

character was reached, *R. halecina*, L., is there to show us, for within the limits of this highly variable species, the vocal sacs may be said to be still in process of evolution ; situated behind the commissure of the jaws, as in *R. esculenta*, *R. montezumæ*, *R. areolata*, B. & G., and *R. capito*, Leconte, but unlike those of all other frogs, they are either internal or external, showing every degree of development, and when external they form folds which, in certain individuals, have a tendency towards the invagination characteristic of the sacs in *R. esculenta*. We may well assume the direct ancestors of *R. esculenta* to have passed through such stages in the course of parallel evolution.

XXVIII.—*Contributions to a further Knowledge of the Rhynchotal Family Lygæidæ.* By W. L. DISTANT.

[Continued from p. 179.]

Lygæus degeni, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, corium, and body beneath griseo-fuscous, two small central spots on pronotum, two larger spots on clavus, and two still larger spots on corium—one on each side of claval apex—black; basal third of lateral margin to corium, connexivum beneath, and legs pale testaceous or ochraceous; membrane pale fuscous, narrow base, lateral margins, and an irregular discal, transverse, angulated spot greyish white; antennæ ochraceous, the apical joint fuscous, second joint a little longest, third and fourth joints subequal in length; pronotum and scutellum centrally longitudinally carinate; the upper surface is more or less finely and obscurely very shortly pilose.

Long. 8 mm.

Hab. Abyssinia; Taddecha, Mullka (*Degen*).

EXOPAMERA, gen. nov.

Head robust, about as long as broad; eyes projecting beyond the anterior angle of pronotum but not reaching its anterior margin; antennæ with the basal joint stoutest and considerably passing apex of head, second joint longest; rostrum with the basal joint not quite reaching base of head, its apex scarcely passing the anterior coxæ; pronotum

elongate but very little longer than broad at base, lateral margins narrowly laminately carinate, anterior collar very narrow, subobsolete, anterior much longer than posterior lobe, convex, its lateral margins rounded, lateral margins of the posterior lobe obliquely straight; scutellum longer than broad, subtriangular; anterior femora thickened, spined beneath, anterior tibiæ distinctly curved, their apices dilated and inwardly a little angulâte, intermediate and posterior tibiæ moderately spinulose.

Type, *E. æthiopica*, Dist.

Allied to *Pseudopamera*, Dist., from Central America.

Exopamera æthiopica, sp. n.

Head black, moderately shortly palely pilose; eyes darker black; ocelli purplish red; pronotum ochraceous, the lateral and anterior margins and the posterior lobe paler in hue, punctate, especially the posterior lobe, the basal margin and lateral basal angles more or less shining black; scutellum ochraceous, basal and apical areas black, more or less coarsely punctate; corium ochraceous, clavus more or less closely blackly punctate, two prominent spots before claval area, an irregular transverse subapical spot, and the apical angle shining black, the whole corium more or less coarsely punctate; membrane black, its apical margin pale fuliginous; head and abdomen beneath opaque black; sternum shining black and coarsely punctate; coxæ, trochanters and legs, narrow lateral sternal margins and posterior sternal segmental margins ochraceous; rostrum ochraceous; membrane moderately passing the abdominal apex; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints ochraceous, their apices black, fourth joint greyish white, its apical half black, second joint longest, third and fourth joints almost subequal in length.

Long. 9-10 mm.

Hab. Brit. E. Africa; Kibwesi (*S. A. Neave*).

Exopamera mirabilis.

Aphanus mirabilis, Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xii. p. 471 (1903).

Hab. Fernando Po.

ALBANYARIA, gen. nov.

Body elongate; head subtriangular, apical area distinctly narrowed and apex of central lobe distinctly prominent;

eyes moderately prominent and slightly passing the anterior angles of the pronotum; antennæ moderately robust, basal joint only a little passing apex of head; rostrum with the basal joint almost reaching base of head; pronotum a little longer than broad at base, and transversely constricted near base; corium extending only to about three-fourths of the abdomen; membrane absent; anterior femora incrassated and finely spined beneath; anterior tibiæ a little curved but not centrally spined; scutellum elongate, longer than broad.

Allied to *Fontejus*, Stål, but the pronotum much shorter, anterior tibiæ not centrally spined, &c.

Albanyaria multicolorata, sp. n.

Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, and the scutellum black; the narrow posterior pronotal lobe and the extreme apex of scutellum greyish white; antennæ ochraceous, apex of third joint and more than apical half of fourth black; corium ochraceous, the lateral marginal areas with three prominent black spots, the smaller near base, the largest near middle, and the third at apex, the exposed apical area of the abdomen black; body beneath black; posterior sternal segmental margins very pale ochraceous; legs reddish ochraceous, apical halves of the anterior femora and apices of the tibiæ and tarsi black; antennæ with the second joint slightly longer than the third and about subequal with the fourth; scutellum more or less rugosely punctate; clavus linearly somewhat coarsely punctate; rostrum ochraceous, the basal joint black, remaining joints imperfectly seen in *carded* type.

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

Hab. W. Australia; Albany (*J. J. Walker*).

Genus LARYNGODUS.

Laryngodus, Herr.-Schæff. Wanz. Ins. ix. pp. 191, 212 (1853).

The short description given by Herrich-Schæffer and some imperfections in the figure given of the type of the genus render a fuller description of both necessary.

Laryngodus australiæ, Herr.-Schæff. Wanz. Ins. ix. p. 212, fig. 967 (1853).

Head fuscous brown; eyes black; antennæ dark castaneous, apices of the first, second, and third joints very

narrowly black, fourth joint ochraceous with nearly apical third black; head and anterior lobe of pronotum fuscous brown, posterior pronotal lobe black, with two central spots and the lateral margins creamy white or very pale ochraceous; eyes black; scutellum fuscous brown; corium dull ochraceous, darkly punctate, inner area of clavus more densely darkly punctate, disk of corium with an oblique longitudinal fascia—neither reaching base nor apex, a sub-central, transverse, very irregular fascia, and the apical angle, black; membrane fuscous, the veins, and some irregular suffusions and spots, pale dull ochraceous; body beneath and legs dark castaneous, basal spine to antennæ beneath, anterior margin of prosternum, coxæ, posterior angles of meso- and metasterna, and the greater part of basal joints of intermediate and posterior tarsi pale ochraceous.

Head elongate, longer than basal breadth including eyes, narrowed on apical area, and with a short spine at base of antennæ; eyes prominent, almost reaching base of head; antennæ with the basal joint shortest and stoutest, second joint a little longer than third, which is again longer than fourth; pronotum punctate, with anterior lobe much narrower, more globose, and about twice as long as the posterior lobe which is more strongly punctate, anterior lobe with a central, longitudinal, fasciate, flat impression; scutellum about as broad as long, subtriangular, thickly punctate, extreme apex ochraceous; corium broadened on apical area; membrane with the venation very prominent; anterior femora strongly thickened, narrowed at base and apex, distinctly spined beneath; anterior tibiæ flattened and subspinously dilated at apices; rostrum about reaching the intermediate coxæ.

Long. 10 mm.

Hab. S.W. Australia; Yallingup (*R. E. Turner*).

Bosbequius australis, sp. n.

Head, anterior area of pronotum, scutellum and sternum, black or blackish; anterior margin and posterior area of pronotum and corium brownish ochraceous; lateral pronotal margins and a spot near inner angle of apical margin to corium very pale luteous; abdomen beneath brownish ochraceous; femora castaneous, their apices and the tibiæ and tarsi ochraceous; antennæ dull ochraceous, second joint longest, first joint slightly passing apex of head* ; head

* In the typical Oriental species the basal antennal joint did not reach the apex of head.

(including eyes) narrower than anterior margin of pronotum ; first joint of rostrum extending beyond base of head ; posterior area of pronotum, scutellum and corium coarsely punctate ; anterior femora strongly incrassate.

Long. 8 mm.

Hab. Australia ; Adelaide River (*J. J. Walker*).

The type of the genus *Bosbequius* was from Tenasserim (Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. ii. p. 65, fig. 1).

Thebanus nigrinus, sp. n.

Dull ochraceous ; head, anterior lobe of pronotum, and anterior area of scutellum black ; head beneath and sternum black ; legs ochraceous ; abdomen beneath dark slaty-grey ; antennæ ochraceous, second joint a little longest, third and fourth almost subequal in length ; pronotum thickly, somewhat coarsely punctate ; scutellum punctate, black before the anterior branches of the cruciform carination, and dull ochraceous behind them ; posterior margin of pronotum concave before scutellum ; corium (excluding lateral marginal areas) darkly punctate ; membrane slaty-grey, slightly passing the abdominal apex.

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

Hab. Burma ; Karennee.

Genus LACHNOPHOROIDES.

Lachnophoroides, Dist. 'Nova Caledonia,' Zool. i. p. 381 (1914).

Type, *L. ornatipennis*, from New Caledonia (ibid. pl. xi. fig. 9 ♀).

I am now able to amplify the description of this genus by sexual characters, having only seen a single ♀ specimen previously.

♂. Pronotum distinctly longer than breadth at base ; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuately curved and armed with a short robust spine near middle of under surface.

♀. Pronotum about as long as broad at base ; anterior tibiæ unarmed.

Lachnophoroides crudelis.

Pachymerus crudelis, Hagl. Öfv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. 1895, p. 462.

Hab. W. Africa ; Gaboon (fide *Haglund*). Lagos ; Ondo (*A. B. S. Powell*). N.E. Rhodesia ; Upper Luangwa R. (*S. A. Neave*). Uganda Protect. between Junja and Busia, E. Busoga (*S. A. Neave*). Abyssinia (Lake Rudolph Exped.—*Ph. C. Zaphiro*).

Lachnophoroides rudolfianus, sp. n.

Head and anterior lobe of pronotum dull, dark ochraceous, posterior pronotal lobe paler ochraceous with darker punctures in somewhat transverse series and with three central longitudinal darker series, lateral margins broadly and basal margin narrowly pale ochraceous, a black spot near each basal angle; scutellum ochraceous, darkly punctate, a large castaneous spot at base and two linear black spots on apical area; corium very pale ochraceous, more or less darkly punctate, clavus with a black and greyish spot at base, beyond middle of corium a broad transverse dark castaneous fascia and the apical margin narrowly and irregularly of the same colour; membrane pale shining ochraceous; head beneath and sternum piceous; abdomen beneath dull dark testaceous; legs and rostrum ochraceous; antennæ ochraceous, apices of the second and third joints and apical half of the fourth black, second joint a little longest, third and fourth joints subequal in length; anterior femora robust, strongly spined beneath near apex, anterior tibiæ in ♂ strongly curved, and with a prominent spine beneath near middle.

Long. 8 mm.

Hab. Soudan; Kaig (Lake Rudolph Exped.—C. Singer).

Aphanus littoralis, sp. n.

Head black or very dark castaneous, eyes griseo-fuscous; antennæ dull ochraceous, apices of first, second, and third joints more or less fuscous, fourth joint dark fuscous with a broad subbasal greyish annulation; pronotum ochraceous, prominently brownly punctate, the lateral margins almost impunctate, anterior half (excluding margins) dark castaneous and almost impunctate, with a small central pale ochraceous spot at anterior margin; scutellum ochraceous, prominently brownly punctate, the basal area black; corium ochraceous, rather finely brownly punctate, extreme lateral margins almost impunctate; membrane brownish ochraceous with somewhat paler mottlings; body beneath castaneous, the lateral margins, posterior sternal segmental margins, rostrum, and legs ochraceous, the lateral abdominal margin with large castaneous spots; second, third, and fourth joints of antennæ gradually decreasing in length, the second a little longest; first joint of rostrum about reaching base of head; membrane about reaching abdominal apex; pronotum with a more or less distinct central

longitudinal narrow carination ; scutellum a little foveately depressed at base.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ –10 mm.

Hab. Blue Nile (*E. S. Cressin*), nr. mouth of Dinder R. and Roseires (*S. S. Flower*). N.W. shore of L. Nyasa, from Florence Bay to Karonga (*S. A. Neave*).

Aphanus ferrugineus, sp. n.

Head black ; antennæ with the basal joint black, second and third joints ferruginous ; pronotum pale ferruginous, coarsely darkly punctate, the anterior area (excluding margins) black ; scutellum black, coarsely darkly punctate, becoming paler and more ferruginous on apical area, and with an ochraceous spot on each lateral margin near base ; corium brownish ochraceous, darkly punctate, with two small obscure black spots in oblique series on apical half, the lateral margins narrowly impunctate ; body beneath black, the posterior sternal segmental margins, rostrum, and legs ferruginous ; second joint of antennæ considerably longer than third ; apex of central lobe of head distinctly prominent ; in some specimens the femora are distinctly darker—almost black—than the tibiæ ; basal joint of rostrum passing base of head ; membrane, a little paler than corium, reaching abdominal apex.

Long. 8– $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Nyasaland (*Cotterell*) ; W. shore of L. Nyasa between Domira Bay and Kotakota (*S. A. Neave*). N.E. Rhodesia ; Mid-Luangwa Valley (*S. A. Neave*).

Aphanus apicalis.

Rhyparochromus apicalis, Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 562 (1852).

Rhyparochromus turgidifemur, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1855, p. 32. 1.

Rhyparochromus nigromaculatus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1855, p. 32. 2.

Beosus apicalis, Stål, Hem. Afr. ii. p. 165 (1865).

Aphanus erosus, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) viii. p. 501 (1901).

In describing my *A. erosus* I wrote, “ Allied to *A. apicalis*, Dall., differing by the exceedingly coarse punctuation on the lateral margins of the pronotum and corium, &c.” Compared with the type of Dallas, that held good at the time of writing, but since then a large number of species have reached the British Museum, and intermediate varieties occur.

Hab. S. Africa (Brit. Mus.). Ovampo L. (*Eriksson*).

Transvaal; Pretoria (*Distant*), Lydenburg (*Krantz*). N.E. Rhodesia; Mid-Luangwa Valley (*Neave*). Blue Nile; Roseires (*Flower*). Congo (*Richardson*).

Aphanus albigera, sp. n.

Head and anterior area of pronotum black, posterior pronotal area ochraceous, brownly punctate, and at the lateral marginal junctions of these two areas a somewhat large pale ochraceous spot; scutellum black; corium ochraceous, thickly darkly punctate, extreme lateral margin impunctate, inner claval margin for about half its length from base pale ochraceous and impunctate, from thence to apex very thickly blackly punctate, a short elongate black line near outer claval margin, followed by a large black spot near and outside claval apex, the apical margin of corium narrowly black, the two last markings separated by a small pale impunctate spot; membrane brownish with the venation somewhat paler in hue; body beneath, rostrum, and legs black, coxal spots and narrow, irregular posterior margins to sternal segments pale ochraceous; antennæ with the third joint shortest, second and fourth subequal in length.

Long. 6–6½ mm.

Hab. South Africa; Grahamstown. Natal; Durban (*F. Muir*).

Allied to *A. apicalis*, Dall., but a smaller and narrower species, markings of the pronotum and short third joint of antennæ different.

Aphanus nigrellus, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, pronotum, and scutellum black, lateral pronotal margins ochraceous; corium dull ochraceous, two short claval lines and the apical area black, the latter containing a prominent, central, transverse greyish-white spot, and the extreme apical angle also of that colour; membrane griseo-fuscous, with an apical white spot; body beneath, rostrum, and legs black; antennæ somewhat robust, third joint a little shorter than second or fourth joints; pronotal lateral margins distinctly, somewhat longly pilose.

Long. 6 mm.

Hab. Nyasaland; between Ft. Mangoche and Chikala Boma (*S. A. Neave*).

Allied to both *A. apicalis*, Dall. and the preceding species here described—*A. albigera*, but differing by the colour of the pronotum and its longly pilose lateral margins, &c.

MAXAPHANUS, gen. nov.

Allied to *Aphanus*, Lap., from which it differs by the longer and more elongate body; the longer and more robust basal joint of the antennæ, which is as long as the head and projects considerably beyond its apex; anterior femora shortly spined beneath, with a long and very distinct spine before apex, anterior tibiæ also shortly spined beneath beyond base.

Maxaphanus africanus, sp. n.

Dark castaneous, in some specimens almost piceous; lateral margins (excluding basal areas) of pronotum and sometimes a small central spot to same, corium with about basal half of lateral margin, a small lateral spot beyond it and nearer apex, a small discal spot outside the apical claval area and a minute spot before posterior margin, extreme apex of scutellum, rostrum and legs, ochraceous; apical areas of femora and the tibiæ and tarsi darker and more brunescent; antennæ dark castaneous, fourth joint (excluding apical area) pale ochraceous, second and third joints almost subequal in length and longest, fourth longer than first which considerably passes the apex of head; pronotum distinctly, broadly, transversely impressed near middle, the anterior area smooth, the posterior area finely wrinkled, lateral margins distinctly laminate; corium distinctly punctate; membrane pitchy-brown, the veins prominent, the two inner veins strongly curved at base.

Long. 13-14 mm.

Hab. Nyasaland; Mlanje (*S. A. Neave*). N. E. Rhodesia; Upper Luangwa R. (*S. A. Neave*). Uganda; Tero Forest (*C. C. Gowdey*), Entebbe (*C. A. Wiggins*).

Metochus holsti, sp. n.

Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, and scutellum black, posterior pronotal lobe piceous, darkly punctate, and with a pale central longitudinal line; corium ochraceous, clavus, a broad irregular transverse fascia connecting apex of clavus with lateral margin, and the apical margin black, the anterior area between the clavus and lateral margin is ochraceous, brownly punctate, the area between the transverse fascia and apex creamy-white; membrane fuscous with obscure paler mottlings; head beneath and sternum black; abdomen beneath dark castaneous, with some lateral

marginal ochraceous macular markings ; rostrum ochraceous, basal and apical joints piceous ; femora black, their bases and the whole of the tibiæ and tarsi more or less ochraceous ; antennæ piceous, basal half of apical joint ochraceous, second joint longest, third and fourth almost subequal in length ; anterior femora robust, shortly spinose beneath.

Long. 10 mm.

Hab. Japanese Archipelago ; Tsushima Island (*P. Holst*).

Dieuches irrelatus, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) viii. p. 505 (1901).

Hab. Mashonaland ; Umfili River (*G. A. K. Marshall*). Nyasaland ; Valley of N. Rukuru, Karonga District (*S. A. Neave*). Uganda ; Entebbe (*C. C. Gowdey*). Abyssinia ; Gibe River (*Ph. C. Zaphiro*).

The type was from Mashonaland.

Dieuches parvipictus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black ; anterior half of lateral margins and some small spots (usually two but sometimes four) on disk of pronotum, two spots near base and extreme apex of scutellum ochraceous ; antennæ ochraceous, apex of third joint black, more or less mutilated in the twelve specimens now before me ; corium ochraceous, brownly punctate, extreme lateral margins pale and impunctate, a spot at base of clavus, a large spot near inner posterior angle, a very small spot in a line with it on lateral margin, and the apical margin black ; body beneath black : rostrum and legs ochraceous, apex of rostrum and usually apical areas of the femora—more or less—black ; antennæ with the second and third joints almost subequal in length ; scutellum with a more or less distinct, central, longitudinal carinate line.

Long. 7–8 mm.

Hab. Katanga ; Kambove and Luffra River (*S. A. Neave*).

Allied to *D. patruelis*, Stål, but a smaller species with both the pronotal lobes black.

Dieuches consimilis, sp. n.

Allied to the preceding species in general markings and coloration, but a larger species with the basal joint and apices of the remaining antennal joints black ; posterior pronotal lobe more strongly and coarsely punctate ; scutellum

without the central carinate longitudinal line which is always more or less pronounced in *D. parvipictus*.

Long. 9–10 mm.

Hab. Uganda; Entebbe (C. C. Gowdey). Katanga; Kambove (S. A. Neave). Abyssinia (C. Singer).

Dieuches smithi, sp. n.

Head and anterior lobe of pronotum testaceous, posterior pronotal lobe ochraceous, thickly darkly punctate, lateral pronotal margins pale, impunctate; scutellum testaceous, extreme apex pale ochraceous; corium dark ochraceous or brownish ochraceous, lateral margins and a large irregular spot before apex pale ochraceous; membrane brownish ochraceous; body beneath testaceous; lateral margins of sternum, posterior margin of metasternum, and lateral abdominal margins ochraceous; rostrum and legs ochraceous, apical areas of femora and apices of the tibiæ piceous; antennæ ochraceous, the basal joint and apices of remaining joints dark testaceous or piceous, second and fourth joints longest and subequal in length; pronotum with a central longitudinal carinate line on posterior lobe; first joint of rostrum about reaching base of head; membrane not quite reaching abdominal apex in ♂, distinctly shorter in ♀.

Long. 10–11 mm.

Hab. S. Africa (Dr. Smith's Coll.). Graham's Town (F. Pym).

Allied to *D. umbrifer*, Stål.

Dieuches sloggetti, sp. n.

Black; lateral margins of pronotum and corium, second joint and base of third joint of antennæ (fourth joint mutilated), tibiæ and tarsi stramineous or pale ochraceous; second joint of antennæ much longer than third; pronotum somewhat narrow and elongate, posterior lobe thickly punctate; corium and clavus more or less thickly punctate; first joint of rostrum about reaching base of head.

Long. 9 mm.

Hab. S. Africa; Deelfontein (Col. Sloggett).

METADIEUCHES, gen. nov.

Head robust, about as long as breadth between eyes, which almost reach anterior margin of pronotum or are not far removed from same, in front of eyes laterally strongly obliquely sinuate, the apex of the central lobe prominent;

antennæ with the basal joint moderately stoutest, slightly apically curved, shorter than second joint which again is a little shorter than third, fourth almost subequal in length to first; rostrum reaching the anterior coxæ; pronotum elongate, longer than breadth at base, lateral margins of anterior lobe slightly oblique, those of the posterior lobe more prominently oblique, the posterior angles subnodulose, basal margin almost truncate, very slightly concave, anterior margin truncate; scutellum moderately long and slender, slightly longer than broad at base, lateral margins straightly oblique; legs elongate, anterior femora finely spined beneath, anterior tibiæ slightly dilated at apex; membrane passing abdominal apex.

Type, *M. dispar*, Hagl.

Metadieuches dispar.

Dieuches dispar, Hagl. Öfv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. 1895, p. 460.

Hab. Gaboon (*Sjöstedt*). Cameroons (*Escalera*). Uganda; Entebbe (*Dr. C. A. Wiggins and C. C. Gowdey*), Mweru, Kyanja, Mabira Forest, Katanga River (*C. C. Gowdey*), shores of L. Isolt or Wamala, 3800 ft., and S. of L. George (*S. A. Neave*).

Poeantius variegatus, sp. n.

Head and anterior lobe of pronotum black; posterior lobe of pronotum dark castaneous and coarsely punctate, the anterior and posterior lobes separated by a transverse ochraceous fascia; scutellum black; corium ochraceous, a longitudinal fascia in clavus, and nearly the apical half of corium black, the latter containing a narrow transverse pale ochraceous fascia a little beyond its middle; membrane dull greyish; head beneath and rostrum dull, dark castaneous, posterior margin of metasternum more or less greyish white; abdomen beneath black; legs black, apices of anterior and intermediate femora and the anterior tibiæ ochraceous; (posterior legs mutilated in type); antennæ with the basal joint ochraceous, second and third joints black, second a little longer than third (fourth joint mutilated in type); head deflected, immersed to eyes, a little longer than broad; pronotum with a central longitudinal, ill-defined carinate line; scutellum a little longer than broad; rostrum about reaching the intermediate coxæ.

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

Hab. Gaza Land; near Chirinda Forest (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

Lethæus longirostris.

Lethæus longirostris, Reut. Ent. Tidskr. viii. p. 102 (1887).

Hab. Madagascar (fide *Reut.*). Rodriguez (*Gullion*). Natal (*Bell-Marley*). N.E. Rhodesia; Lower Luangwa River, near Petauke, N.W. shore of L. Nyasa (*S. A. Neave*).

This species is variable in size; specimens now before me in length range between 9 and 12 mm.

Lethæus descriptus.

Rhyparochromus descriptus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 103 (1872).

Rhyparochromus alienus, Walk. tom. cit. p. 105.

Lethæus signatus, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) viii. p. 506 (1901).

Lethæus descriptus, Dist. Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. ii. p. 89 (1904).

Hab. N. India. Ceylon. Tenasserim. North Borneo. Sula Island. Natal; Durban (*Bell-Marley*). N.E. Rhodesia; Upper Luangwa River (*S. A. Neave*).

We are now able to record the distribution of this species (previously only known from the Indian and Malayan regions) to the southern Ethiopian habitats of Natal and Rhodesia.

Bergroth (Phil. Journ. Sci. xiii. p. 95 (1918)) has devoted nearly three large octavo pages to the description of a species from the Philippine Islands (*L. robustus*) which is apparently to be separated by the longer rostrum, "reaching middle of third ventral segment." In *descriptus* the rostrum only extends to about the posterior coxæ as described by Walker.

Genus ABANUS.

Abanus, Dist. Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. v. p. 81 (1910).

In describing the type of this genus from specimens received from Bengal, I wrote "pronotum elongate, about as long as broad at base." This character from an examination of a series of specimens of another species received from tropical Africa appears to be of a sexual (female) character only, while in the male the pronotum is considerably longer than broad at base.

Abanus ugandensis, sp. n.

Head and anterior lobe of pronotum black, basal area of pronotum brownish ochraceous, blackly punctate, and with a central ill-defined pale levigate longitudinal line, lateral pronotal margins pale ochraceous; scutellum black, punctate, elongate, with two small discal spots and the extreme apex

ochraceous; corium very obscure ochraceous, thickly black punctate, the lateral margins pale ochraceous, apical margin more distinctly black; membrane dark fuliginous, sometimes with small ochraceous suffusions; apical area of abdomen above—as seen beyond membrane—black, the apical margin dull ochraceous; body beneath black, narrow lateral sternal and abdominal margins, very narrow posterior margin of prosternum, coxal margins, rostrum and legs, ochraceous; antennæ ochraceous, extreme apices of first and second joints, apical third of third joint, and fourth joint, excluding broad basal annulation, black, first joint passing apex of head, second longest, third and fourth subequal in length; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint about reaching or slightly passing base of head; prosternum thickly, coarsely punctate at base.

Long. 9–10 mm.

Hab. Uganda; Mabira Forest, Chagwe, Tero Forest (C. C. Gowdey), Entebbe (C. A. Wiggins), Mpumu (Miss M. Robertson). Katanga (S. A. Neave).

Genus GONATAS.

Gonatas, Dist. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. i. p. 219 (1882); Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. ii. p. 89 (1904).

This genus, originally described from Central America and subsequently received from the Oriental Region, is now also represented by a species from Natal.

Gonatas natalensis, sp. n.

Head black; antennæ with the first and second joints stramineous, remaining joints mutilated in type; pronotum with the anterior area black, posterior area ochraceous; scutellum black; corium dull greyish white, clavus pale ochraceous; membrane dull greyish white; body beneath black; rostrum and legs pale ochraceous, apical abdominal segment castaneous; head including eyes scarcely narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, which is distinctly strongly darkly punctate on the pale posterior area, its lateral margins moderately amplified and slightly sinuate at the junction of the anterior and posterior areas, its posterior margin distinctly moderately concave; scutellum longer than broad, moderately elevated, and distinctly foveate on the basal area, basal and lateral margins punctate; membrane reaching the abdominal apex.

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

Hab. Natal; Durban (Bell-Marley).



Distant, William Lucas. 1918. "XXVIII.—Contributions to a further knowledge of the Rhynchotal family Lygæidæ." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 2, 257–270.

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