

which are close together instead of well separated, and by the forked caudal. In *Liobagrus*, as in *Akysis* and *Acrochordonichthys*, and also in *Amblyceps*, the air-bladder is reduced to two small lateral portions enclosed in bone.

11. *Macrones medianalis*, sp. n.

Depth of body $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ times in the total length, length of head $3\frac{4}{5}$ – $4\frac{1}{6}$ times. Diameter of eye 5 – $6\frac{2}{3}$ times in the length of head, interorbital width $3\frac{3}{5}$ times, length of snout $3\frac{1}{4}$ times. Nasal barbel extending beyond posterior border of eye, maxillary barbel to base of pectoral or beyond, post-mental barbel to the edge of the gill-membrane at a point directly posterior to its origin or a little beyond. Upper jaw slightly the longer; width of mouth $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head. Upper surface of head covered by skin; supraoccipital process more than twice as long as broad, its length $\frac{1}{4}$ that of the head; basal bone of the anterior dorsal ray hidden beneath the skin, separated by a short interspace from, or in contact with the supraoccipital process. D. I 7, the spine smooth, equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of head; length of adipose fin equal to its distance from the base of middle rays of caudal. A. 17–18. P. I 7, the spine with a series of 5–8 teeth posteriorly, equal in length to that of the dorsal. V. 6. Caudal bilobed. Caudal peduncle twice as long as deep. Greyish, with a few large dark spots or blotches.

Three specimens, 65–128 mm. in total length.

Although with less than 20 anal rays, the relations of this species are with the section *Pseudobagrus*.

12. *Monopterus javanensis*, Lacep.

13. *Ophiocephalus argus*, Cant.

XXI.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XXI. By W. L. DISTANT.

HETEROPTERA.

Fam. Capsidæ. (Part II.)

THIS paper concludes the examination of the Capsidæ contained in the British Museum, including Walker's types;

of some of these the condition is so imperfect as to make their generic identification a matter of no little difficulty, but they will be all found in the "summarized disposition" here appended.

Division MIRARIA.

NYMANNUS, gen. nov.

Elongately subovate; head as long as pronotum, subconical, narrowed anteriorly, with a narrow central linear sulcation; eyes of moderate size, almost touching the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennæ about as long as the body, first joint strongly incrassated, narrowed at base, about as long as head, second joint slender, about twice as long as first and almost equal in length to remaining joints together; rostrum almost reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum nearly twice as broad posteriorly as anteriorly, very faintly transversely impressed on anterior area, posterior margin truncate, oblique beyond the scutellar angles, mesonotum exposed; scutellum subtriangular; hemelytra a little convexly amplified, cuneus longer than broad, membrane short; posterior femora incrassated, posterior tibiæ finely setose; first joint of posterior tarsi as long as second and third joints together.

Nymannus typicus, sp. n.

Pale reddish-testaceous, basal lateral areas of corium stramineous, clavus somewhat piceous; antennæ with the basal joint castaneous, second joint pale ochraceous, remaining joints fuscous; femora castaneous; tibiæ pale ochraceous; tarsi, excluding base, fuscous; membrane dark fuscous; body above finely shortly pilose; narrow central sulcation to head appearing as a fuscous line; basal angles to scutellum linearly foveate and fuscous.

Long. 6 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony: Grahamstown (Albany and Brit. Muss.).

Genus MEGACÆLUM*.

Megacælum, Fieb. Wien. ent. Monats. Bd. ii. p. 305. n. 21 (1858).

Creontiades, Dist. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. i. p. 237 (1883).

* I have here substituted the generic term *Megacælum* for *Creontiades* (ante, p. 105). I had already sank as a synonym the proposed genus
13*

Pantiliodes, Noualh. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1893, p. 15.

Umslopogas, Kirk. Tr. Ent. Soc. 1902, p. 254.

Kangra, Kirk. Tr. Ent. Soc. 1902, p. 257.

Megacælum transvaalensis, sp. n.

Pale luteous; apex of head, eyes, subanterior and sub-posterior transverse fasciæ to pronotum, broken at centres and sometimes united along lateral margins, inner and outer margins of clavus, an elongate spot on posterior disk of corium which is angulated and connected with the membranous margin, membrane, basal joint of antennæ (remaining joints mutilated), extreme apices of tibiæ, and the apices of tarsi black; abdomen beneath with central and sublateral fuscous fasciæ; apices of femora and bases of tibiæ testaceous; pronotum finely transversely granulate; scutellum shining, almost glabrous; hemelytra finely and obscurely punctate; posterior tarsi mutilated.

Long. 6 mm.

Hab. Transvaal: Zoutpansberg (*Junod*, Brit. Mus.); Pretoria (*Distant*).

Megacælum nigroquadristriatus.

Umslopogas nigroquadristriatus, Kirk. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1902, p. 254, pl. v. fig. 11.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum pale shining greenish yellow, pronotum usually more greenish; a central longitudinal fascia to head, four longitudinal fasciæ to pronotum (two central and one at each lateral margin, and sometimes more or less fused anteriorly), and two basal spots and lateral margins of scutellum, black; antennæ fuscous; hemelytra pale opaque greenish yellow, the clavus, inner area, and a longitudinal apical spot to corium fuscous; membrane pale fuscous; body beneath and legs pale dull ochraceous, legs speckled with fuscous, apices of tarsi piceous; a narrow sublateral fascia and sometimes apical segment to abdomen piceous; rostrum reaching posterior coxæ; second joint of

Kangra, and since then have seen the species on which *Umslopogas* is founded. It now becomes clear that to keep these genera distinct the only reliable character is the proportional length of the joints in the posterior tarsi (frequently mutilated in specimens received); and as this seems to be but a sectional character of a large and well-marked genus, I have thought it best to now include all under *Megacælum*.

antennæ about twice the length of first; corium finely pilose.

Long. 7 mm.

Hab. Natal: Howick (*Cregoe*, Brit. Mus.). Transvaal: Pretoria (*Distant*); Johannesburg (*Ross*).

The British Museum possesses a long series of this species from Howick, Natal, whence Kirkaldy's type is recorded, and I have also a considerable number of specimens from the Transvaal. They are all moderately uniform in markings and coloration, and the figure given by Kirkaldy appears to be much too highly coloured.

I found this the most abundant species in the Transvaal, frequenting grasses, and readily obtained by sweeping.

Division CYLAPARIA.

CHAMUS, gen. nov.

Elongately subovate; head broad, anteriorly broadly channelled, with three long, frontal, slightly upwardly curved spines, one central and one before base of each antenna, two discal callosities on posterior area; eyes prominent, inserted near base of antennæ, which are very robust and longly and strongly pilose, first joint very strongly incrassate, moderately petiolate at base, second joint almost twice as long as first, third much shorter than second, twice as long as fourth; rostrum reaching the anterior coxæ; pronotum with the posterior margin about three times broader than anterior, constricted before middle, the anterior area with two obscure callosities; scutellum in typical specimen destroyed by pin; lateral margins of corium sinuate and ampliate posteriorly; cuneus somewhat large, a little longer than broad; membrane with a single elongate quadrangular cell; legs moderately short, strongly and longly pilose; posterior legs mutilated; pronotum, corium, and cuneus somewhat thickly minutely tuberculate, lateral margins longly and strongly pilose.

Chamus Wealei, sp. n.

Reddish testaceous; second and third joints of antennæ, extreme lateral margins of corium, rostrum, body beneath, and legs stramineous; pronotum and corium with numerous small sanguineous tuberculations; cuneus and membrane pale dull ochraceous, the first with the small tuberculations

sanguineous near inner angle, the membranous venation also sanguineous; lateral margins of body beneath sanguineous.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (*Mansell Weale*).

Division — ?

ARCULANUS, gen. nov.

Subelongate; head broad, subglobose, shortly obtusely conically produced in front of eyes, a little narrowed posteriorly and anteriorly; eyes of moderate size, situate at about centre of lateral margins; antennæ moderately robust, very finely pilose, first joint distinctly thickened from beyond base and very slightly longer than head, second more than twice as long as first, third much shorter than second, more than half as long again as fourth; rostrum short, robust, about reaching the anterior coxæ; pronotum somewhat long, with a broad anterior collar, narrowed anteriorly, strongly constricted before middle, where there are two strong subconical tuberculations, posterior area convexly tumid, foveate near lateral angles, which thus appear subprominent, posterior margin almost five times as broad as anterior margin; scutellum subtriangular, its lateral margins very slightly convex; corium somewhat long, its lateral margins a little sinuate; cuneus longer than broad and passing abdominal apex; membrane with a single elongate quadrangular cell; legs moderately short, femora a little thickened.

A genus which may be placed near *Disphinctus*.

Arculanus Marshalli, sp. n.

Pale sanguineous; anterior margin of head, tuberculations and lateral margins to pronotum, scutellum, outer claval area to corium, basal area of cuneus, sternum, coxæ, rostrum, bases of femora, tibiæ (excluding bases), and the tarsi more or less pale ochraceous; above shining, finely and obscurely pilose; outer margin of clavus, inner margin of cuneus, and two longitudinal discal lines on apical half of membrane fuscous; membrane pale bronzy, the venation sanguineous.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mashonaland: Umfili River (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

Division PHYTOCORARIA.

Genus PARACALOCORIS.

Paracalocoris Barretti, sp. n.

Purplish brown; head, antennæ (excluding basal joint), lateral margins and a broad central fascia (attenuated posteriorly) to pronotum, basal angles of scutellum, a very small marginal spot near apex of corium, a marginal spot to cuneus, body beneath, rostrum, and legs pale ochraceous; apices of second and third joints of antennæ and apices of tibiæ purplish red; pronotum with two discal black spots; first joint of antennæ incrassate and pilose, second joint distinctly incrassate towards apex, about half as long again as first; pronotum transversely rugulose; membrane very pale fuscous with the veins darker.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony: King William's Town (*Miss Barrett*, Brit. Mus.).

Division CAPSARIA.

Genus LYGUS.

Lygus Schonlandi, sp. n.

Ochraceous; hemelytra somewhat longly pilose; apex of second joint of antennæ black (remaining joints mutilated); basal area of pronotum, two central longitudinal fasciæ to scutellum, inner area and two lateral spots (one before middle, the other at apex) to corium, and a spot at apex of cuneus piceous; basal and inner margins of cuneus generally distinctly narrowly sanguineous; membrane fuscous with paler mottlings; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; mesosternum, a lateral spot to metasternum, base of posterior tibiæ, and apices of tarsi black; apical halves of posterior femora castaneous with broad fuscous annulations; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum finely and obscurely punctate; first joint of antennæ slightly thickened, second joint a little more than twice the length of first.

Long. 4 to $4\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony: Grahamstown (Albany and Brit. Mus.). Natal: Durban (*Marshall*).

Genus HORCIAS.

Horcias Signoreti.*Capsus Signoreti*, Stål, Freg. Eug. Resa, Hem. p. 257 (1859).*Capsus cinctipes*, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 109. n. 247 (1873).*Resthenia cinctipes*, Atkins. Cat. Capsidæ, p. 57 (1890).*Horcias obumbratus*.*Capsus obumbratus*, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 111. n. 251 (1873).*Resthenia obumbratus*, Atkins. Cat. Capsidæ, p. 60 (1890).*Horcias? squalidus*.*Capsus squalidus*, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 110. n. 249 (1873).*Resthenia squalidus*, Atkins. Cat. Capsidæ, p. 61 (1890).

A single specimen represents the type, in bad condition and imperfectly described. The "piceous band on the hind border" of the pronotum does not extend on each side beyond the basal angles of the scutellum; the corium is piceous red, with a broad sublateral stramineous fascia; cuneus carmine-red.

Horcias lacteiclavus, sp. n.

Black; pronotum (excluding basal margin), prosternum, rostrum, segmental incisures, and legs pale ochraceous; clavus, margins of mesosternum, and three narrow marginal lines to abdomen lacteous white; antennæ black, annulation to first joint, base of second, and third (excluding apex) lacteous; posterior femora with a small lacteous spot on upper surface near apex, posterior tibiæ with two lacteous annulations; membrane pale fuscous; shining, glabrous, scutellum distinctly tumid; head elongately subconical.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. Ecuador: Cachabé (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.).*Horcias albiventris*, sp. n.

Black; head and pronotum (excluding basal margin) pale ochraceous; head beneath, sternum, coxæ, and abdomen lacteous white; intermediate legs ochraceous, tibiæ with a broad, subapical, lacteous annulation, tarsi black; anterior and posterior legs mutilated; apical joint of antennæ lacteous; membrane pale fuscous; apex of head piceous; scutellum distinctly tumid; body above shining, glabrous.

Long. 6 mm.

Hab. Ecuador: Chimbo (*Rosenberg*, Brit. Mus.).*Horcias signatus*, sp. n.

Black; head, pronotum, scutellum, a sublateral streak and

apical angle to corium, base and apex of cuneus, body beneath, and legs ochraceous; a central, discal, longitudinal spot and lateral angles of pronotum, lateral margins of abdomen beneath, spots to tibiæ, and the tarsi (excluding base) black; apical halves of femora testaceous, speckled with black; basal joint of antennæ (excluding apex), central annulation to second joint, and base of third joint ochraceous; membrane pale fuscous, with a lacteous spot near margin of cuneus; scutellum not prominently tumid; body above shining, glabrous.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. Colombia: Cali (Brit. Mus.).

Genus CYPHODEMA.

Cyphodema? Junodi, sp. n.

Head ochraceous, eyes and antennæ black; pronotum ochraceous, somewhat coarsely punctate, with a very large transverse, subbasal, black spot, which is angulately sinuate anteriorly; scutellum pale stramineous, with a central longitudinal ochraceous fascia; corium and clavus black, the first with a large central, marginal, pale stramineous spot; inner and apical margins of clavus, extreme lateral margin and apex of corium and the cuneus dark ochraceous; membrane fuscous, black at basal angle; body beneath black, legs ochraceous, bases of femora and apices of tibiæ black; hemelytra very finely and obscurely pilose; second joint of antennæ about three times the length of first; eyes large and transverse.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal: Zoutpansberg (*Junod*, Brit. Mus.).

A single specimen, agreeing generally with the characters and appearance of the genus *Cyphodema*.

Genus CAMPTOBROCHIS.

Camptobrochis Esau, sp. n.

Shining black, somewhat longly greyishly pilose; head opaque, piceous, with a large testaceous spot at inner margin of each eye; anterior and posterior margins of pronotum, a broad central fascia to scutellum (not reaching base), corium (excluding inner area and a submarginal punctate line), body beneath, antennæ, rostrum, and legs pale dull ochraceous; basal joint of antennæ, apical halves of posterior femora, and bases of posterior tibiæ dull testaceous; extreme base of first joint and apices of second and third joints of antennæ and apices of the tarsi piceous; antennæ finely pilose, first and second joints moderately thickened, second a little more than twice as long as first; pronotum distinctly punctate, scutellum

and corium a little more finely and obscurely punctate; cuneus sanguineous, its outer area and apex black.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. Transvaal: Zoutpansberg (*Junod*, Brit. Mus.).

Camptobrochis capensis, sp. n.

Reddish ochraceous; head and scutellum black, the last with a central reddish-ochraceous fascia, which does not reach the base; antennæ, lateral margins of corium, tibiæ, and tarsi pale ochraceous; apices of tarsi black; antennæ somewhat slender, second joint more than twice the length of first; pronotum distinctly punctate, anterior and posterior margins narrowly ochraceous, the last linearly transversely black near lateral angles; scutellum and corium more finely and obscurely punctate than pronotum; corium and clavus somewhat longly pilose; membrane fuscous, with paler mottlings.

Long. 4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony: Grahamstown (Albany and Brit. Mus.).

Division BRYOCORARIA.

Genus TENTHECORIS.

Tenthecoris, Scott, Ent. Month. Mag. xxxiii. p. 65 (1886).

Type, *T. bicolor*, Scott (Brit. Mus.).

This genus is very closely allied to *Eccritotarsus*, Stål. It is described as an orchid pest, as is also *Eccritotarsus exitiosus*, Dist., and *E. orchidearum*, Reut. *T. bicolor* is very closely allied by description to Reuter's species; Scott describes the first and second joints of the antennæ as red, but in one of his typical specimens the apex of the first joint and the whole of the second joint are distinctly black.

Division — ?

Genus FUNDANIUS.

Fundanius alternus.

Capsus alternus, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 111. n. 252 (1873).

Resthenia alternus, Atkins. Cat. Capsidæ, p. 57 (1890).

Division — ?

Genus ARMACHANUS.

Armachanus spicatus, sp. n.

Uniform pale cinnamon-brown; a discal, transverse, pale greyish line across apex of clavus, and an oblique line of the same colour crossing corium near middle; a prominent black

marginal spot near middle of corium and a larger black spot to cuneus; head with a long, porrect, anterior, central spine; first joint of antennæ a little more than half the length of second; pronotum strongly constricted and depressed before middle; scutellum carinately tumid; hemelytra obliquely depressed on each side, the sutures forming a central longitudinal carinate ridge; posterior area of the corium before cuneus semiglobose.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. N.W. Australia: Adelaide River (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.).

The genus *Armachanus* is described and its type figured in my second volume on the Rhynchota of British India, which will shortly be published. The typical species was from Ceylon.

Division PLAGIOGNATHARIA.

DAGBERTUS, gen. nov.

Head somewhat large and subtriangular above, deflected anteriorly, where it is conically produced, and a little laterally compressed; eyes of moderate size, almost touching, but projecting a little beyond the anterior angles of the pronotum; antennæ slender, first joint about as long as head and stouter than the other joints, second about or a little more than twice the length of first, third and fourth slender, tomentose, third longer than fourth; rostrum long, passing the posterior coxæ; pronotum trapezoidal, the posterior lateral angles slightly subacutely produced, posterior margin slightly convex and about twice as broad as anterior margin, lateral margins nearly straight; scutellum subtriangular, about as long as the pronotum; hemelytra subhyaline, lateral margins almost parallel, a little rounded; posterior femora moderately incrassate, remaining legs mutilated in the types of the three representative species.

This genus may be placed near *Episcopus*, Reut.

Dagbertus Darwini.

Capsus Darwini, Butl. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1877, p. 89.

Hab. Galapagos; Charles Island (*C. Darwin*, Brit. Mus.).

Dagbertus quadrinotatus.

Capsus quadrinotatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 113. n. 256 (1873).

Resthenia quadrinotatus, Atkins. Cat. Capsidæ, p. 61 (1890).

Rostrum passing the posterior coxæ; not "reaching" same, as described by Walker.

*Dagbertus? spoliatus.**Capsus spoliatus*, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 112. n. 254 (1873).*Resthenia spoliatus*, Atkins. Cat. Capsidæ, p. 61 (1890).

This species is represented in the National Collection by six very imperfect specimens. Exact generic identification is out of the question.

Capsus obscurellus, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 93. n. 154 (1873).

Type in such a mutilated condition as to be undeterminable.

Monalonion divisum, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 163. n. 9 (1873).

The type is headless. Probably represents an undescribed genus with affinities to the Neotropical *Resthenia*.

Capsus intaminatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 127. n. 304 (1873).

In the four specimens representing this species there are contained three distinct genera; but the specimens are all mutilated, the type cannot be fixed, and the species must be regarded as non-existent.

*Summarized Disposition of Walker's Genera and Species.***Capsidæ.***Species considered valid and described under correct Genera.**Monalonion braconoides*, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 162 (1873).*Eucrocoris braconoides*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 164.— *basifer*, Walk. loc. cit.*Helopeltis niger*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 165.*Species considered valid, but requiring generic revision.**Lopus partilus*, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 56 (1873), belongs to gen. *Araspus*, g. n.— *australis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 57, belongs to gen. *Pantilius*, Curtis.— *sordidus*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Sabellicus*, g. n.*Capsus incisus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 92, „ *Resthenia*, Spin.— *coccineus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 93, „ *Lomatopleura*, Reut.— *limbatellus*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Pæcilocapsus*, Reut.— *strigulatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 94, „ *Camptobrochis*, Fieb.— *flicornis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 96, „ *Megacælum*, Fieb.— *marginatus*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Pæcilocapsus*, Reut.— *floridanus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 97, „ *Lopidea*, Uhler.— *scitulus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 99, „ *Lopidea*, Uhler.— *opacus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 100, „ *Calocoris*, Fieb.— *jamaicensis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 101, „ *Resthenia*, Spin.

- Capsus basalis*, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 108 (1873), belongs to gen. *Resthenia*, Spin.
- *tibialis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 109, belongs to gen. *Sysinas*, Dist.
- *atroluteus*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Resthenia*, Spin.
- *xanthophilus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 110, „ *Monalonion*, Herr.-Schäff.
- *squalidus*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Horcias*, Dist. ?
- *incertus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 111, „ *Megacælum*, Fieb.
- *obumbratus*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Horcias*, Dist.
- *alternus*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Fundanius*, Dist.
- *leprosus*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Paracalocoris*, Dist.
- *spoliatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 112, „ *Dagbertus*, g. n.
- *quadrinotatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 113, „ *Dagbertus*, g. n.
- *sobrius*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 115, „ *Paracalocoris*, Dist.
- *illepidus*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Lygus*, Hahn.
- *solitus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 116, „ *Pæciloscytus*, Fieb.
- *pallidulus*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Lygus*, Hahn.
- *conspersus*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Lygus*, Hahn ?
- *suffusus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 117, „ *Lygus*, Hahn.
- *sericeus*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Paracalocoris*, Dist.
- *partitus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 119, „ *Liocoris*, Fieb.
- *stramineus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 120, „ *Megacælum*, Fieb.
- *patulus*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Dæocoris*, Kirschb.
- *sinicus*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Megacælum*, Fieb.
- *vicarius*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 121, „ *Rhinomiris*, Kirk.
- *incisuratus*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Argenis*, g. n.
- *fasciatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 122, „ *Disphinctus*, Stål.
- *discoidalis*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Malacopeplus*, Kirk.
- *apicifer*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 124, „ *Sabellius*, g. n.
- *lucidus*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Kosmiomiris*, Kirk.
- *simulans*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 125, „ *Bothriomiris*, Kirk.
- *tristis*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Saturniomiris*, Kirk.
- *angulifer*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 126, „ *Megacælum*, Fieb.
- *pictulifer*, Walk. loc. cit., „ *Zanessa*, Kirk.
- *laticinctus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 127, „ *Calocoris*, Fieb.
- Leptomerocoris maoricus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 146, belongs to gen. *Lygus*, Hahn.
- Monalonion politum*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 163, belongs to gen. *Disphinctus*, Stål.
- *divisum*, Walk. loc. cit., belongs to gen. ? (type headless).

Species treated as synonymic.

- Capsus xanthomelas*, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 92 (1873), = *Resthenia insitiva*, Say.
- *hirsutulus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 95, = *Neurocolpus nubilus*, Say.
- *contiguus*, Walk. loc. cit., = *Calocoris norvegicus*, Gmel.
- *stramineus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 96, = *Calocoris norvegicus*, Gmel.
- *decoratus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 100, = *Pæcilocapsus ornatulus*, Stål.
- *bicinctus*, Walk. loc. cit., = *Resthenia ornaticollis*, Stål.
- *cinctipes*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 109, = *Horcias Signoreti*, Stål.
- *innotatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 116, = *Lygus australis*, Dist., nom. n.
- *limbatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 117, = *Lygus æthiops*, Dist., nom. n.
- *canescens*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 121, = *Rhinomiris vicarius*, Walk.
- *lineifer*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 122, = *Hyalopeplus vitripennis*, Stål.
- *ustulatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 128, = *Calocoris laticinctus*, Walk.

Leptomerocoris antennatus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 145, = *Sabellicus sordidus*, Walk.

Helopeltis braconiformis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 165, = *Helopeltis* (*Dulichius*) *clavifer*, Walk.

To be treated as non-existent.

Types broken, undeterminable.

Capsus obscurellus, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 93 (1873).

— *intaminatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 127.

Species the types of which are not now to be found in the British Museum.

Capsus frontifer, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 94 (1873).

— *pallescens*, Walk. loc. cit.

— *nigritulus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 112.

— *semiclusus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 118.

— *subirroratus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 119.

— *marginicollis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 128.

Leptomerocoris simplex, Walk. loc. cit. p. 145.

Monalocoris bipunctipennis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 159.

Monalonion ichneumonoides, Walk. loc. cit. p. 162.

XXII.—*New Bats from British East Africa collected by Mrs. Hinde, and from the Cameroons by Mr. G. L. Bates.* By
OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE British Museum owes to the kindness of Mrs. Hinde, wife of Dr. S. L. Hinde, of Fort Hall, British East Africa, a further collection of bats, and these include three well-marked new forms, which I have described below, in conjunction with two others obtained by Mr. G. L. Bates in West Africa.

The new *Myotis* from Fort Hall, which I have named in honour of its captor, is an especially noticeable discovery.

Pipistrellus crassulus, sp. n.

A medium-sized species with disproportionally short fore-arms.

General build thick and heavy. Muzzle broad, swollen. Ears short, laid forward they do not nearly reach to the tip of the muzzle; inner margin straight below, convex above; tip evenly and broadly rounded; outer margin straight above, slightly convex below; basal lobe small, rounded. Tragus of medium length, its greatest breadth opposite its



Distant, William Lucas. 1904. "Rhynchotal notes. XXI." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 13, 194–206.

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