

flagellated chambers, but most efficient for the vitally important function of keeping open the meshes of the dermal network :

(2) That the geometrical forms of cubes, squares, or lines (hexactins, stauractins, amphidisks) arise in correspondence with the requirements for supporting cubical spaces, surfaces, or concentric laminæ :

(3) That the support of flagellated chambers and of the body as a whole was a later need, and was effected by the development of microscleres into parenchymal and auxiliary surface macroscleres :

(4) That the identity of axes of the regular hexactin with those of the regular crystalline system is a coincidence, the real determining factor of the shape being a biological one : the axes of a geometrical system are pure abstractions. The concrete organic filament of the regular hexactin round which alternating layers of spiculin and silex are formed is nothing more than a model of those abstractions. (It is not implied, however, that the cylindrical shape of the axial tubes is to be regarded as an argument against the crystal theory ; for crystals may have curved surfaces.)

LXIV.—*Descriptions of Oriental Capsidæ*.

By W. L. DISTANT.

[Continued from p. 454.]

Hyalopeplus clavatus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and corium bronzy ochraceous ; head with three longitudinal black lines, the lateral ones converging anteriorly ; antennæ with the basal joint bronzy ochraceous, with a more or less distinct piceous line beneath, second joint black, with its base ochraceous (remaining joints mutilated in typical specimens) ; pronotal collar with the margins and three longitudinal lines black, the central line more prominent, posterior pronotal margin and the posterior angles black ; clavus with the inner and outer margins and the suture black ; corium with the costal marginal area paler and bordered on each side with black, veins piceous ; mem-

scaffoldings. He resorts to the method of splicing with rope his radial and tangential axes (standards, putlogs, and ledgers), because, when separated, they are easier to transport in bundles.

brane pale olivaceous, subhyaline, the basal area reflecting the darker abdomen beneath, the cellular margins black; body beneath, rostrum, and legs ochraceous; antennæ with the basal joint moderately thickened and a little longer than head, second joint slightly thickened and nearly four times as long as first; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum with the anterior area subgranulose, the posterior area transversely striate and centrally longitudinally impressed, posterior angles slightly straightly prominent; scutellum with the disk very finely transversely striate.

Length 10 mm.

Hab. Bengal; Lebong, 500 feet (*Lefroy*).

Differs from *H. spinosus*, Dist., by the less produced posterior pronotal angles; and from *H. vitripennis*, Stål, by the absence of the linear pronotal markings, different colour of antennæ, &c.

DIOPHANTUS, gen. nov.

Head somewhat large, longer than broad, the lateral margins slightly sinuate, centrally slightly longitudinally ridged; eyes large, a little obliquely directed backward; antennæ with the first joint scarcely as long as head, second about three times as long as first, first and second longly pilose, third and fourth slender, third about half the length of second and distinctly longer than fourth; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum nearly twice as broad at base as long, the basal margin convex and about two and a half times as broad as anterior margin, transversely impressed near anterior margin, and behind this impression two transverse callosities, lateral margins oblique; scutellum triangular; corium (including cuneus) a little longer than posterior coxæ, the costal margin slightly convex; cuneus broad, elongately triangular, the basal margin towards inner apex obliquely deflected to membrane; membrane passing abdominal apex, with a short subquadrate posteriorly subtruncate cell, to which is attached a smaller inner cell; legs of moderate size and length; posterior tarsi with the first and second joints subequal in length; body and legs thickly, more or less longly pilose.

In the Indian enumeration I place this genus between *Paracalcoris* and *Calocoris*.

Diophantus literatus, sp. n.

Body above brownish ochraceous, thickly, somewhat longly pilose; cuneus castaneous, its basal margin ochraceous; head with a central longitudinal line and the eyes black; antennæ

ochraceous, apex of second joint and the third and fourth joints piceous; pronotum with the extreme basal margin paler and with a small black spot at each posterior lateral angle; scutellum and the interior area of corium distinctly darker in hue; membrane fuscous, beyond middle mottled with greyish, the basal area reflecting the dark abdomen beneath; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, mesosternum laterally piceous, legs annulated with fuscous; pronotum finely transversely wrinkled and punctate; scutellum punctate; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

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

Hab. Ceylon; Ohiya (*Green*).

Calocoris rama, sp. n.

Above bright, shining, pale olivaceous green; body beneath and legs paler; antennæ black, the basal joint olivaceous green; eyes black; membrane fuscous, with a grey spot near apex of cuneus, a little darker on basal area; rostrum ochraceous, its apex black and reaching the intermediate coxæ; antennæ with the basal joint about as long as head, second joint about three times as long as first and obscurely palely annulate near base; head rather elongate anteriorly; pronotum with two small transverse callosities near anterior margin, which is ridged; corium with the costal marginal area a little paler in hue and with cuneus a little longer than posterior tibiæ; tibiæ setose; tarsi apically black.

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

Hab. Darjiling.

Lygus ostensus, sp. n.

Head and pronotum ochraceous; antennæ and eyes black; scutellum black; clavus and inner area of corium black, base of clavus and costal and lateral areas of corium ochraceous; cuneus castaneous; membrane pale fuscous, subhyaline, the base blackish by reflecting the dark abdomen beneath; head beneath, sternum, and legs ochraceous; abdomen beneath black, with the basal angles ochraceous; femora obscurely annulated with brownish; antennæ with the basal joint about as long as head, second joint about twice as long as first; pronotum with two transverse concolorous callosities behind anterior margin; hemelytra very obscurely shortly pilose; membrane longly passing abdominal apex; apices of tarsi black.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 mm.

Hab. Calcutta (Ind. Mus.).

Allied to *L. pubens*, Dist.

Lygus patrius, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and corium ochraceous; eyes, apex of clavus, two transverse spots to corium (one before, the other behind middle), and a basal spot and extreme apex to cuneus black or blackish; membrane pale fuscous, subhyaline, the basal area blackish by reflecting the dark abdomen beneath; body beneath and legs ochraceous; intermediate and posterior coxæ and bases of femora and abdomen (excluding apex) black; femora obscurely testaceously annulate, tibiæ obscurely fuscously annulate; antennæ ochraceous, the base and nearly the apical half of second joint black, third and fourth joints very pale fuscous, first joint about as long as head, second about twice as long as first; membrane longly passing the abdominal apex.

Length 4 mm.

Hab. East Himalayas; Kurseong.

Lygus annandalei, sp. n.

Head reddish ochraceous, the eyes fuscous brown; antennæ with the first and second joints ochraceous, apical third of second joint black, third and fourth joints pale fuscous; pronotum pale ochraceous, slightly tinged with virescent, the basal area blackish with the exception of the extreme basal margin; scutellum and clavus black; corium very pale ochraceous, subhyaline, the costal membrane a little darker, a transverse dark castaneous spot at inner posterior angle; cuneus with the lateral and posterior margins and a small spot near its inner base dark castaneous; membrane hyaline, transversely trifasciately mottled with pale fuscous; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, pro- and mesonota with a sublateral black fascia, abdominal apex castaneous, centrally black; antennæ with the basal joint slightly shorter than head, second joint more than twice as long as first, third little more than half as long as second, but much longer than fourth; pronotum with two transverse callosities near anterior margin; corium shortly obscurely pilose; membrane longly passing the abdominal apex; apices of the tarsi black.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. L. Bengal; Sonarpur.

Lygus costatus, sp. n.

Head ochraceous, the apex and eyes black; antennæ with the first and second joints ochraceous, apical area of the second black, third and fourth joints pale piceous; pronotum

ochraceous, the disk frequently discoloured; scutellum ochraceous; corium ochraceous, its disk paler and obscurely greyish; inner claval margin (broadly), margins of claval suture, costal margin, and a spot at base and apex of cuneus black; membrane brownish ochraceous, with darker mottlings, the basal area darker by the reflection of the abdomen beneath; body beneath and legs ochraceous, disk of mesonotum and a spot at base of abdomen black; basal joint of antennæ about as long or very slightly shorter than head, second joint a little more than twice as long as first; pronotum with two transverse callosities behind the anterior margin; scutellum moderately tumid; corium obscurely, thickly, shortly pilose; membrane considerably passing the abdominal apex; tibial spinules and apices of the tarsi black.

Var.—The black inner margin to clavus occupying the greater part of its area and the costal black margin considerably widened towards apex.

Length 5 mm.

Hab. Nepal; Chonebal, Katamandu (Ind. Mus.).

Lygus gemellus, sp. n.

Ochraceous, possibly virescent in living or fresh specimens, eyes black; antennæ greenish ochraceous, apex of the second and the whole of the third and fourth joints pale fuscous; cuneus with the apical area a little paler and the apical angle black; membrane subhyaline, mottled with pale brownish; femora obscurely annulated with pale brownish near apices; antennæ with the basal joint scarcely as long as head, second joint more than twice as long as first, third considerably shorter than second and longer than fourth; pronotum very finely wrinkled and with two small obscure transverse callosities near anterior margin; scutellum moderately tumid; corium and clavus distinctly finely pilose, corium appearing paler on marginal areas where the abdomen is not reflected beneath; membrane longly passing the abdominal apex; rostrum with the apex black and very shortly passing the posterior coxæ; apices of the tarsi black.

Length 5 mm.

Hab. Kumaon; Bhim Tal (*Annandale*); Darjiling; Pussumbing, 4700 feet (*Mann*).

Allied to *L. viridanus*, Motsch.

In some specimens the apical angle of the cuneus is concolorous, not black.

Lygus valerius, sp. n.

Head reddish ochraceous, its apex and the eyes black; antennæ with the first and second joints black, third and fourth pale brownish, base of third ochraceous; pronotum ochraceous, the anterior and lateral margins pale reddish ochraceous, behind the anterior margin two transverse black callose spots; scutellum, corium, and cuneus black; membrane pale fuscous subhyaline, basal area darker, reflecting the dark abdomen beneath; body beneath black, lateral areas of the sternum reddish ochraceous; legs ochraceous, the basal areas and annulations to the apical areas of the femora piceous or black; antennæ with the basal joint about as long as head, second about twice as long as first; eyes prominent and projecting beyond the anterior margin of the pronotum; scutellum foveately impressed at base; hemelytra obscurely, shortly, palely pilose; apices of the tarsi black.

Length 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Kumaon; Bhim Tal, 4500 feet (*Annandale*).

Allied to *L. catullus*, Dist.

Lygus devinctus, sp. n.

Head ochraceous or pale castaneous, with the apex and the eyes black; antennæ with the basal joint ochraceous or pale castaneous, second joint black, third and fourth fuscous, base of third ochraceous; pronotum pale ochraceous, with two transverse black callose spots behind the anterior margin; scutellum black; corium ochraceous, clavus with an inner black fascia, widened posteriorly, but not occupying the apical angle, corium with a large transverse black spot beyond middle; cuneus black, its basal margin ochraceous; membrane pale fuscous, subhyaline, its basal area blackish by reflecting the dark abdomen beneath; body beneath black; prosternum, rostrum, and legs ochraceous, femora obscurely annulated with brownish, their bases black or piceous, apices of the tibiæ and tarsi narrowly black, in some specimens the anterior tibiæ are centrally obscurely darkly annulate; antennæ with the basal joint as long as head, second joint about twice as long as first; cuneal fracture profound; membrane longly passing the abdominal apex.

Length 4 mm.

Hab. Nepal; Soondrijal (Ind. Mus.).

THERMUS, gen. nov.

Head a little broader than long, the anterior margin longly

pilose; eyes transverse, passing the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennæ with the basal joint slightly thickened, a little longer than head, somewhat longly pilose, second joint four times as long as first, third almost half as long as second and nearly twice as long as fourth; pronotum about twice as broad as long, coarsely punctate, anteriorly declivous, the lateral margins a little roundly oblique; mesonotum exposed; scutellum subtriangular; corium with cuneus about as long as the second joint of the antennæ; cuneus elongately angulate; membrane longly passing the abdominal apex with two short, posteriorly truncate cells, the outermost smaller; posterior femora very strongly thickened, shorter than the tibiæ, attenuated towards apices; tibiæ spinulose; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, with the first joint shorter than the second.

Thermus adumbratus, sp. n.

Head dull ochraceous, with three transverse fasciæ (one basal, one central, and the other apical) and a central longitudinal fascia sanguineous; antennæ ochraceous; pronotum dull ochraceous, a sublateral fascia on each side, a transverse fascia before middle, and a central longitudinal fascia (not reaching base) sanguineous; scutellum dull ochraceous, the lateral margins sanguineous; corium dull ochraceous, with the margins sanguineous, the inner and outer margins preceded by small greyish spots, the apical margin broadest, costal margin (excluding apex) pale ochraceous, clavus greyish, thickly spotted with brownish; cuneus pale ochraceous, the outer margin and apex sanguineous and with a small fuscous spot near base; membrane pale fuscous, the margins of the cells sanguineous; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, lateral areas of the sternum and abdomen moderately infusate; posterior femora with their apical halves more or less sanguineous; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 4 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Maskeylina (*G. B. de Mowbray*).

SAPINNIUS, gen. nov.

Head somewhat small, perpendicularly deflected, subtriangular, the lateral margins rounded, eyes broad, narrow, transverse, projecting beyond the anterior margins of the pronotum; antennæ with the basal joint moderately thickened, longer than head, second joint more than three times longer than first, third about half as long as second and considerably longer than fourth; rostrum reaching the posterior

coxæ; pronotum strongly declivous anteriorly, about twice as broad at base as long, the lateral margins oblique, the posterior margin somewhat convex, the posterior lateral angles subprominent; scutellum triangular, the basal angles a little callose; clavus, corium, and cuneus thickly pilose, corium (excluding cuneus) about as long as second joint of antennæ; cuneus elongately subtriangular; membrane longly passing the abdominal apex and with a basal, slightly curved, posteriorly truncate cell; legs moderate, posterior femora not prominently thickened, posterior tarsi with the basal joint longest.

Sapinnius fidelis, sp. n.

Head ochraceous, longitudinally pale sanguineous before each eye; eyes black; antennæ pale ochraceous; pronotum ochraceous, with four longitudinal, slightly curved, pale sanguineous fasciæ; scutellum ochraceous, with basal pale sanguineous markings; corium and clavus pale brownish ochraceous, the corium with the lateral areas irregularly pale ochraceous, cuneus with nearly the inner half pale brownish, the remaining area pale ochraceous; membrane hyaline, at base reflecting the dark abdomen beneath; body beneath pale sanguineous; legs pale ochraceous, posterior femora tinted with pale sanguineous; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 5 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Madulsima (*Bainbrigge-Fletcher*, Brit. Mus.).

Camptobrochis exornatus, sp. n.

Head pale greenish ochraceous; eyes and first and second joints of antennæ black (third and fourth joints of antennæ mutilated in typical specimen); pronotum pale greenish ochraceous, two small spots behind the anterior callosities, a larger spot at each posterior angle, and two subbasal transverse linear streaks black; corium pale greenish ochraceous, an obscure macular patch on clavus, two small longitudinal linear, and a transverse linear spot at apex of corium, black; cuneus very pale greenish ochraceous, the inner and outer lateral margins and apical point black; membrane pale fuscous hyaline, with darker mottlings and the basal area black by reflecting the dark abdomen beneath; body beneath and legs pale greenish ochraceous, femora with two black linear annulations near apex; rostrum with the apex black and reaching the intermediate coxæ; apices of the tarsi black; antennæ with the basal joint almost as long as head, second

joint about twice as long as first; pronotum (excepting the anterior transverse callosity) somewhat coarsely punctate; clavus coarsely, corium less coarsely punctate, costal margin impunctate; membrane longly passing the abdominal apex.

Length 6 mm.

Hab. Mussoorie.

Camptobrochis qualis, sp. n.

Head and pronotum ochraceous, head suffused with sanguineous; eyes black; antennæ with the first and second joints ochraceous, extreme apex of second and the whole of third and fourth joints piceous; pronotum with two transverse callosities near anterior margin and a subbasal linear margin sanguineous; rostrum ochraceous; corium ochraceous, the clavus and apical area of corium sanguineous; cuneus sanguineous, its basal margin pale ochraceous; membrane hyaline, the cellular margins a little darker; body beneath, rostrum, and legs ochraceous; mesosternum and apical areas of femora (more or less) sanguineous; abdomen with a sublateral series of small black spots, in a second specimen these are only faintly visible; antennæ with the first joint a little shorter than head, second nearly twice as long as first; pronotum coarsely punctate and slightly wrinkled, anteriorly deflected; clavus thickly punctate, corium punctate, the outer area almost impunctate; membrane longly passing the abdominal apex; rostrum with its apex black and just passing the intermediate coxæ.

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

Hab. Simla Hills; Theog, 8000 feet (*Annandale*).

PACORUS, gen. nov.

Allied to *Camptobrochis*, but with the first joint of the antennæ considerably longer than the head, second joint about twice as long as first and distinctly setose; pronotum twice as broad at base as long and three times as broad as anterior margin; scutellum broad, the basal margin much longer than the lateral margins; corium very broad, excluding cuneus about as long as posterior tibiæ; cuneus with its posterior margin nearly twice as long as its lateral margin; posterior tarsi with the first and second joints subequal in length.

Pacorus politus, sp. n.

Head and pronotum ochraceous, the latter somewhat discoloured on disk and with its posterior margin distinctly

paler; eyes piceous; antennæ with the first joint black, the second ochraceous, with its apex black (remaining joints mutilated in typical specimen); scutellum stramineous, with a broad, central, longitudinal black fascia; corium black, base of costal margin dull ochraceous; cuneus pale stramineous, its inner angular area and apex piceous; membrane hyaline, slightly fuliginous, cellular margins and basal area (reflecting the dark abdomen beneath) blackish; sternum and abdomen beneath black; head beneath, rostrum, anterior and lateral margins of prosternum, and the legs ochraceous, posterior femora black, tibiæ biannulated with fuscous near base; head longer than broad, basal joint of antennæ considerably longer than head, second joint about twice as long as first and finely setose; pronotum coarsely punctate, with a transverse anterior callosity; clavus and corium thickly finely punctate; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Length 5 mm.

Hab. Kurseong.

Gismunda modesta, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous; antennæ with the basal joint brownish ochraceous, second joint ochraceous, with its apical half black and moderately thickened, third joint brownish, its base ochraceous; head strongly deflected in front of eyes; antennæ with the first joint about as long as head, second a little more than twice as long as first, its apical half distinctly incrassate and pilose; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ*; pronotum short, transverse, strongly deflected, moderately coarsely punctate; scutellum slightly tumid; corium shortly but not prominently pilose, and thickly, finely punctate on about interior half, clavus thickly, coarsely punctate; cuneus broader than long, its apex subacute; membrane pale fuliginous, with darker mottlings, the cellular areas pale fuscous, longly passing the abdominal apex; tibiæ finely spinulose.

Length 5 mm.

Hab. Darjiling, 6000 feet.

To be separated from *G. chelonia*, Dist., by its unicolorous hue, much less pilose corium, less tumid scutellum, &c.

THAUMATURGUS, gen. nov.

Head strongly almost perpendicularly deflected, subtriangular, the lateral margins a little sinuate, the apex obtusely

* In the description of this genus for "rostrum about reaching the intermediate coxæ" read "posterior coxæ."

angulate, eyes moderately projecting beyond and slightly behind the anterior margins of the pronotum; antennæ with the first joint considerably shorter than head, second joint about three times as long as first, its apical area distinctly thickened, third and fourth joints subequal in length and together shorter than second; rostrum not quite reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum subquadrate, broader than long, the lateral margins moderately oblique, the anterior margin about one-fourth narrower than the posterior margin; scutellum subtriangular, centrally, longitudinally, irregularly gibbous; corium thickly, shortly pilose, with cuneus a little longer than the posterior tibiæ, the lateral margins concavely sinuate, distinctly broadened at apex; cuneus short and broad; membrane passing the abdominal apex; legs somewhat long and slender, the femora moderately thickened, the posterior tibiæ straight.

Allied to *Pilophorus*, Hahn.

Thaumaturgus typicus, sp. n.

Black; third joint of antennæ with the basal half pale stramineous; clavus and the corium (excluding apical area) thickly, finely, palely pilose, a short, white, oblique, transverse line near middle of costal area and a continuous, curved, transverse, white line crossing corium and apex of clavus before the apical area of corium; membrane fuliginous, the basal area darker by reflecting the abdomen beneath; body beneath black; femora castaneous, tibiæ fuscous, apex of anterior tibiæ, apical half of intermediate tibiæ, and base and apex of posterior tibiæ pale ochraceous, tarsi pale ochraceous, their apices black; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 3 mm.

Hab. Calcutta (Ind. Mus.). Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

On chrysanthemum (*C. A. Pavia*).

SILANUS, gen. nov.

Head much longer than broad, anteriorly obtusely angularly produced before bases of antennæ; eyes adpressed, their posterior margins not quite reaching base of head; antennæ with the first joint (excluding base) a little thickened, shorter than head, second about twice as long as first, third and fourth joints short, together about as long as first; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum broader than long, the anterior margin scarcely half as broad as the posterior

margin, which is truncately sinuate, exposing the mesonotum, the anterior margin carinate, transversely impressed before middle, the lateral margins concavely sinuate; scutellum triangular, moderately tumid; corium (including cuneus) as long as posterior tibiæ, cuneus small, broader than long; membrane passing the abdominal apex, and with a basal, posteriorly truncate cell; legs somewhat long, posterior femora a little curved at base, all the femora distinctly but moderately thickened; posterior tarsi with the first joint shorter than the second.

In the enumeration of the Capsidæ of British India this genus is placed near *Tyraquellus*, Dist.

Silanus præfectus, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, thorax, and scutellum black; corium brownish ochraceous, a small marginal spot at base and a larger marginal spot before cuneus ochraceous; clavus darker and more fuscous in hue; cuneus brownish ochraceous, outwardly castaneous; membrane fuliginous; head beneath and sternum black; abdomen beneath piceous; femora black, apices of posterior femora ochraceous; rostrum, tibiæ, and tarsi brownish ochraceous, apex of rostrum black; head granulose, with a pale, central, longitudinal spot at base; pronotum punctate and shortly, palely pilose; clavus and corium thickly, palely pilose; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 4 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

Nicostratus diversus, sp. n.

Head and pronotum fuscous brown, eyes black; antennæ black, basal joint brownish ochraceous, bases of third and fourth joints stramineous; scutellum piceous, with the lateral margins stramineous; corium black, clavus and corium crossed by a transverse white fascia near apex of scutellum; cuneus black, membrane dark piceous; head beneath, sternum, and legs brownish ochraceous, intermediate and posterior coxæ and bases of femora whitish, apices of tibiæ and the tarsi pale ochraceous, apices of tarsi black; abdomen beneath black, with the base and a central longitudinal line ochraceous; antennæ somewhat stout, basal joint much shorter than head, second about three times as long as first, third longer than fourth, third and fourth together almost as long as second; rostrum passing the anterior coxæ; pronotum globosely tumid, deflected anteriorly,

where it is strongly constricted and behind a narrow anterior collar armed with two strong divergent spines; scutellum developed in a strong robust upright tuberculous spine; cuneus posteriorly deflected; membrane considerably passing the abdominal apex.

Length 4 mm.

Hab. Orissa.

ABIBALUS, gen. nov.

Head longer than broad, globose, anteriorly broadly convex, eyes a little exserted, nearer to anterior margin than to base, behind eyes moderately obliquely attenuated; antennæ with the first joint slightly longer than head, second more than twice as long as first, third joint about two-thirds the length of second and a third longer than fourth; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum longer than broad, anterior margin about half the breadth of posterior margin, posterior margin concave, exposing the mesonotum, lateral margins concavely oblique; scutellum small, subtriangular; corium including cuneus very slightly longer than posterior tibiæ, excluding cuneus nearly three times longer than broad; cuneus elongate, much longer than broad; membrane large, about as long as corium without the cuneus, a somewhat long cell on basal area; legs finely spinulose, all the tibiæ subequal in length; posterior tarsi with the basal joint longest.

Abibalus regulus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black; anterior margin of pronotum and a lateral fascia on each side of scutellum pale ochraceous; corium brownish ochraceous, a large spot near base, an elongate costal spot before cuneous, and some smaller irregular spots near membranal margin, greyish-white, clavus darker, with the margins greyish white; membrane pale fuliginous, the cellular margins darker; body beneath black; legs and rostrum pale ochraceous; apical areas of the femora brownish; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 4 mm.

Hab. Kurseong.

ANTIPHILUS, gen. nov.

Elongate; head about as broad as long, anteriorly deflected; eyes straightly transverse, distinctly removed from base of head; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; antennæ pilose, first joint a little longer than head and moderately thickened,

second a little more than twice as long as first, third twice as long as fourth, third and fourth together about as long as second; pronotum about twice as broad as long, basal margin twice as broad as anterior margin, distinctly transversely impressed before middle, and in front of this impression moderately transversely bi-callose, the lateral margins obliquely sinuate, the posterior angles obtuse; scutellum broadly subtriangular; corium (excluding cuneus) almost as long as posterior tibiæ, about two and a half times as long as broad at greatest width, cuneus much longer than broad at base, angularly narrowed at apex; membrane large, its greatest length equal to that of corium without the cuneus, and with two elongate cellular areas not passing apex of cuneus; legs of moderate length, femora distinctly but not prominently thickened, tibiæ spinulose, posterior tarsi with the basal joint much shorter than the second.

A genus of *Cyllocoraria*.

Antiphilus amicus, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, pronotum, scutellum, and clavus black; corium flavous, shortly, darkly, sparsely pilose and with a small black spot near apical angle, cuneus flavous, apically (broadly) and marginally (narrowly) blackish; membrane pale shining fuliginous with iridescent reflections; the cellular margins black; body beneath black; rostrum and legs pale ochraceous, apices of tarsi (especially the anterior tarsi) blackish; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 mm.

Hab. Darjiling, 6000 ft. (Ind. Mus.); Kurseong, East Himalaya, Ukhral, Manipur (Ind. Mus.).

ZONODORUS, gen. nov.

Head short, broad, convex, not horizontally produced in front of eyes, which are placed somewhat midway between base and apex and thus longly removed from the anterior margin of the pronotum, between the eyes obscurely longitudinally sulcate; antennæ with the first joint moderately thickened and about as long as head, second joint about four times as long as first and a little longer than third, fourth scarcely shorter than third; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum much broader than long, narrowed to head, the lateral margins oblique, distinctly transversely impressed a little before middle, the posterior margin concave and exposing the base of the mesonotum; scutellum subtriangular, a little convex; corium (excluding cuneus)

considerably shorter than posterior tibiæ; membrane longly passing abdominal apex with an elongate posteriorly truncate cell; legs somewhat long and slender, the posterior femora distinctly thickened, the posterior tibiæ as long as corium and cuneus together, posterior tarsi with the basal joint longest.

In the enumeration of the Indian Capsidæ I place this genus near *Zanchius*, Dist., to which it is closely allied, but separated by the structure of the head.

Zonodorus gubernator, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, pro- and mesonota, scutellum, body beneath, rostrum, and legs stramineous or very pale ochraceous; base of first joint of antennæ and the basal areas of the femora greyish white; clavus, corium, and cuneus greyish white, subhyaline, macularly mottled with pale virescent, the costal area of corium (excluding base) and extreme apex pale ochraceous, the margins of clavus adjoining scutellum also pale ochraceous; membrane very pale brownish ochraceous, the basal area mottled with pale virescent and the membranal cells posteriorly margined with the same colour; the upper surface is distinctly, finely, palely pilose; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 4 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

[To be continued.]

LXV.—*On the Agriotype of Domestic Asses.* By R. I. POCKOCK, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Superintendent of the Zoological Society's Gardens.

DOMESTIC asses are usually considered to be descended from the wild ass now found in the Eastern Soudan, to which Fitzinger's name *Equus asinus africanus* has been restricted. Several examples of this local race have been fully described, namely: one from Yalalub and one from Kassala by Mr. de Winton ('Mammals of Egypt,' pp. 329 & 330, 1902), and one from Nakheila, on the south bank of the Atbara River, by Mr. Lydekker (Nov. Zool. xi. pp. 593-595, 1904). These agree closely in coloration, being greyish fawn in colour, with the muzzle, the area round the eyes, and the legs whitish. The specimen, alleged to have come from Nubia, which Dr. Sclater depicted on Pl. L. fig. 2 of the P. Z. S. for



Distant, William Lucas. 1909. "Descriptions of Oriental Capsidae." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 4, 509–523.

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