

rounded than in the typical forms of *Spindasis*, to which *C. acamas* and all the well-known types belong.

Of African species which have been referred erroneously to *Cigaritis*, *C. leroma* falls into Wallengren's genus *Crudaria*, which chiefly differs from typical *Chrysophanus* in the tailed secondaries; whereas *C. zeuxo* and *C. abbottii* appear to differ in no respect from *Chrysophanus*.

Zeritis lycegenes, *Z. lyncurium*, and *Z. pyroeis* of Trimen (which have been placed in *Cigaritis* in collections) differ in structure, and may be placed in—

PÆCILMITIS, gen. nov.

Allied to *Chrysophanus*, but differing in having five (instead of four) branches to the subcostal vein of primaries. Type, *Z. lycegenes*.

I have not examined *P. lyncurium*, but, judging by the figures, it must be nearly related to *P. lycegenes*.

TWO NEW RHYNCHOTA (REDUVIIDÆ AND CORIXIDÆ) FROM JAPAN, AND DIVERSE NOTES.

By G. W. KIRKALDY.

1. *Ischnonyctes prædicator*, sp. nov.

♂. Lobes of head subequal in length, apical margin of posterior lobe emarginate; rostrum reaching beyond apical margin of prosternum, first segment nearly one-half longer than second, third slightly longer than first. Pronotum at the base with a very distinct collar (sinuately margined anteriorly); meso- and metathorax fused, a pronounced carina between the intermediate coxæ, and another between the posterior coxæ. Anterior femur with a very long (one-tenth of the length of the femur) spine, not quite one-half of the entire length of the femur from its base, and a double row of medium-sized spines and of small spinelets, extending from the longest spine to the apex. The long spine is directed distinctly anteriorly, the others are nearly perpendicular. Anterior tibia reaching (when folded) to three-tenths of the length of the femur from its apex, tarsus reaching not quite so far as the long spine. Tibia dilated towards the apex (which is provided with a short tuft of hair) and armed beneath, along its entire length, with short subequal spinelets. Intermediate and posterior femora and tibiæ somewhat obsoletely spined, the tibiæ slightly curved outwards; claws, two on each tarsus, anterior very minute, others longer, falcate. Elytra rudimentary, not reaching to base of metanotum. Dorsal sutures of first five abdominal segments very obsoletely indicated.

Proportionate measurements.—Head 30 (15 + 15); pronotum 45 (40 + 5), meso- and metathorax 65; abdomen 230. Antennæ 125 :

85 : 12 (?) : 40 (?). Anterior coxa 60, femur 100, tibia 35, tarsus (apparently unisegmentate) 20 ; interm. femur 146, tib. 175, tarsus 11 (10 : 6 : 9), claws 2. Posterior femur 195, tib. 235, tarsus 12 (5 : 3 : 4), claws 2. Total : anterior leg 215 ; interm. leg 345 ; post. leg 455. Length 17 mill. ; width at int. coxæ 0·8 mill.

Japan. Niigata : Sept. 14th, 1881. Mr. Distant's coll.

Pale luteous, with a broad blackish lateral band on head and thorax. Head with two submedian brownish-black bands ; thorax with a slender crimson median line ; abdomen with one median and one lateral crimson line, obsolete in places. Sterna stramineous, with a broad median and a rather irregular lateral black band, somewhat obsolete on the prosternum. Anterior legs sordid flavous, irregularly infuscate ; spines whitish, black-tipped ; spinelets blackish. Intermediate and posterior legs fusco-flavous, apical half of femora and basal half of tibiæ annulated with brownish-black or brownish-yellow, tarsi blackish. Abdomen rufo-fuscous, mottled with brown and stramineous.

I have placed this fine species in *Ischnonyctes*, Stål (a genus hitherto known only from Algeria and Corsica—two species being enumerated in Lethierry and Severin's 'Catalogue,' iii. p. 75, although Puton considers them (1880 and 1886) to be probably the same), as it agrees quite well with Stål's brief description (1874, 'Svensk Vetensk. Ak. Handl.,' 12, no. 1, pp. 94 & 96), except that the surface of *I. prædicator* appears to me distinctly, though very minutely, granulate.

2. *Gerris lacustris* (Linn.), Stål.

There is a specimen in Mr. Distant's collection, from Japan, which appears to me to be indistinguishable from ordinary British and French examples of the above species.

3. *Notonecta montandoni*, Kirk.

Burma, Ruby Mines (collections Distant and Kirkaldy).

4. *Corixa distanti*, sp. n.

Belonging to subgenus *Basileocorixa*, Kirk., to the group of *striata* (Linn.).

Elongate ; pronotum and elytra (membrane excepted) somewhat strongly rastrate. Macropterous. Lateral and posterior angles of pronotum rounded. Metaxyphus long, isosceles-triangular, reaching to about two-thirds of the length of the posterior coxæ, rounded basally. Intermediate femur more than twice as long as the tibia, which is one-third longer than the tarsus, claws one-sixth longer than the tarsus. ♀. Palæ cultrate. Length 11 mill. ; width 3·7 mill.

Japan. Hako (coll. Distant).

Pronotum dark brown (lateral margins flavous), with about nine yellow lines, fairly entire (middle lines split). Elytral designs very clear, yellow lines of the corium not divided into series by brown longitudinal lines. Yellow lines of clavus and those at the base of the

corium fairly parallel; those of the membrane and towards the apex of the corium abbreviated, interrupted, undulated. Head, legs, &c., pale yellowish; mesosternum (margins excepted), metanotum, base and middle of dorsal aspect of abdomen blackish.

I have great pleasure in dedicating this fine species (readily separable by its size from the other *Basileocorixæ*) to my friend Mr. Distant, whose name is so happily associated with the Rhynchota of the Japanese subregion.

5. *Corixa mercenaria*, Say.

Bolivia (collections Distant and Kirkaldy). Imported as bird food. Now known to me from California, New Mexico, Texas, Mexico, and Bolivia.

SOME NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF PHYTOPHAGOUS
COLEOPTERA FROM INDIA AND CEYLON.

BY MARTIN JACOBY.

(Concluded from p. 70.)

Rhyparida khasianensis, sp. nov.

Fulvous; terminal joints of the antennæ black; thorax transverse, very sparingly punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices impunctate; femora unarmed; tarsi piceous. Length, 6 mill.

Head impunctate; the clypeus very broad, subquadrate, distinctly separated from the face, impunctate, its anterior margin semicircularly emarginate; antennæ very long, nearly extending to the apex of the elytra, flavous, the last seven joints black, second joint very short, the third nearly three times as long, the following joints nearly of similar length; thorax transverse, more than twice as broad as long, but little widened at the middle, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles slightly tuberculiform, the surface very sparingly and finely punctured, fulvous; scutellum broad, impunctate; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, not depressed below the base, the shoulders prominent, the surface rather strongly punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed, the interspaces slightly convex, impunctate; below and the legs fulvous; tarsi more or less darkened; prosternum broad,

Hab. Khasia Hills, India.

Very few true species of *Rhyparida* from India have been described; the present one, although agreeing in every other respect with the genus, differs somewhat in the short second joint of the antennæ, which in most other species of the genus is distinctly longer. I received a single specimen from Dr. Kraatz.

Corynodes pretiosus, Baly.

Metallic blue or purplish; the head and disc of the thorax cupreous; elytra closely punctate-striate, reddish cupreous, a broad trans-



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