

near the base, and the median sulcus present though obscure ; and the first recurrent nervure received before the middle of the second cubital cell, whereas in *numeria* and *mendana* it is received in the middle. In *valeria* the third abscissa of the radius is as long as the second, but it is shorter in the typical form and in *mendana*.

Hab. Solomon Islands (*Froggatt*).

X.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—II. By W. L. DISTANT.

African Pentatomidæ.

Genus ODONTOTARSUS.

Odontotarsus, Lap. Ess. Hém. p. 68 (1832).

Type, *O. purpureolineatus*, Rossi.

Odontotarsus druryi, sp. n.

Head ochraceous, with two central longitudinal piceous fasciæ, the lateral areas strongly greyish pilose ; antennæ with the first and second joints ochraceous, the third piceous ochraceous at base (remainder mutilated in typical specimen) ; pronotum ochraceous, sparingly coarsely punctate, two central longitudinal fasciæ and two on each lateral area, the outermost of each series more or less margined with greyish, a short black line on each side of the central fasciæ at anterior area, posterior angular areas more or less greyish pilose ; scutellum ochraceous, sparingly darkly punctate, with two central longitudinal sinuate piceous fasciæ, bordered on each side with greyish white, the lateral margins broadly greyish, a semilunate piceous spot inwardly margined with greyish white on each side of base ; body beneath ochraceous, more or less greyish pilose, the sternum strongly pilose, the abdomen less so and thickly darkly punctate ; legs ochraceous, more or less greyish pilose, and with some dark punctures, coxæ piceous.

Form and shape of *O. caudatus*, Burm., but narrower and more elongate, pronotum with the lateral margins oblique, the posterior angles not prominent ; apical area of the scutellum centrally sulcate, the extreme apex strongly emarginate, not truncate.

Long. $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; exp. pronot. angl. 5 mm.

Hab. N. Rhodesia ; Kafue R. (*J. Drury*, S. Afr. Mus.).

This is the first species of *Odontotarsus* described from the Ethiopian Region. It is represented in North Africa, but is there Palæarctic in distribution.

Genus KAYESIA.

Kayesia, Schout. Rhynch. Æthiop. 1, i. p. 114 (1903).

Type, *K. parva*, Schout.

Kayesia nigrolineata, sp. n.

Pale brownish ochraceous, thickly darkly punctate ; margins of the pronotal cicatrices and a transverse central spot just behind them, irregular, transverse, and somewhat reticulate lines to the scutellum, and margins to the central lobe of head, black ; scutellum with five small basal spots, a short lateral marginal line near base and a somewhat faint central longitudinal line not extending beyond middle, pale ochraceous ; head beneath and sternum blackish, abdomen beneath castaneous (imperfectly seen on carded type) ; coxæ, legs, and rostrum pale ochraceous ; femora biannulated with piceous on their anterior areas, bases and apices of tibiæ more or less piceous ; rostrum with its apex black and reaching the posterior coxæ ; sternum sulcated and thickly coarsely punctate ; head with the lateral margins sinuate, the lateral lobes slightly longer than the central lobe, thickly coarsely punctate, eyes prominent ; antennæ mutilated in typical specimens, first joint not reaching apex of head, ochraceous ; pronotum with the anterior lateral angles acute, prominent, and pale ochraceous, lateral margins strongly sinuate, posterior lateral angles obtusely subprominent.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. Natal ; Durban (*Bell-Marley*).

Genus LEGNOTUS.

Legnotus, Schiödte, in Kröyer, Naturh. Tidsskr. (2) ii. p. 464 (1849).

Gnathoconus, Fieb.

Lalervis, Sign.

Type, *L. melaleucus*, Thunb.

Legnotus expansus.

Adomerus expansus, Sign. Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genov. 1881, p. 656.

Lalervis expansa, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1884, p. 49 (Cydn. pl. xxv. fig. 216).

Gnathoconus elongatus, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xiii. p. 349 (1904).

Legnotus elongatus, Bergr. Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. xv. p. 150 (1908).

Gnathoconus expansus, Schout. Kilimand. Meru Exped. xii. p. 94 (1910).

Hab. Abyssinia ; Kilimandjaro ; Transvaal.

Schouteden has compared a cotype of my species with the *Lalervis expansa*, Sign., in the Genoa Museum.

Genus ATELOCERA.

Atelocera, Lap. Ess. Hém. p. 63 (1832).

Type, *A. armata*, Lap.

Atelocera attenuata, sp. n.

Head black, the lateral margins, a central longitudinal line anteriorly obsolete, a curved line from near ocelli to before eyes, and a somewhat oblique line on anterior area on each side of the central lobe, ochraceous ; pronotum ochraceous mottled with black and with black punctures, more prominently black on the subanterior and sublateral margins, a central pale longitudinal line only distinct on anterior area, the anterior and anterior lateral margins ochraceous ; scutellum and corium ochraceous, strongly mottled and punctured with black or piceous, membrane greyish fuliginous with the veins darker ; body beneath and legs dark ochraceous or pale castaneous ; head beneath, sublateral margins of sternum, coxal spots, apices of femora more or less, apices of tibiæ, the tarsi, and apex of rostrum black ; connexivum above and beneath alternately black and ochraceous ; antennæ black, second joint (excluding apical area) pale castaneous brown, first joint not reaching apex of head, second considerably longer than third, which is a little longer than fourth ; head about as long as pronotum, thickly coarsely punctate between the longitudinal pale lines ; pronotum with the lateral margins strongly sinuate, anteriorly finely crenulate, the posterior angles somewhat broadly subangularly produced ; abdomen sulcate ; rostrum passing the posterior coxæ.

Long. 14-16 mm. ; exp. pronot. angl. 7 mm.

Hab. Abyssinia ; Shoa (Brit. Mus.). Uganda ; Kampola (Coll. Dist.).

Allied to *A. stictica*, Westw., but a more narrow and elongate species, the anterior femora much more shortly spined, head distinctly shorter and comparatively broader.

Atelocera castanea, sp. n.

Pale castaneous, with paler mottlings and darker punctures; head with a black line on each side of the central lobe, and an irregular black spot behind each eye, a somewhat paler central longitudinal fascia traverses the central lobe and reaches base of head; pronotum with a pale central longitudinal fascia, a sublateral marginal black fascia and the margins of the cicatrisant area black; scutellum with a somewhat faint central pale longitudinal line; membrane bronzy piceous; connexivum ochraceous, with quadrate black spots; body beneath and legs reddish ochraceous; disk of head beneath, sternal sutural margins, a sublateral fascia to prosternum, anterior femora and tibiæ beneath, and the tarsi black or piceous; antennæ with the first and second joints brownish ochraceous, third and fourth joints and underside of second joint piceous, first joint almost reaching apex of head, second joint longest, prominently sulcate, third and fourth subequal in length; head about as long as pronotum, excluding the central fasciate line distinctly punctate; pronotum with the lateral margins only moderately sinuate, anteriorly finely crenulate, excluding the central fascia finely darkly punctate; scutellum (excluding the central fasciate line) somewhat thickly darkly punctate, more obscurely punctate on apical area; corium somewhat coarsely and thickly darkly punctate; rostrum just passing the posterior coxæ; anterior femora beneath finely spinose, more prominently so on apical area; abdomen sulcate.

Long. $13\frac{1}{2}$ –14 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 7 – $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. S.E. Rhodesia; Gaza Land, near Chirinda (*Marshall*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *A. obscura*, Dall.

Genus *MENACCARUS*.

Menaccarus, Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 100 (1843).

Type, *M. piceus*, Amy. & Serv.

Menaccarus atratus, sp. n.

Black, thickly punctate, with some slight testaceous mottlings or suffusions; body beneath with the disk of the sternum (more or less) and the disk of the abdomen (broadly) testaceous brown, the latter margined on each side with a series of black segmental spots each containing a narrow

stramineous spot, lateral areas darker and more darkly punctate; legs black; margins of head, pronotum, and corium longly pilose; head thickly finely punctate; antennæ black, second joint not passing apex of head; pronotum thickly and somewhat finely punctate, with an obscure central longitudinal line, somewhat obscurely transversely depressed near middle; scutellum thickly and a little more coarsely punctate, with an obscure, somewhat paler, central longitudinal line (in some specimens with the central line and the lateral margins distinctly brownish ochraceous); corium thickly punctate; membrane dark fuliginous or piceous, the veins prominent; rostrum brownish testaceous, its apex black and reaching the intermediate coxæ; body beneath more or less finely punctate; posterior tarsi with the basal joint only slightly longer than the following joints together.

Long. 6-7 mm.

Hab. Congo Free State; Katanga, W. of Kambove, Lufira R. (*Neave*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus *PODODUS*.

Pododus, Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 101 (1843).

Type, *P. orbicularis*, Burm.

Pododus ovulus.

Sciocoris ovulus, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 132 (1851).

Pododus ovulus, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) iv. p. 430 (1899).

Pododus striatus, Dist. Ent. Month. Mag. xxviii, p. 238 (1892).

Hab. S. Africa.

When I described *P. striatus* I had not discovered that the *Sciocoris ovulus*, Dall., was a *Pododus*, which I did when rearranging the Brit. Mus. Coll. in 1899 (*supra*).

Is the *Sciocoris mundus*, Germ., a still older name for this species?

DREGEA, gen. nov.

Flatly compressed, somewhat broadly ovate; head long, a little shorter than pronotum, considerably narrowed to apex, the lateral margins straight to a little in front of eyes and then a little concavely sinuately narrowed to apex, the lateral lobes considerably longer than the central but not meeting beyond it; the antenniferous tubercles are remote from the lateral margins of the head and inside longitudinal lines.

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through the inner margins of the eyes; antennæ consisting of four joints, the first stouter, not reaching apex of head, second and fourth subequal in length, third longest; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, basal joint not reaching base of head; pronotum about twice as broad as long, anteriorly strongly excavate for the reception of the head, the lateral margins convex, the anterior angles subprominent and subacute, basal margin truncate, the lateral areas distinctly raised and preceded by an irregularly longitudinal broadly grooved impression; scutellum about as long as broad, subtriangular, strongly centrally longitudinally carinate; corium somewhat short and broad, the basal costal margin for nearly half its length moderately laminately upwardly recurved, thence obliquely directed inwardly to apex, the veins prominent; membrane about as long as corium, not reaching apex of abdomen, strongly veined and with a distinct basal cell; connexivum large and broad, visible from the narrowing of the corium, moderately upwardly recurved; sternum centrally longitudinally sulcate; abdomen above flat, beneath a little convex; legs of moderate size and length.

The position of the antenniferous tubercles and the sulcated sternum locate this genus in the division *Dymantaria*.

This genus is named after M. Drégé, who more than fifty years ago presented many insects to the British Museum which he had collected at or near the Cape of Good Hope.

Dregea capensis, sp. n.

Ochraceous, thickly darkly punctate; antennæ ochraceous, apex of fourth joint black; head and pronotum with a faint central longitudinal pale line; eyes black; scutellum with the basal area more thickly and darkly punctate, the central longitudinal carination and a small spot near each basal angle pale ochraceous and levigate; corium thickly, finely, darkly punctate, somewhat less strongly punctate than on other parts of the upper surface, the veins prominent and pale ochraceous; membrane pale ochraceous, the veins darker; connexivum, body beneath, and legs ochraceous, connexivum indistinctly and irregularly finely spotted with black on extreme outer margin, a central segmental series of small spots to the abdomen beneath and the spiracles black; sternum coarsely blackly punctate with a longitudinal levigate fascia on each side beyond coxæ; apex of rostrum black; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., ♂ ♀, 10 to 10½ mm.

Hab. Cape Town (S. African Museum).

Genus ERACTHEUS.

Eractheus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1861, p. 199.

Type, *E. lutulentus*, Stål.

Eractheus rubromarginatus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and corium dull obscure ochraceous, very thickly and somewhat finely darkly punctate; lateral margins of pronotum, basal area of costal margin to corium, and the connexivum sanguineous, the latter with the incisures margined with black; apex of scutellum dull ochraceous; membrane pale fuscous brown; body beneath with the lateral margins of the sternum and abdomen sanguineous, followed by a broad black submarginal fascia, which is somewhat less strongly marked on the prosternum and contains a large levigate pale ochraceous spot near the anterior and intermediate coxæ and a longitudinal segmental series of five similarly coloured spots on the abdomen, disk of abdomen brownish ochraceous, legs and rostrum pale brownish ochraceous; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints stramineous, fourth and fifth fuscous or testaceous, second, third, and fourth subequal in length or third rather shorter, fifth distinctly longest; greatest length of head equalling breadth between eyes, the lateral margins obliquely rounded; scutellum with a small black spot at each basal angle; membrane slightly passing the abdominal apex; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, its apex black.

Long. 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 5 mm.

Hab. Congo Free State; Kambove (*Neave*, Brit. Mus.).

A somewhat elongate species compared with the others belonging to the genus. Allied to *E. boris*, Dall., but much narrower between the pronotal angles.

Eractheus spinosus.

Pentatoma spinosa, Sign. Rev. & Mag. Zool. 1851, p. 442.

? *Eractheus ventralis*, Bredd. Soc. Ent. xviii. p. 115 (1903).

Hab. Usambara (fide *Bredd.*); S.E. Rhodesia; Gaza Land, Chirinda Forest (*Odendaal and Swynnerton*, Brit. Mus.); W. Africa.

If I have rightly understood Breddin's description, and with a comparison of a large number of specimens received from localities on the West African Coast to Rhodesia, there is little doubt as to the above synonymy.

Genus MYROCHEA.

Myrochea, Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 135 (1843).

Type, *M. aculeata*, Westw.

Myrochea distincta.

Myrochea distincta, Schout. Wien. ent. Zeit. xxi. p. 233 (1903).

Neodius angulatus, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xii. p. 470 (1903).

Myrochea affinis, Schout. Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Zool. iii. sect. ii. t. i. fasc. i. p. 44 (1909).

Hab, Congo, Nigeria.

✓ Genus CAYSTRUS.

Caystrus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1861, p. 199; Bergr. Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. xv. p. 159 (1908).

Odius, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1867, p. 205.

Neodius, Bergr. Rev. d'Ent. x. p. 214 (1891).

Type, *C. marginiventris*, Stål.

Caystrus nigriventris.

Cimex nigriventris, Germ. in Silb. Rev. v. p. 181 (1837).

Sciocoris nigriventris, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 134 (1851).

Caystrus marginiventris, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1858, p. 435.

Hab. Cape Colony (*vide* Germar and Brit. Mus.); Zanzibar (Brit. Mus.); Abyssinia (Brit. Mus.); Nyasaland (Brit. Mus.); Congo Free State (*Neave*).

In varietal specimens the black coloration of the under surface of the abdomen becomes more or less discally obliterated.

Genus ÆPTUS.

Æptus, Dall. Cat. Hem. i. p. 145 (1851).

Æptus singularis.

Æptus singularis, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 146, pl. iii. fig. 6 (1851).

This singularly rare species, originally collected by the Dr. A. Smith expedition in S. Africa, and of which the unique type in the British Museum has till recently been the only example, has now been supplemented by two other specimens collected at Katanga in the South-east Congo Free State by Mr. S. A. Neave, and I also possess a specimen from the Transvaal. It has also just been recorded from Kilimandjaro by Dr. Schouteden.

Genus *CROLLIUS*.

Crollius, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) vii. p. 21 (1901).

Type, *C. conspersus*, Walk.

Crollius sudanus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and corium dull ochraceous, thickly darkly punctate; scutellum with three small pale spots on basal margin and a small black spot at basal angles; membrane slaty grey, the veins piceous; body beneath black, lateral margins of sternum and abdomen, rostrum, and legs ochraceous; body elongate; antennæ ochraceous, four-jointed, basal joint stoutest, slightly passing the apex of the head, second joint slightly longer than either third or fourth, which are subequal in length, fourth joint infusate, its apex paler; head about as long as broad between the inner margins of eyes, the lateral lobes sublunate and reflexed, longer than the central lobe and meeting beyond it, their apices well separated, antenniferous tubercles outwardly and prominently spined; lateral margins of pronotum (very narrowly), costal margin of corium (narrowly), and the connexivum ochraceous; membrane not reaching the abdominal apex.

Long. 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Sudan (*A. F. Broun*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *C. conspersus*, Walk., but a more elongate and much narrower species; scutellum narrower, much more sinuately compressed near middle.

Genus *AGABOTUS*.

Agabotus, Dist. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1884, p. 459.

Type, *A. brunnescens*, Dist.

Agabotus ventralis, sp. n.

Head ochraceous, darkly punctate, the margins of the lateral lobes narrowly blackish; eyes black, their basal and posterior margins ochraceous; ocelli pale castaneous, situate well behind eyes and near base of head, nearer eyes than to each other; antennæ with the first joint stout, ochraceous, blackish at apex and about reaching apex of head, second and third joints black, second very slightly shorter than third (remaining joints mutilated in type); pronotum ochraceous, darkly punctate, except on the lateral amplified margins, which are uniformly ochraceous, though sparingly

punctate, these lateral margins are somewhat rounded and their anterior angles slightly but distinctly spined, a central pale longitudinal fasciate line traverses head, pronotum, and scutellum, the latter ochraceous, sparingly, coarsely, blackly punctate, more regularly and densely along the lateral margins and on each side of the central pale line, four obscure blackish punctate spots at basal margin and a levigate pale spot near each basal angle; corium brownish ochraceous, irregularly blackly punctate, the costal area paler and less punctate; membrane reaching the abdominal apex, pale purplish brown; connexivum stramineous, with a small black marginal spot at the incisures; body beneath ochraceous, thickly darkly punctate, broad lateral margin to the prosternum and broad lateral abdominal margin uniformly pale ochraceous, the latter with a marginal black spot at each incisure, on inner side of the spiracles on each side is a distinctly black longitudinal fascia, and also a central longitudinal fascia of the same colour; femora ochraceous or brownish ochraceous, tibiae and tarsi black; rostrum ochraceous, reaching the intermediate coxæ.

Long. $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Congo Free State; W. of Kambove, 3500 to 4500 feet (*Neave*, Brit. Mus.).

GENUS TROPICORYPHA.

Tropicorypha, Mayr, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1864, p. 910; id. Reise, Novara, Hem. p. 59 (1866).

Type, *T. bifida*, Thunb.

Tropicorypha scoruba.

Pentatoma scoruba, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 243 (1851).

Halyomorpha scoruba, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hém. i. p. 118 (1893); Kirk. Cat. Hem. (Het.) i. p. 50 (1909).

Hab. Congo (type in Brit. Mus.).

Tropicorypha capitata.

Halyomorpha capitata, Dist. Nat. in Transv. p. 249, t. iii. f. 3 (1892).

Hab. Transvaal.

Tropicorypha pretoriæ.

Halyomorpha pretoriæ, Dist. Nat. in Transv. p. 250, t. iii. f. 4 (1892).

Hab. Transvaal.

Tropicorypha rubrocincta, sp. n.

Ochraceous, above irregularly blackly punctate; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; apical margin of head, lateral margins of pronotum, base of costal margin to corium, anterior tibiæ, apices of femora, upper surface of intermediate tibiæ and base of posterior tibiæ sanguineous; antennæ dull ochraceous, fourth and fifth joints pitchy brown, their bases dull ochraceous; a short lateral line in front of eyes on under side of head, apex of rostrum, a small spot near the anterior and intermediate coxæ, and the abdominal spiracles black; head convexly rounded in front, the apex of the central lobe only subprominent, somewhat thickly blackly wrinkled and punctate, the basal area much more sparsely punctate, a small levigate space before each eye; basal joint of antennæ not reaching apex of head, second joint larger than first, shorter than third, fourth and fifth subequal in length, moderately thickened, and each a little shorter than third; pronotum coarsely blackly punctate, more thickly and prominently so before the anterior and lateral margins, the transverse cicatrices only slightly punctate near their middle, lateral margins obliquely straight, slightly acutely reflexed, posterior angles subprominent, subacutely rounded; scutellum sparingly blackly punctate, less so centrally and basally, the basal angles with a black puncture but not spot, corium sparingly, irregularly, blackly punctate, the punctures concolorous on posterior discal area; membrane hyaline, with small rounded piceous spots; connexivum reddish ochraceous, coarsely punctate, spotted with blackish on each side of the incisures; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long. $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 to 7 mm.

Hab. Natal; Durban (*Bell-Marley*, Brit. Mus.); Brit. E. Africa (*Betton*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *T. victorini*, Stål, differing by the practical absence of the black spot to basal angles of scutellum, different colour of antennæ, sanguineous markings, &c.

Tropicorypha maculata, sp. n.

Body above ochraceous, beneath with legs paler ochraceous; eyes, four spots (sometimes only two plainly visible) in transverse series near middle of pronotum, four small spots on basal margin of scutellum and a minute spot at its basal angles black; membrane hyaline, more or less finely spotted with brownish; head finely transversely and obliquely

wrinkled, the apex somewhat broadly rounded; antennæ stramineous, apices of third and fourth joints and nearly the whole of fifth joint fuscous red, or fuscous, basal joint not reaching apex of head, second distinctly shorter than third; pronotum thickly, finely punctate, the lateral margins oblique, slightly reflexed, the lateral angles subprominent and roundly angulate; scutellum thickly finely punctate, on apical half exhibiting a more or less distinct central paler longitudinal fascia; corium thickly finely punctate; sternum distinctly punctate, a small black spot near bases of anterior and intermediate coxæ; rostrum with its apex fuscous or black and reaching the posterior coxæ; abdominal spiracles more castaneous than black.

Long. 14 to 15 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 7 to 8 mm.

Hab. Basutoland; Maseru (*Wroughton*, Brit. Mus.); Mashonaland; Mazoe (*Marshall*, Brit. Mus.); Transvaal; Pretoria and Zoutpansberg (Coll. Dist.).

Tropicorypha fumigata, sp. n.

Above pale brownish ochraceous, thickly darkly punctate, body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; antennæ brownish ochraceous, apex of fourth joint narrowly black, first joint not reaching apex of head, second joint only slightly shorter than third, third, fourth, and fifth subequal in length, fourth and fifth more or less infusate in different specimens; head somewhat convex in front, the lateral margins distinctly sinuate, the apex of the central lobe very slightly prominent, a small levigate space before each eye and the basal area more sparingly punctate; pronotum with the lateral margins narrowly levigate, moderately sinuate, the posterior angle shortly but distinctly prominent, their apices subacute; scutellum with the punctures more sparse on basal and central areas, the basal angles with a small pale levigate spot followed by a minute black spot on their outer margin, corium thickly darkly punctate, sometimes shaded with purplish brown on their inner area; membrane hyaline, but reflecting the dark abdomen beneath, the apex slightly passing the abdominal apex and there appearing distinctly paler; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; a short sub-lateral line in front of eyes, two small spots at bases of anterior and intermediate coxæ and a single small spot at base of posterior coxæ, the abdominal spiracles and apex of rostrum black; lateral areas of the sternum coarsely punctate; abdomen beneath with a few small scattered dark

spots; rostrum a little passing the posterior coxæ; connexivum ochraceous, with a linear dark spot on each side of the incisures.

Long., ♂ ♀, 11 to 14 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 to 7 mm.

Hab. N.E. Rhodesia; Serenje Distr. (*Neave*); S.E. Rhodesia; Gaza Land; Chirinda Forest (*Odendaal*); South-east Congo Free State; Katanga (*Neave*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *T. corticini*, Germ., from which it differs by the more acute pronotal angles, different coloration, &c.

Genus DRYADOCORIS.

Holcostethus, Fieb. (part.) Eur. Hem. p. 333 (1861); Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1872, no. 3, p. 37.

Dryadocoris, Kirk. Cat. Hem. (Het.) i. p. 47 (1909), *n. nom.*

Type, *H. analis*, Costa.

Dryadocoris taurus, sp. n.

Pale olivaceous green, darkly punctate; the produced pronotal angles black; apex of scutellum somewhat broadly bluish grey; connexivum, body beneath, and legs pale olivaceous green, the first with the segmental apices black; antennæ with the first and second joints pale olivaceous green, remaining joints fuscous, first joint not quite reaching apex of head, second slightly shorter than third; head somewhat thickly wrinkled and punctate; pronotum with the posterior lateral angles strongly and robustly produced and a little upwardly directed, somewhat thickly brownly punctate except on lateral margins and between the produced angles, in the latter case giving the appearance of a pale transverse fascia; scutellum coarsely punctate, especially on the anterior and lateral marginal areas, the pale apex impunctate; corium with its interior area somewhat purplish brown, thickly punctate, except at base of costal margin, which is impunctate and transversely impressed; membrane hyaline, reflecting the dark abdomen beneath, excepting where it apically projects beyond it; connexivum more or less darkly punctate; body beneath with a small black spot near bases of coxæ, a longitudinal series of dark punctures on each lateral area, and scattered black punctures on disk of abdomen; apices of tibiæ and the tarsi brownish; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex black.

Long. 8 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Congo Free State; Katanga; Kamboye, 4000–5000 ft. (*Neave*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *D. gonoides*, Dall., from which it differs by the more strongly produced pronotal angles.

Genus CAURA.

Caura, Stål, Hem. Afr. i. p. 168 (1864).

Type, *C. pugillator*, Fabr.

Caura singeri, sp. n.

Head black, the whole of the central lobe, lateral and apical margins, and a spot in front and behind each eye ochraceous; antennæ black, the basal joint ochraceous; pronotum, scutellum, and corium purplish brown, lateral margins of pronotum and a spot at base of costal margin to corium ochraceous; body beneath and legs very pale ochraceous; rostrum (excluding basal joint), tibiæ (more or less), tarsi, two spots near apices of femora beneath, usually four spots on each side of the sternal segments, five series of spots to abdomen beneath, one central and two lateral, the central series arranged in groups of three, and the spiracles, black; body beneath with some scattered, irregular, sanguineous, macular markings; lateral areas of the head thickly coarsely punctate; antennæ with the second and third and the fourth and fifth joints almost subequal in length, the latter longest; pronotum, scutellum, and corium thickly finely punctate, pronotum with the lateral angles unarmed, the lateral margins distinctly moderately reflexed; membrane bronzy brown, the apex a little paler; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long., ♂, 13 mm.

Hab. Abyssinia (*C. Singer*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *C. rufiventris*, Germ.; lateral margins of the pronotum more reflexed and more broadly pale-coloured; apex of scutellum more broadly and less elongately narrowed; different colour, &c.

Caura durbanensis, sp. n.

Body above ochraceous, very thickly but irregularly, blackly punctate; lateral margins of pronotum very narrowly ochraceous, and with a broken and subobsolete pale central longitudinal line; scutellum with five small ochraceous spots on basal margin; corium with a small but distinct pale spot on disk of subapical area; membrane bronzy brown, the veins darker; connexivum black, with large ochraceous segmental spots; body beneath ochraceous, thickly but irregularly blackly punctate, nearly wholly black at the lateral posterior areas of the prosternum, lateral margins of the abdomen beneath with ochraceous segmental spots; legs

ochraceous, sparingly darkly punctate, apices of the intermediate and posterior femora broadly distinctly paler and almost impunctate; rostrum ochraceous, with its apex black and reaching the posterior coxæ; antennæ ochraceous, first joint with its extreme apex black, but not reaching the apex of head, second and third joints subequal in length, fifth (excluding base and apex) piceous; pronotum deflected anteriorly, the lateral angle broadly subangulate; scutellum about as long as broad at base, its apex somewhat broadly rounded.

Long. 9 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 mm.

Hab. Natal; Durban (*Bell-Marley*).

“On leaves of *Suffa spherica*, Sond.”

Genus DIPLOXYS.

Diploxys, Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 138 (1843).

Type, *D. acanthura*, Westw.

Diploxys floweri, sp. n.

Stramineous, above sometimes slightly suffused with greyish white; head sparsely palely punctate, with the lateral margins narrowly black, the lateral lobes with their apices divergently, anteriorly, subacutely produced; antennæ with the apex of the fourth and the whole of the fifth joint (excluding base) black, second, third, and fourth joints subequal in length, fifth a little longer; pronotum coarsely, somewhat darkly punctate, a pale levigate transverse fascia between the lateral angles, which are prominent but very shortly spinously produced, and behind the angles the posterior lateral margins are narrowly black; scutellum sparingly and somewhat darkly punctate; corium sparingly, finely, and somewhat darkly punctate; membrane greyish, not passing the abdominal apex; body beneath and legs very pale ochraceous, sternum and abdomen somewhat thickly and slightly darkly punctate; abdomen with a subobsolete basal sublateral fascia on each side, an elongate spot on apical segment, the spiracles and minute marginal spots, black; femora with two small black spots beneath near apices and with a short apical spine.

Long. 12 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 mm.

Hab. Blue Nile; near mouth of Dinder River (S. S. Flower, Brit. Mus.).

Diploxys nilotica, sp. n.

Closely allied to *D. floweri* in colour and punctuation, but

with the apices of the lateral lobes of the head more outwardly divergent and more acutely conical in structure; pronotal angles much more outwardly and forwardly produced, their apices finely acute; abdomen beneath with a sublateral segmental series of spots on each side, the spiracles and small marginal spots black; antennæ with the fourth and fifth joints (excluding bases) black, third joint longer than second or fourth; femora spined at apices.

Long. 13 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $7\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab. Blue Nile; near mouth of Dinder River (S. S. Flower, Brit. Mus.).

Diploxys rhodesiana, sp. n.

Head sparingly coarsely punctate, a levigate spot before each eye, the lateral margins and the central lobe black; antennæ testaceous, the fourth and fifth joints black, base of fourth testaceous; pronotum black, rugulose and coarsely punctate, the anterior and lateral margins, a central irregular longitudinal narrow fascia and some levigate markings on anterior area ochraceous; scutellum black, more or less rugulose and coarsely punctate, apical half paler than basal half, a yellow levigate submarginal fascia on each side for about half the length from base and a central longitudinal levigate fascia which is sometimes concolorous and sometimes ochraceous; corium black, finely punctate, the costal area more coarsely punctate, the base of costal margin ochraceous; membrane greyish, not quite reaching abdominal apex; connexivum ochraceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous, sternum and abdomen somewhat coarsely and darkly punctate, lateral margins of head, sublateral margins of sternum and abdomen and the abdominal spiracles, black; tarsi and the apices of tibiæ testaceous red; lateral lobes of head longly passing the central lobe and contiguous, their apices rounded, not acute; pronotum with the lateral margins sinuate, the lateral angles prominent and rounded but not produced; antennæ with the second, third, and fourth joints subequal in length, fifth longer.

Long. 10 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mashonaland; Mazoe (G. A. K. Marshall, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *D. rostrata*, Fabr., and *D. hastata*, Fabr., but differing from both in the rugulose and coarsely punctate pronotum and scutellum, black coloration, &c.

AMAXOSANA, gen. nov.

Head about as long as pronotum, broad at base, attenuated

anteriorly, the lateral lobes meeting beyond the central lobe, their apices a little divergent and subacute; ocelli small, near base, much nearer eyes than to each other; antennæ with the first joint moderately thickened, short, scarcely reaching apical third of head, second, third, and fourth joints almost subequal in length, fifth longest; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum between the lateral angles about twice as broad as long, the anterior half obliquely depressed, the lateral angles prominent, broadly subacutely produced, lateral margins concavely sinuate, the anterior and posterior margins a little concave; scutellum somewhat short and broad, almost as broad at base as long, the apex broadly rounded; corium a little longer than scutellum, its apex oblique; membrane not reaching the abdominal apex, veins longitudinal, some furcate; connexivum broad, a little obliquely deflected, the segmental angles obtusely prominent; abdomen beneath moderately convex; femora distinctly thickened, tarsi robust, tarsal claws prominent.

Allied to *Diploxys*, A. & S., and *Hypaulacus*, Spin.

Amaxosana punctata, sp. n.

Ochraceous, thickly, coarsely, darkly punctate, the punctures on the head finer; antennæ ochraceous, apex of third and the whole of fourth joint testaceous red, apical joint black; posterior area of pronotum, the scutellum, and corium a little darker than the head and anterior area of pronotum; apical margin of scutellum with three small black spots, of which the two lateral ones are sometimes obliterated; membrane greyish brown; abdomen above testaceous red, connexivum ochraceous; body beneath ochraceous, thickly finely punctate; sternal lateral angles, and three irregular, more or less broken longitudinal fasciæ to sternum and abdomen, black; legs ochraceous, more or less spotted or punctured with black; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 mm.

Hab. Portuguese E. Africa; Chibaba, Lower Buzi River (*Swynnerton*, Brit. Mus.); Transvaal.

Genus *ÆLIOMORPHA*.

Tetratoma, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1851, p. 339 (nom. præocc.).

Æliomorpha, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1858, p. 313 (n. nom.).

Type, *Æ. simulans*, Stål.

Æliomorpha gazana, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum ochraceous; head with narrow lateral margins and a broad central longitudinal fascia widened towards base and continued over pronotum, where it is fused with a broad irregular basal margin, black; scutellum with a broad marginal fascia (extending about half its length from base and containing a short ochraceous central line) and a short elongate spot at apex, black; corium black, the costal margin narrowly ochraceous at base; membrane brownish ochraceous with fuscous veins; connexivum ochraceous, with black spots at the segmental margins; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; lateral margins of head behind antennæ, lateral margins (broadly) of sternum, a central longitudinal fascia to abdomen beneath, and lateral marginal spots at the incisures black; antennæ ochraceous, fourth joint fuscous, first joint short, not nearly reaching apex of head, second slightly longer than third; head thickly, somewhat coarsely punctate, the lateral margins sinuate; pronotum coarsely punctate, the lateral margins almost obliquely straight; scutellum transversely wrinkled, more distinctly punctate at base and on lateral areas, a fine central longitudinal carinate line traversing both pronotum and scutellum; corium thickly coarsely punctate.

Long. 6 mm.

Hab. S.E. Rhodesia; Gaza Land, Mpudzi R. (G. A. K. Marshall, Brit. Mus.).

An unusually distinct species in this genus.

Genus *HERMOLAUS*.

Hermolaus, Dist. Faun. B. I., Rhyñch. i. p. 169 (1902).

Type, *H. typicus*, Dist.

Hermolaus purpurissatus.

Eusarcoris purpurissatus, Reut. Öfv. Finsk. Förh. xxv. p. 6 (1882).

Hab. Ashanti; Senegal.

Hermolaus sudanensis, sp. n.

Reddish ochraceous, thickly darkly punctate; two transverse cicatrices to the anterior area, the lateral angles and posterior area of the pronotum, blackish or black; scutellum blackish, the lateral margins (excluding bases and apices) ochraceous, extreme apical margin greyish; corium pale ochraceous, sparsely palely punctate; membrane greyish,

considerably extending beyond the abdominal apex; body beneath imperfectly seen in carded type, but ochraceous, darkly punctate, a broad submarginal longitudinal black fascia extending through sternum and abdomen, on sternum it is more marginal than submarginal, on prosternum contains an angulate ochraceous spot; legs ochraceous, posterior femora with a subapical black annulation; head about as long as pronotum, central lobe somewhat raised and prominent, its apex slightly projecting; antennæ with the first and second joints luteous, third and fourth piceous (fifth mutilated in type), basal joint not reaching apex of head, second longer than either third or fourth.

Long. 5 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 3 mm.

Hab. Sudan; Kaig (*Singer*, Brit. Mus.).

✓ Genus AGONOSCELIS.

Agonoscelis, Spin. Ess. p. 327 (1837).

Type, *A. nubila*, Fabr.

Agonoscelis odendaali, sp. n.

A narrow oblong species, breadth between pronotal angles about one-third the total length from apex of head to apex of membrane. Above reddish testaceous, thickly coarsely punctate; head with the lateral margins and the margins of the central lobe black; antennæ black, basal joint ochraceous above; pronotum with the lateral margins reflexed and ochraceous and with a black spot near the posterior angles; scutellum with the apical area very pale ochraceous; body beneath pale ochraceous; two spots on each side of pro- and mesosterna, a single spot on each side of mesosterna, the spiracles and apical joint of rostrum (excluding base) black; head with eyes about as long as broad, about as long as pronotum, coarsely somewhat brownly punctate; pronotum coarsely brownly punctate; scutellum subtransversely rugose on basal area, sometimes suffused with black on basal and lateral *but not* on apical area; corium somewhat suffused with reddish and more evenly coarsely punctate, the costal area with blackish spots or punctures; connexivum orange-yellow, with a blackish linear spot on each side of the incisures; rostrum reaching the penultimate abdominal segment; antennæ with the second joint a little shorter than the third; membrane fuliginous, with the veins darker and very prominent, considerably passing the abdominal apex.

Long. 10–10½ mm.

Hab. S.E. Rhodesia ; Gaza Land, Chirinda Forest (*David Odendaal*, Brit. Mus.).

Agonoscelis neavei, sp. n.

Above reddish testaceous ; head with the lateral margins (excluding apices) and lateral margins of the central lobe from in front of eyes black ; antennæ black, basal joint ochraceous above ; pronotum with the lateral margins and base of lateral margins to corium somewhat broadly orange-yellow ; corium suffused with purplish red ; connexivum orange-yellow, transversely marked with black on each side of the incisures ; membrane pale fuliginous, the veins black ; body beneath, rostrum, and legs ochraceous ; two small spots on pro- and mesosterna, a spot on metasterna, abdominal spiracles, small marginal spots at incisures, discal abdominal spots arranged in four series, apex of rostrum, two spots on apical areas of femora, apices of tibiæ, and the tarsi black ; second joint of antennæ a little shorter than third ; head (including eyes) about as broad as long and about as long as pronotum, which is coarsely thickly punctate and has the lateral margins distinctly reflexed ; corium thickly punctate, without callous spots ; membrane moderately passing abdominal apex ; rostrum slightly passing the base of the last abdominal segment ; abdomen above reddish testaceous ; length from apex of head to apex of membrane about two and a half times the breadth at pronotal angles.

Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$ –11 mm.

Hab. Congo Free State, Katanga, Kambove, 4000–5000 ft. (*Neave*, Brit. Mus.).

Agonoscelis puberula.

Agonoscelis puberula, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1853, p. 216.

The British Museum has recently received specimens of this species from Lehututu, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and sent by Mr. R. B. Woosnam, who writes they are "a plague in the waggons : in millions."

Genus *ÆTHEMENES*.

Æthemenes, Stål, En. Hem. v. pp. 57 & 74 (1876).

Type, *Æ. nigropunctatus*, Sign.

Æthemenes chloris.

Pentatoma chloris, Westw. in Hope, Cat. Hem. i. p. 38 (1837).

Pentatoma (Veterna) unicolor, Stål, Hem. Afr. i. p. 158 (1864).

Pentatoma mentiens, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 296 (1867).

Nezara viridula, Stål (part.), En. Hem. ii. p. 41 (1872).

Æthemenes unicolor, Stål, En. Hem. v. p. 74 (1876).

Nezara chloris, Dist. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1900, p. 813.

Nezara æthiops, Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1900, p. 813.

Æthemenes chloris, Schout. Ann. Mus. Congo Belg., Zool. iii. sect. ii. t. i. fasc. i. p. 58 (1909).

Æthemenes æthiops, Schout. loc. cit.

Æthemenes stalianus, Kirk. Cat. Hem. (Het.) i. p. 47 (1909).

Hab. Sierra Leone (fide *Westwood*). Gambia (Brit. Mus.). Congo (Coll. Dist.). Brit. Centr. Africa; Karonga (*Andrews*, Brit. Mus.). Zanzibar (Zanquebar) (Brit. Mus.). N.E. Rhodesia; Serenje Distr. (*Neave*, Brit. Mus.). Blue Nile (*Flower*, Brit. Mus.).

This species varies in coloration from bright green, as in typical *chloris*, to purplish brown, as in typical *æthiops*.

Genus NEZARA.

Nezara, Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 143 (1843).

Type, *N. viridula*, Linn.

Nezara rinaspus.

Rhaphigaster rinaspus, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 277 (1851).

Menida rinaspus, Bergr. Rev. d'Ent. x. p. 210 (1891).

Nezara rinaspus, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) v. p. 392 (1900); Schout. Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Zool. ser. iii. t. i. fasc. i. p. 61 (1909).

The type from Sierra Leone is still alone represented in the British Museum. Dr. Schouteden has recorded it from Kilimandjaro and Meru (*Sjöstedt's* Exped.), and I had already seen examples from the Haut-Congo (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1901, p. 27).

Bergroth (*supra*) stated that the species "est sans doute une *Menida*," which evidently led Lethierry and Severin astray in enumerating it as a *Menida* in their Cat. Hém. (1893).

AMATEMBUNA, gen. nov.

Head about as long as breadth at base including eyes, the lateral margins sinuate, lobes about equal in length, the apices of the lateral obliquely rounded; ocelli near base and much nearer to eyes than to each other; antennæ with the basal joint not reaching apex of head, second joint shorter than third, fourth and fifth longest and subequal in length; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, second and third joints

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subequal in length ; pronotum almost twice as broad at base as long, lateral margins oblique, very obscurely sinuate, extreme edge subacute and slightly reflexed, anterior angles shortly but distinctly spined, posterior angles rounded, not prominent ; scutellum much longer than broad at base, the apical third attenuated, a small curved linear callosity at each basal angle ; corium twice as long as its greatest breadth ; membrane slightly passing abdominal apex, the veins mostly furcate ; mesosternum centrally carinate, the carination in a globular depression ; base of the abdomen unarmed or very slightly centrally tuberculously produced.

Allied to the Oriental genus *Critheus*, Stål, but with the rostrum shorter, membranal veins furcate, &c.

Amatembuna neavei, sp. n.

Ochraceous, thickly irregularly darkly punctate ; a linear callosity at basal angles and the apex (broadly) of scutellum and a somewhat large levigate spot on apical third of corium yellowish white ; membrane more or less fuliginous ; connexivum ochraceous, transversely marked with black at the incisures ; body beneath ochraceous ; abdomen beneath with two broad longitudinal black fasciæ on disk, which meet or almost meet near apex ; meso- and metasterna also more or less marked with black ; legs dark ochraceous ; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints ochraceous or testaceous, fourth and fifth joints more or less piceous or black ; head thickly finely blackly punctate ; pronotum more coarsely and sparsely punctate, with scattered, transverse, linear, callous, pale yellowish markings ; scutellum coarsely sparsely blackly punctate, before apex shortly, distinctly, longitudinally impressed, the apical pale area very finely and obscurely punctate, sternum sparsely coarsely punctate, abdomen thickly and more finely punctate.

Long., ♂ 11, ♀ 12 mm. ; exp. pronot. angl. $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mm.

Hab. Congo Free State ; W. of Kambove, 3500–4500 ft. (*Neave*, Brit. Mus.).

✓ Genus EURYASPIS.

Euryaspis, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (2) ix. p. 342 (1851).

Type, *E. transversalis*, Sign.

Euryaspis congolensis, sp. n.

Head ochraceous, the basal margin black, the lateral lobes inwardly margined with black punctures, and thus apparently enclosing two pale ochraceous spots ; pronotum with the

anterior area more or less ochraceous, the posterior area pale castaneous brown, the first sparsely darkly punctate, the latter more thickly punctate, a series of black punctures before the anterior margin, the cicatrices levigate and dull greyish; scutellum ochraceous, with a pale levigate spot at each basal angle and with castaneous punctures on basal area, a little behind middle a transverse posteriorly angulate castaneous fascia, the apical area punctured with castaneous; corium castaneous brown, with a large black spot a little before middle; membrane blackish; body beneath ochraceous, thickly castaneously punctate (imperfectly seen in carded typical specimen); antennæ pale castaneous brown, second joint a little shorter than third, fourth and fifth longest and subequal in length; scutellum almost impunctate on anterior disk; corium thickly finely punctate; membrane scarcely passing abdominal apex.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 5 mm.

Hab. Congo.

Differs from both *E. signoreti*, Stål, and *E. mashonæ*, Dist., by the shorter and broader structure, the distinct punctures on the anterior area of the pronotum, the angulate fascia to the scutellum, the blackish membrane, the non-sinuate margins of the scutellum, &c.

Genus ANASIDA.

Anasida, Karsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xxxvii. p. 481 (1892).

Type, *A. tenebrio*, Karsch.

Anasida funebris.

Anasida funebris, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) vi. p. 59 (1900).

Anasida tenebrio, Schout. (part.) Rhynch. Æthiop. i. fasc. 2, p. 191 (1905); id. in Wysm. Gen. Insect. fasc. 52, Asopinæ, p. 53 (1907).

My friend Dr. Schouteden has fallen into error with the above species. *A. funebris* is an altogether narrower and more slender species than that figured by Karsch, and both again are distinct from the figure given by Schouteden as *A. tenebrio* (*supra*, pl. iii. fig. 12), which has the apex of the scutellum narrow and pointed, and not broad and more or less truncate, as in *A. tenebrio*, Karsch, and *A. funebris*, Dist. For the species represented by Schouteden's figure I propose the name of *A. ? schoutedeni*.

A. funebris I only know from Natal (Brit. Mus. and S. Afr. Mus.). *A. tenebrio* was described from W. Africa; Malange (Berlin Mus.). *A. ? schoutedeni* is from the Congo.

[To be continued.]

XI.—*New Species of Diploptera in the Collection of the British Museum.* By GEOFFREY MEADE-WALDO, B.A.

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PART II.

THE present paper contains descriptions of new species of the genus *Odynerus*, Latr., from various localities, and of a new genus *Rhynchalastor* from German East Africa. This genus is of particular interest, adding as it does a third genus to Section III. of the family Eumenidæ, in which the second cubital cell of the fore wing is petiolate. Of the two known genera of this section, *Hymenosmithia*, D. T., contains but one species, *H. natalensis*, Sauss., described from Natal; the other genus, *Alastor*, Lepel., is of wide distribution, but principally confined to Australia and S. America, no known species being met with in Tropical Africa. The types are all in the National Collection.

DIPLOPTERA, Latr.

Eumenidæ, Westwood.

ODYNERUS, Latr.

Odynerus confluentus, Smith.

Odynerus confluentus, Smith, Cat. Hym. Brit. Mus. vol. v. p. 60.

Odynerus hyades, Cam. Journ. Straits Asiatic Soc. vol. lvii.

Smith described this species from Sumatra; *O. hyades*, Cam., is quite identical with Smith's type. There is a specimen from the Thaungyin Valley, Tenasserim (coll. Bingham) in the National Collection.

Odynerus (Symmorphus) latipennis, Smith.

Odynerus (Symmorphus) latipennis, Smith, Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc., Zool. ii. p. 112. no. 6 (1857).

Odynerus cilicius, Cam. Journ. Str. Asiatic Soc. vol. xxxvii. p. 11 (1901).

Both described from Sarawak, Borneo; the species described by Cameron is identical with Smith's species, with the type of which it has been compared.

Type of *O. cilicius* in B.M. Coll. Type of *O. (Symmorphus) latipennis* in the Oxford University Museum.



Distant, William Lucas. 1910. "Rhynchotal notes. LI. African Pentatomoidea." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 6, 77–100. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222931008692825>.

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