Mo. Mag., vol. vii, p. 29 (1870).

Undeveloped form, ♂. *Head*, *pronotum*, and *scutellum*, pale testaceous. *Elytra* black, with a broad, transverse, whitish, or pale testaceous-white band at the base. *Abdomen* black, with a narrow yellowish dorsal line.

Head—*crown* pale testaceous, keels acute, somewhat prominent; basal foveæ distinct.

Face and *antennæ* pale testaceous, keels of the former somewhat acute and distinct. *Eyes* testaceous, exteriorly fuscous.

Thorax—*pronotum* and *scutellum* pale testaceous, shining. *Elytra* black, with a broad, transverse, whitish or pale testaceous-white band at the base; nerves distinct, not granulated; near each basal angle a pitchy-brown spot; entire

marginal nerve testaceous; posterior margin straight, angles rounded. *Legs* pale fuscous-testaceous; *tibiæ* darkest; *tarsi* testaceous; apex of the third joint and *claws* brown.

Abdomen black, with a narrow yellowish dorsal line; sides with a yellow spot at the posterior angle of each segment; genital segment black; styloid processes somewhat billhook-shaped, the points above turned towards and touching each other.

Undeveloped form, ♀. Testaceous.

Abdomen above testaceous, with a fuscous shade, sides with two longitudinal, pitchy-brown lines interrupted at the anterior margin of each segment.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

On the nerves of the elytra of the ♀ I possess, and also on others (but not all), in the collection of M. Lethierry, are some minute pitchy-brown or black granules, but these are so irregularly placed, and so different in position on each elytron, that I believe them to be accidental, and not characteristic of the species.

The only other insect I know referable to this section is our *L. mesomela*; the white head, pronotum, and elytra of which will at once distinguish it from the species now described.

37, Manor Park, Lee, S.E.:
September 1874.

ON CERTAIN BRITISH HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA.

BY JOHN SCOTT.

[*Revision of the genus STRONGYLOCEPHALUS, and description of a new species.*]

In the revision of the genus *Acocephalus*, Ent. Mo. Mag., vol. ix, p. 264, I refer to Flor's removal of the then only known species from the last named genus, on account of the very perceptible differences in the structure of the head alone, to that of his genus *Strongylocephalus*. At the time I then wrote, I had not seen a British exponent of *agrestis*, Fall., and it is only within the last few days that I have had this pleasure. The number of insects I have examined and supposed to be this species is very great. In each and every instance, they have proved to be the *Athysanus obscurellus*, Kirschb., an insect as unlike the true *S. agrestis* as any two insects could reasonably be. My friend the Rev. T. A. Marshall's description of *Acocephalus agrestis*, Ent. Mo. Mag., vol. ii, p. 197, will therefore require to be referred to *Athysanus obscurellus*, as also the insects representing it in his collection, which last he has kindly allowed me to have in my possession for many months. I had begun to think that the genus *Strongylocephalus* had no representative here; but some few months before the



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