

be a Cameroons representative, this mouse is distinguishable by its larger skull and darker coloration, in which latter it nearly resembles the common Cameroons *L. setulosa*, in whose company it was captured, and for whose young it might readily be mistaken.

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

[Continued from p. 270.]

Astacops tigrinus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and corium pale ochraceous; antennæ black, basal joint ochraceous; apices of the stylated eyes black; body beneath pale ochraceous with prominent transverse, somewhat broad, black fasciæ, the most prominent being at the anterior margins of the meso- and metasterna, and at the posterior margins of the abdominal segments, there is also a small black spot on each side of the anterior marginal area of the prosternum and a central black longitudinal fascia on the apical abdominal segment; legs black, anterior and intermediate femora (excluding bases), apical third of posterior femora, and extreme bases of tibiæ ochraceous; tarsi mostly black; antennæ with the second and fourth joints subequal in length, each a little longer than third; scutellum transversely subconvex on basal area, centrally thence to apex strongly carinate; membrane black, apical margin pale and passing the abdominal apex.

Long. 12 mm.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Mindoro Island, Baco River (*J. J. Mounsey*).

Scopiates nigripes.

Scopiates nigripes, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) vii. p. 533 (1901).

Astacops melampus, Bergr. Phil. Journ. Sci. xiii. p. 57 (1918).

Hab. Queensland.

Macropes simoni, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, and legs black; antennæ piceous, apical joint black; hemelytra pale creamy yellow, clavus brown, vein outside clavus also brown, nearly

apical half of corium black; membrane with the base black, and with a large discal spot fuscous with the veins black; antennæ with the first and second joints subequal in length, each a little shorter than fourth; rostrum passing the anterior coxæ; pronotum with the anterior lobe smooth, shining, black, punctate anteriorly and laterally, with two finely impressed central longitudinal lines, posterior lobe more opaque and thickly punctate, anterior lobe not prominently broadened as in *M. philippinensis*, Dist., but gradually somewhat convexly narrowed to apex; membrane reaching or very slightly passing the anterior margin of the apical abdominal segment; scutellum centrally, longitudinally carinate.

Var. Abdomen beneath and the legs brownish ochraceous. Long. 5–5½ mm.

Hab. Philippine Islands (*E. Simon*).

A species readily distinguished from *M. philippinensis*, Dist., by its small size and structure of the pronotum, &c. Bergroth has recently described another small species, *M. lacertosus*, from the same habitat, but, as he states “pronotum in the male with the greatest width before the middle” and with different colour-markings to the “elytra,” it cannot be confused with his specific creation.

Dinomachus marshalli, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) viii. p. 473 (1901).

Bergroth, my constant but by no means infallible critic, has recently (Medd. Mus. Zool. Afd., Gottenborg, p. 6, 1914) referred to my very short and quite misleading “description of the genus.” He states that I have “omitted the most important character of *D. marshalli*, viz., the extraordinary length of the rostrum, which reaches the middle of the abdomen.” As I had only an imperfect specimen before me when I wrote my description (I described the imperfect condition of the antennæ), I could not describe a mutilated rostrum. However, few regard Bergroth’s animadversions too seriously.

Add. Hab. Mashonaland; Salisbury (*Marshall*). Mozambique; Bazi River, Zululand (*Bell-Marley and Warren*). Transvaal; Lydenburg (*Krantz*); Natal; Durban (*Bell-Marley*)—Brit. Mus.

In the above series the length varies from 8 to 11½ mm.

I have already described species of *Dinomachus* from the Oriental Region, and I now add another two species from Australia.

Dinomachus kurandæ, sp. n.

Head black with a basal spot between the ocelli and the apex of the central lobe ochraceous; pronotum ochraceous, somewhat thickly, coarsely, darkly punctate; narrow lateral and anterior margins, a slender central longitudinal carination, and two similar but oblique carinations on posterior lobe dull ochraceous; scutellum very coarsely darkly punctate, a central longitudinal carination on posterior half, which apically bifurcates on each side, ochraceous; corium ochraceous, thickly, coarsely, darkly punctate, the lateral margins very narrowly ochraceous, apical angles ochraceous with a small black spot; membrane bronzy brown; body beneath imperfectly seen in carded type; legs very pale ochraceous, subapical areas of the femora and annulations to the tibiæ and tarsi castaneous; antennæ pale ochraceous, apex of the second joint and nearly the whole of the third and fourth joints pale brownish, second joint much the longest, third and fourth joints almost subequal in length, first joint distinctly passing apex of head; rostrum imperfectly seen in carded type.

Long. 7 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Kuranda (*F. P. Dodd*).

Dinomachus doddi, sp. n.

Head castaneous, coarsely punctate, apex of central lobe and a central longitudinal line between ocelli ochraceous; pronotum ochraceous, somewhat darkly punctate, a broad, subanterior, transverse fascia, two central longitudinal spots at base, and a submarginal line on posterior lobe castaneous; scutellum castaneous, coarsely punctate, a central longitudinal carinate line obliquely branching on each side of apex castaneous; corium ochraceous, coarsely punctate, its extreme apical margin piceous; membrane pale bronzy; body beneath castaneous; rostrum, coxæ, legs, disk, apex and segmental marginal spots to abdomen beneath ochraceous; rostrum about reaching the intermediate coxæ; sternum very coarsely punctate; antennæ ochraceous, apices of the first, second, and third joints and nearly the whole of fourth joint pale castaneous, second joint longest, third a little longer than fourth; pronotum with a central longitudinal carinate line and with the subanterior transverse fascia slightly globose and very sparingly punctate.

Long. 8 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Kuranda (*F. P. Dodd*).

Masoas transvaaliensis, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xviii. p. 290 (1906).

The type of this species was from the Transvaal (Pretoria); the Brit. Mus. now contains two other specimens from Angola which are slightly larger, measuring in length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The type has only a dimension of $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Oxycareus collaris, Muls. & Rey. Ann. Soc. Lin. Lyon, 1852, p. 102; Oshan, Verz. Pal. Hem. Bd. 1, Heteropt. p. 300 (1906).

This Palearctic species, as hitherto understood, must now be also included in the Oriental fauna, as the British Museum has recently received specimens from the Agricultural College, Poona. It was found "infesting in large numbers the capsules of the safflower plant grown in Poona" (*Harold Mann*).

Maruthas bicolor.

Maruthas bicolor, Dist. Nov. Caledon. 1, L. iv. p. 379, pl. xi. fig. 5 (1914).

Oxycareus bicoloratus, Bergr. Phil. Journ. Sci. xiii. p. 73 (1918).

Hab. New Caledonia.

Clerada apicicornis, Sign. in Maillard, Notes sur l'Ile de la Réunion, Ins. p. 28, pl. xx. fig. 8 (1862).

This very widely distributed species can now be recorded from Queensland; Kuranda (*F. P. Dodd*).

Pamera tricolorata, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black; corium dark castaneous; apex of scutellum and lateral marginal area of corium to beyond middle ochraceous, on apical area of corium two pale ochraceous or greyish spots in transverse series, in some specimens these spots are united and in others they are practically absent; membrane brownish ochraceous; body beneath and legs black; apices of femora, basal areas of intermediate and posterior femora, and the whole of the tibiæ and tarsi ochraceous; antennæ piceous, second joint paler, fourth joint with basal half pale ochraceous, second joint a little longest, third and fourth almost subequal in length; anterior lobe of pronotum with a distinct anterior collar, convex, a little longer than posterior lobe but narrower, the posterior lobe somewhat coarsely punctate; scutellum centrally longitudinally carinate, the carination

bifurcate towards base; corium, excluding lateral marginal area, more or less thickly punctate; membrane not passing abdominal apex; rostrum reaching or slightly passing anterior coxæ.

Long. 6–7 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Kuranda (June–July, *R. E. Turner*; April, *F. P. Dodd*). Adelaide River (*J. J. Walker*). Tenimber Island (*W. Doherty*).

Pamera vincta, Say.

This very widely distributed species has now been received from Queensland (Townsville), where it was taken by Mr. F. P. Dodd.

AUSTROPAMERA, gen. nov.

Head long, antecular portion about as long as postocular, but the antecular portion acuminate apically produced; eyes moderately prominent; ocelli situate a little behind a line between the posterior margins of the eyes; antennæ inserted a little in front of eyes, first joint about as long as head, second longest; pronotum with a narrow anterior collar about as long as broad at base, strongly laterally sinuate, the anterior lobe subglobose and shorter than the posterior lobe; rostrum slightly passing the anterior coxæ, first joint not reaching base of head; scutellum about as broad at base as long, obliquely transversely ridged; corium elongate; membrane reaching abdominal apex; anterior femora strongly incrassated; body beneath with the apical lateral angle of the posterior abdominal segment moderately acute.

Allied to the Oriental genus *Pamerana*, Dist., from which it differs by the non-spinuous antenniferous tubercles, the much longer postocular area of the head, &c.

Austropamera turneri, sp. n.

Head and pronotum black, posterior pronotal area strongly punctate; ocelli red; antennæ dull ochraceous, apices of the first and second joints, the whole of third, and about basal half of fourth joint black, basal joint about as long as head, second longest; scutellum black, centrally, obliquely transversely testaceously ridged; corium dull ochraceous, clavus and outer claval area darkly punctate, a broad, transverse, black fascia beyond middle and the apical areas black; membrane dull black; head beneath and sternum black;

abdomen dull dark castaneous, with an ochraceous lateral marginal spot a little beyond middle; rostrum and anterior legs castaneous, extreme femoral apices and bases of tarsi ochraceous; anterior and posterior legs ochraceous, apices of femora castaneous; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

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

Hab. Queensland; Kuranda, 1-100 feet (*R. E. Turner*, May and June).

ARRIANOIDES, gen. nov.

Head elongate, about as long as breadth between eyes, narrowed towards apex; eyes not projecting beyond the pronotal angles; first joint of antennæ distinctly passing apex of head; pronotum about as long as broad, transversely impressed at middle, the lateral margins very slightly amplately produced, moderately narrowed from bases to anterior margin, anterior lobe moderately convex; scutellum about as long as broad at base, its apex linearly acute, the disk broadly foveate; corium about twice as long as broad; membrane reaching the abdominal apex; anterior femora moderately incrassated and spined beneath on apical area; rostrum imperfectly seen in carded specimen.

Allied to *Arrianus*, Dist., and *Teutates* Dist.

Arrianoides australis, sp. n.

Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, and disk of corium black; posterior pronotal lobe, claval area, and extreme lateral margins to corium more or less castaneous; a large white spot on apical area of pronotum, the extreme apex of which is castaneous; extreme lateral margins and basal angles of pronotum and apical spot to clavus pale castaneous or ochraceous; body beneath (imperfectly seen in carded specimen) with the sternum black and the abdomen dark testaceous; antennæ ochraceous, first joint passing apex of head, second longest, third longer than fourth; anterior lobe of pronotum convex and almost impunctate, posterior lobe distinctly punctate, a somewhat obscure central longitudinal impression neither reaching anterior nor posterior margins; claval area distinctly punctate; femora pale castaneous; tibiæ and tarsi ochraceous; membrane bronzy-brown. Other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Townsville (*F. P. Dodd*).

Poeantius lineatus.

Poeantius lineatus, Stål, En. Hem. iv. p. 162 (1874).

Poeantius brevicollis, Bredd. Deutsch. ent. Zeitschr. 1907, p. 207.

This widely distributed species may now also be recorded from Australia. Queensland; Townsville (*F. P. Dodd*).

Naudarensia rolandi, sp. n.

Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, and scutellum glossy black; posterior pronotal lobe and corium more piceous; basal angles of pronotum, narrow lateral margins, and two spots on apical areas of corium dull greyish ochraceous; body beneath shining black; femora shining black, their apices and the tibiæ and tarsi ochraceous, apices of tibiæ and tarsi black; antennæ dull ochraceous, second and fourth joints longest, and almost subequal in length, the apical joint piceous, first joint not reaching apex of head; pronotum about as long as broad at base, transversely constricted behind middle; head and anterior lobe of pronotum glabrous, posterior pronotal lobe thickly coarsely punctate; membrane reaching apex of penultimate abdominal segment; corium sparingly coarsely punctate; rostrum not quite reaching the intermediate coxæ; tibiæ finely spinulose; anterior tibiæ moderately dilated at apices.

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

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

This genus was hitherto only known from Continental India.

Daerlac nigricans, sp. n.

Black; apical angular area to corium and posterior half of connexivum ochraceous; body beneath imperfectly seen in carded specimen; membrane fuscous brown; antennæ with the first joint passing apex of head, second, third, and fourth joints almost subequal in length; head above thickly, finely punctate, obliquely directed from near eyes to apex; pronotum longer than broad, anterior lobe globose, and thickly punctate, about twice as long as posterior lobe, from which it is deeply transversely separated; posterior margin slightly concave; scutellum about as long as broad at base, its extreme apex ochraceous; clavus coarsely punctate; corium more finely punctate; anterior femora strongly globose, posterior femora moderately incrassate, intermediate femora less prominently incrassate.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ –9 mm.

Hab. N.S. Wales, Sydney (*J. J. Walker*).



Distant, William Lucas. 1918. "LII.—Contributions to a further knowledge of the rhynchotal family Lygæidæ." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 2, 486–492.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/00222931808673793>.

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