

XXXIX.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—LIV. By W. L. DISTANT.

Pentatomidæ from various Regions.

MOONTA, gen. nov.

Body elongate ; head depressed, longer than broad at base, somewhat angularly narrowed and pointed at apex, moderately deeply inserted at base in the pronotum ; eyes prominent, but not reaching the anterior pronotal angles ; antennæ pilose, first joint not reaching apex of head, second joint slightly longer than the third, subequal to fourth ; pronotum not quite twice as broad at base as long, the lateral margins rounded, the anterior angles truncate behind eyes, beyond which they also project, anterior margin deeply excavate for the reception of head, posterior margin truncate, the disk a little convex ; scutellum much longer than broad, almost as long as head and pronotum together, attenuated to apex, which is somewhat flattened and reaching the inner apical angles of the corium ; corium longer than scutellum, apical margin oblique ; membrane small, not passing abdominal apex ; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, the second joint in type apparently angularly raised from base, but this character may be artificial ; tibiæ strongly spinulose.

In general appearance this genus resembles the Oriental genus *Gampsotes*, Sign., from which it is at once distinguished by the shorter rostrum, the narrow pointed head, and the more excavate anterior margin of the pronotum.

Moonta alexandria, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum shining black, corium more purplish black, membrane pale ochraceous, subhyaline, darker on basal area ; head practically impunctate, the ocelli red, near eyes and far apart from each other ; pronotum sparsely but distinctly punctate on posterior half, the extreme lateral margins acute ; scutellum (excluding base and apex) very coarsely punctate ; corium thickly finely punctate ; antennæ pitchy brown ; anterior and intermediate legs pitchy brown, posterior legs piceous ; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 6 mm.

Hab. N. Australia ; Alexandria (*W. Stalker*, Brit. Mus.).

GAMBIANA, gen. nov.

Body suboblong; head longer than broad between eyes, lateral lobes a little longer than the central lobe, but not meeting beyond it, the lateral margins distinctly reflexed, rounded at apices, a distinct curved spine a little outwardly directed in front of each eye; antennæ five-jointed, joints 1 to 4 almost subequal in length, basal joint not quite reaching



Gambiana asper, Walk.

apex of head; pronotum about twice as broad at base as long, roundly deflected towards head, lateral margins roundly oblique, lateral angles subprominent, very distinctly toothed, between them a transverse impression, and a central longitudinal ridge which neither reaches the anterior nor the posterior margin, anterior area irregularly sculptured or rugose; scutellum much longer than broad, apparently reaching the abdominal apex (abdomen mutilated in type), strongly sinuate on each side near base, apex broadly truncate, a very distinct central basal rounded foveation, the margins of which are strongly ridged and continued posteriorly for a short distance on disk; corium exposed on each side for about two-thirds the length of scutellum; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; abdomen mutilated.

This genus is founded on, and intended to elucidate, the species described by Walker as *Podops asper*, the condition of the type specimens I considered being too bad for exact determination when I referred to them in 1899 (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) iv. p. 48). They have recently, by the skilled attention of Mr. Ewd. Waterhouse, been thoroughly cleaned and reset, and the accompanying figure has been made by

Mr. Knight. The principal character is found in the extraordinary sculpture of the scutellum, a point not observed by Walker in the badly pinned specimen which formed his type. It seems to be nearest allied to *Oncozygidea*, Reut.

Gambiana asper.

Podops asper, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 72 (1867).

Hab. Gambia (Brit. Mus.).

In his excellent treatment of the Graphosomatinae, Schouteden considered that this species, which he referred to as *aspera*, might prove to be a synonym of *Scotinophora fibulata*, Germ. The present figure and above description will serve to prevent further misconception. The pronotum is more or less ochraceously pilose.

AMBERIANA, gen. nov.

Head a little longer than the breadth at base between eyes, the lateral margins strongly sinuate, the apical marginal area rounded, central lobe prominent but not distinctly extending beyond the lateral lobes, lateral margins slightly reflexed; eyes laterally prominent; antennæ with the basal joint not reaching apex of head, second joint short, shorter than first, third longer than first and second together, remaining joint or joints mutilated in the specimens now before me; ocelli near base, almost as far from eyes as from each other; pronotum about twice broader at base than medial length, the lateral margins lobately ampliate, not serrate, on anterior half more strongly lobately ampliate and continued considerably beyond but not in front of eyes, the posterior half less ampliate, with the lateral angles subprominent, anterior margin a little concave, posterior margin truncate, the cicatrices prominent and broad, behind them a distinct transverse impression; scutellum short, about as long as broad at base, the disk moderately globose, the lateral margins oblique for about basal two-thirds and then straightly narrowed to apex, which is rounded, a black levigate spot at each basal angle; corium about as long as head and pronotum together, broad, apex broadly angularly rounded; membrane not quite reaching abdominal apex, the veins broadly reticulate; rostrum long, reaching the base of the third abdominal segment in ♀, base of fifth in ♂, first joint reaching base of head, third joint a little longest; mesosternum centrally sulcate; abdomen broadly, centrally, longitudinally sulcate; legs moderately short, anterior femora

very obscurely toothed before apex, tibiæ shorter than the femora and more or less longitudinally sulcate; tarsi two-jointed.

This genus of Halyaria is allied to *Paraleria*, Reut., by the aberrant character of the two-jointed tarsi, but it is at once separated from it by the non-crenulated lateral pronotal margins and the entirely different structure of the same.

Amberiana montana, sp. n.

Ochraceous with black markings; membrane dull greyish, the reticulate venation black; antennæ with the first and second joints ochraceous, the third black, with the apex ochraceous; head with the eyes and two longitudinal streaks at the region of the ocelli, and sometimes the basal margins of the central lobe, black; pronotum with four variable, more or less broken, oblique black fasciate markings; scutellum with the basal angles, two central basal and two central lateral marginal linear spots black; corium with variable and indeterminate black markings; connexivum ochraceous, with large segmental black spots; sublateral margins of sternum, central disk of mesosternum, linear spots to extreme lateral margins of abdomen, spiracles, an incised line behind them, margins of the abdominal segments, and a large spot on apical segment black; rostrum castaneous brown; head, pronotum, scutellum, and corium slightly rugulose and thickly punctate; the black sublateral margins to sternum granulose; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., ♂ $8\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ 10 mm.

Hab. Madagascar; Amber Mts. (Brit. Mus.).

KAPUNDA, gen. nov.

Head about as long as broad at base, the lobes subequal in length, the central lobe above a little prominent, the lateral margins slightly straightly oblique, the apex broadly rounded; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints almost subequal in length, first a little shortest; pronotum twice as broad at base as long, moderately depressed anteriorly and laterally, the lateral margins convex and moderately laminately reflexed, anterior and posterior margins truncate, anterior angles truncate behind eyes, lateral angles rounded, not prominent; scutellum longer than pronotum, broad, narrowed but not attenuated to apex, which is rounded; corium about as long as scutellum, but its apex

slightly passing apex of scutellum; membrane short, not passing apex of abdomen, veins simple, somewhat irregularly cellular on basal area; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint not quite reaching base of head; tibiæ setose and sulcate; posterior tarsi with the first joint shorter than the two apical joints together, the joints robust.

Allied to *Menaccarus*, A. & S., but distinguished from that genus by the first joint of the posterior tarsi being shorter than the two apical joints together.

Kapunda typica, sp. n.

Dull ochraceous, darkly punctate; lateral margins of the pronotum and basal lateral margins of corium pale ochraceous and much more sparsely punctate; scutellum with a small black foveate spot in each basal angle, preceded by a pale ochraceous elongate levigate spot, a black elongate marginal spot on each side before apex, which is narrowly ochraceous and impunctate; membrane pale hyaline; connexivum ochraceous, with large punctate black spots at the apices of the incisures; body beneath ochraceous, head and sternum darkly punctate, the punctures forming more or less distinct dark spots on the lateral areas of pro-, meso-, and metasterna; abdomen beneath with a distinct black longitudinal submarginal fascia on each side; femora more or less spotted with piceous or testaceous; on disk of abdomen beneath a few minute reddish spots; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 6 mm.

Hab. New South Wales; Sydney (*Comm.* J. J. Walker, Brit. Mus.).

NEOMENESTHEUS, gen. nov.

Head about as long as broad between outer margins of eyes, a little longer than the pronotum, lateral lobes longer than the central, meeting beyond it but cleft at their apices, their lateral margins moderately reflexed; ocelli near base, much nearer eyes than to each other; antennæ five-jointed, third joint about reaching apex of head, first and second subequal in length, third a little shortest, fourth and fifth subequal and longest; pronotum transverse, the lateral margins oblique and narrowly reflexed, anterior and posterior margins subtruncate, lateral angles rounded, not prominent; scutellum about as long as broad at base, only moderately narrowed to apex, which is somewhat broadly rounded; corium about as

long as scutellum, though its apex passes the apex of scutellum, its apical margin roundly oblique; membrane short, not nearly reaching abdominal apex, the veins simple; connexivum exposed from about posterior half of corium; bucculæ elevated, outwardly curved and divergent from middle to base of head; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, first joint slightly passing base of head, second longest and reaching the intermediate coxæ; sternum centrally longitudinally impressed; tarsi three-jointed, second joint smallest.

Allied to *Menestheus*, Stål, and *Paramenestheus*, Bredd., from which it principally differs by the scutellum not longer than broad and with its apex broadly rounded.

Neomenestheus walkeri, sp. n.

Ochraceous, somewhat thickly punctate; head with the lateral margins and the margins of the central lobe distinctly darkly punctate; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints ochraceous, the fourth and fifth joints and apex of first black; pronotum thickly coarsely punctate, a small black spot near anterior angles, another near middle and sublateral, a third near the lateral angles; scutellum more distinctly punctate on basal and lateral areas, a small punctate black spot near each basal angle; corium thickly and more finely punctate; membranal veins piceous; connexivum yellowish, with small black spots at the segmental incisures; body beneath and legs ochraceous, finely punctate; apices of tarsi black; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 7 mm.

Hab. New South Wales; Sydney (*Comm.* J. J. Walker, Brit. Mus.).

✓ Genus AGONOSCELIS.

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

Type, *A. nubila*, Fabr.

✓ *Agonoscelis antennata*, sp. n.

Head ochraceous, coarsely thickly darkly punctate, the lateral lobes slightly outwardly projecting beyond the central lobe, which, being less punctate, is paler in hue; antennæ black, the basal joint more or less, and the remaining joints distinctly, basally pale ochraceous, first joint not reaching apex of head, second, fourth, and fifth longest and subequal in length; pronotum dull obscure ochraceous, somewhat coarsely darkly punctate, anterior lateral margins impunctate

and somewhat longly pilose, the lateral angular areas spotted with black; scutellum ochraceous, somewhat sparingly darkly punctate, the apex broadly pale ochraceous; corium more or less purplish, thickly finely punctate; membrane pale ochraceous, subhyaline, the basal areas reflecting the dark abdomen beneath, somewhat longly passing the abdominal apex; connexivum ochraceous, with large black spots at the apices of the incisures; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; sternal spots, spiracles, small scattered spots to abdomen beneath, apex of rostrum, apical spots to femora, and tarsi (mostly) black; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long. 11–13 mm.

Hab. Corea; Quelpart Island (*S. Ichikawa*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus HOPLISTODERA.

Hoplistodera, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 18 (1837).

Type, *H. testacea*, Westw.

Hoplistodera fergussoni, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous; antennæ with the first joint stoutest, not reaching apex of head, second joint distinctly longer than first, subequal in length to third, remaining joints mutilated in type; head with the central lobe prominent, its apex slightly projecting beyond the lateral lobes, and there it is transversely impressed, lateral lobes and basal area more or less coarsely punctate, on basal area the punctures arranged in three longitudinal fasciate series; pronotum coarsely punctate, moderately levigately rugulose, an indistinct central longitudinal levigate line, the lateral angles distinctly produced, their apices acute and recurved; scutellum coarsely punctate, on apical half more finely and thickly punctate, on basal half somewhat transversely rugulose; corium sparingly finely punctate, more coarsely and thickly punctate on the costal and subclaval areas; membrane pale brownish ochraceous, subhyaline, distinctly passing the abdominal apex; sternum distinctly, abdomen finely punctate; connexivum ochraceous, with a dark spot on each side of the segmental incisures.

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

Hab. China; Mountains 50 miles N.W. of Chengtu (*W. N. Fergusson*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus AXIAGASTUS.

Axiagastus, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 221 (1851).

Type, *A. rosmarus*, Dall.

Axiagastus cambelli, sp. n.

Black; lateral margins and longitudinal lines to head, sublateral margins and suffusions to anterior area of pronotum, basal margin, central lateral margins and apex of scutellum, a spot on posterior disk of corium, antennæ, rostrum, body beneath, and legs ochraceous; transverse fasciæ to sternum and abdomen, two curved longitudinal lines at middle of head beneath, spiracles and a central longitudinal fascia to abdomen, and apex of rostrum black; first joint of antennæ not reaching apex of head, second and third subequal in length, fourth and fifth a little longest and also subequal; spines from bucculæ long, acutely downwardly produced; body above thickly punctate except on the ochraceous markings; connexivum ochraceous, with black spots at the abdominal incisures, and inwardly margined with the same colour; membrane dark bronzy, slightly passing the abdominal apex.

Long. 13 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 8 mm.

Hab. Solomon Islands (*W. H. Cambell*); Duke of York Island; Aignan Island (Brit. Mus.). On Solomon Islands "destructive to coconuts" (*W. H. Cambell*).

✓ Genus EURYASPIS.

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

Type, *E. transversalis*, Sign.

✓ *Euryaspis flavescens*, sp. n.

Flavescent; antennæ reddish testaceous, first joint not reaching apex of head, second a little longer than first, much shorter than third, which is a little longer than either fourth or fifth, these being almost equal in length; head more or less suffused with pale testaceous red, lobes equal in length; pronotum thickly, obscurely, finely punctate, the extreme anterior and lateral margins narrowly palely levigate, the cicatrices near the anterior margin; scutellum and corium thickly, obscurely, finely punctate; rostrum (excluding basal joint) testaceous, reaching intermediate coxæ; sternum finely punctate, abdomen more obscurely finely punctate; abdominal spiracles black; abdomen basally, centrally, spinously tuberculate; metasternum elevated; mesosternal carination somewhat strongly elevated, in front reaching the anterior coxæ, posteriorly amplified.

Long. 13–14½ mm.

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Hab. China; Foo Chow (*C. B. Rickett*, Brit. Mus.). E. Borneo, Moorjawa (*H. D. Jensen*, Brit. Mus.).

This is the largest species of the genus yet described, and is the second known from the Oriental Region.

Genus UTANA.

Utana, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) v. p. 423 (1900).

Type, *U. suprema*, Walk.

Utana albertisi, sp. n.

Head ochraceous, punctured and mottled with shining green, the punctures coarse, central lobe more sparingly punctate; antennæ ochraceous, first joint not reaching apex of head, second longer than first, a little shorter than third; pronotum with the anterior half ochraceous, posterior half dark castaneous, the ochraceous area with a few dark punctures on disk, the antero-lateral and the anterior margins thickly darkly punctate, the posterior dark area finely somewhat thickly punctate, the lateral angles produced, with their apices broad and backwardly recurved; scutellum and corium dark castaneous, the first with the basal disk a little convex and slightly tinged with olivaceous green, distinctly punctate; corium thickly and more finely punctate; membrane cupreous, passing the abdominal apex; body beneath and legs shining ochraceous; two small dark spots on each side of pro-, meso-, and metasterna; legs spotted with castaneous, the apices of the femora broadly of the same colour; rostrum scarcely passing the posterior coxæ; sternal keel extending a little beyond the anterior coxæ, ventral spine moderately short; prosternum coarsely punctate; abdominal spiracles black.

Long. $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. New Guinea; Yule Island (*L. M. D'Albertis*).

Differs from *U. suprema*, Walk., the only other known species of the genus at the present time, by the shorter, less acute, and recurved lateral pronotal angles, and by the sternal keel extending a little beyond the anterior coxæ, and the shorter rostrum; the last two characters render it almost what is by some considered as of a subgeneric position.

Genus BOTHROCORIS.

Brachystethus, subgen. *Bothrocoris*, Mayr, Reis. Nov., Hem. p. 68 (1866).

Type, *B. quinquedentatus*, Spin.

Bothrocoris consanguineus, sp. n.

Above purplish brown, finely rugulose and thickly punctate; lateral margins of the pronotum, three small spots at basal margin and a spot on each side of apex of scutellum, and basal third of costal lateral margin pale levigate ochraceous; a black impressed spot at each basal angle of scutellum; membrane purplish brown, the apical margin narrowly ochraceous; connexivum ochraceous, with large black spots on each side of the incisures; body beneath purplish brown, finely irrorated with ochraceous and more or less darkly punctate; lateral margins of sternum and abdomen pale levigate ochraceous; spiracles shining black, sublateral margins of abdomen more or less black; legs reddish testaceous; rostrum about reaching the intermediate coxæ; antennæ with the first joint reddish testaceous, remaining joints black, first joint passing apex of head, third, fourth, and fifth joints subequal in length, each longer than second; anterior margins of lateral lobes of head narrowly ochraceous.

Long. 12 mm.

Hab. Paraguay; Sapucay (*W. Foster*, Brit. Mus.).

Closely allied to *B. quinquedentatus*, Spin., but the lateral pronotal margins more straightly oblique, apical markings of the scutellum very different, &c.

✓ OKEANOS, gen. nov.

Subelongate; head a little longer than breadth between eyes, lobes of equal length, the lateral lobes obliquely rounded at their apices, ocelli near base and eyes; antennæ five-jointed, first joint almost reaching apex of head, third, fourth, and fifth joints subequal in length, each a little longer than second; pronotum about three times broader between lateral angles than long, moderately declivous anteriorly, anterior angles prominently acutely spinous, lateral angles robustly produced, their apices broadly truncate, lateral margins strongly oblique, anterior margin behind head and the posterior margin before scutellum truncate; scutellum much longer than broad at base, a little shorter than corium, the apical area strongly attenuated and centrally apically longitudinally depressed; corium with the inner angle rounded, the apical margin oblique; membrane passing the abdominal apex, the veins longitudinal; rostrum reaching or slightly passing the posterior coxæ, basal joint not extending beyond the bucculæ and only slightly passing anterior half of head, second joint slightly passing the

anterior coxæ, third joint reaching the intermediate coxæ; pro- and mesosterna centrally longitudinally carinate; abdominal basal spine long, almost reaching the anterior coxæ; abdomen distinctly, centrally, longitudinally ridged; odoriferous apertures transverse, elongate; legs of moderate length; tarsi three-jointed, the second joint small.

Allied to *Priassus*, Stål, from which it principally differs by the structure of the pronotum, which in *Okeanos* is shorter, the lateral angles not acutely produced, the anterior angles distinctly acutely prominent, the lateral margins entire, neither crenulate nor serrate.

Okeanos quelpartensis, sp. n.

Purplish brown; the anterior area of pronotum, apex of scutellum, connexivum, body beneath, and legs ochraceous; lateral pronotal angles black; central basal margin of pronotum, lateral margins of scutellum (not reaching apex), and lateral margins of corium (more or less) resplendent olivaceous green; antennæ black, fourth and fifth joints fuscous, the first joint and bases of fourth and fifth joints ochraceous; head thickly, coarsely, darkly punctate; pronotum with the anterior pale area moderately punctate, the basal area coarsely punctate and moderately rugulose; scutellum somewhat sparingly coarsely punctate, on central disk obscure indications of a central longitudinal ridge; corium very thickly and somewhat coarsely punctate; prosternum finely but distinctly punctate; abdominal spiracles black; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 18 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 10 mm.

Hab. Corea; Quelpart Island (*S. Ichikawa*, Brit. Mus.).

GUDEA, gen. nov.

Head about as long as breadth between outer margins of eyes; lobes equal in length, but the apices of the lateral lobes obliquely inclined inwardly; lateral margins distinctly sinuate a little in front of eyes, and thence to apex slightly reflexed; ocelli nearer eyes than to each other; antennæ five-jointed, first joint stout, remaining joints slender, first not reaching apex of head, remaining joints almost subequal in length; pronotum about half as long as broad at base, lateral margins concavely oblique, somewhat coarsely serrate, lateral angles broadly slightly prominent, their apices subtruncate, anteriorly rounded, posteriorly slightly toothed or angulated, anterior angles distinct, deflected from about middle towards head, anterior margin truncate behind base

of head, posterior margin truncate; scutellum considerably longer than broad at base, the apical area elongately attenuate, the apex subangulate; corium about as long as scutellum and half of pronotum combined, its inner angle rounded, apical margin oblique, slightly sinuate, apex a little angularly produced; membrane moderately passing the abdominal apex, the veins longitudinal; rostrum passing the posterior coxæ, first joint not extending beyond bucculæ, which only extend about two-thirds from apex, second joint passing anterior coxæ, third passing intermediate coxæ; pro- and mesosterna centrally, longitudinally, finely carinate, basal abdominal spine or tubercle broad, short, obtuse, not passing the posterior coxæ; femora moderately thickened, about equal in length to tibiæ, tarsi three-jointed, second joint shortest; odoriferous apertures shortly transverse, moderately curved, a little longer than first joint of tarsi.

Allied to *Lelia*, Walk., from which it is separated by the short obtuse basal spine or tubercle to the abdomen beneath, &c.

Gudea ichikawana, sp. n.

Above pale brownish ochraceous, thickly darkly punctate; antennæ ochraceous, base of first joint and apical areas of third, fourth, and fifth joints more or less piceous; head thickly darkly punctate, the lateral lobes obliquely transversely wrinkled; pronotum thickly darkly punctate, the lateral margins pale stramineous, apices of the lateral angles black; scutellum a little more sparingly punctate than the corium; body beneath and legs ochraceous; apex of rostrum black; prosternum finely punctate; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 20 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Corea; Quelpart Island (*S. Ichikawa*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus JALLOIDES.

Jalloides, Schout. in Wytsm. Gen. Ins. fasc. lii. p. 41 (1907).

Type, *J. rubricosus*, Stål.

Jalloides opulentus, sp. n.

Head and pronotum testaceous, apical area of head bluish black; antennæ bluish black; scutellum and corium blue or purplish blue, apex of scutellum testaceous; membrane blackish, the apical margin ochraceous; connexivum testaceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous; disks of meso-

and metasterna, apical segment of abdomen, tibiæ, tarsi, and apices of femora, and apex of rostrum bluish or blackish blue; antennæ with the first joint not reaching apex of head, second and fourth and third and fifth joints subequal in length; head obscurely punctate and wrinkled; pronotum with the lateral angles a little prominent, the lateral margins sinuate, the anterior angles prominent, sparsely and irregularly punctate; scutellum somewhat coarsely punctate, with a more or less distinct longitudinal levigate line; corium thickly finely punctate, the basal lateral margin testaceous; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ.

Var. *a*.—Pronotum with a prominent, central, oblong, bluish-black spot.

Var. *b*.—Resembling var. *a*, but pronotum with an additional bluish-black spot on each lateral margin.

Long. 11–12 mm.

Hab. N. Queensland (*Kelsall*, Brit. Mus.); Cairns (Coll. Dist.); near Port Moresby (Coll. Dist.).

Differs from *J. rubricosus*, Stål, apart from colour-markings, by the more elongate form, the less strongly punctured pronotum and scutellum, the more sinuate lateral margins of the pronotum, &c.

Jalloides versicolor, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum ochraceous, thickly somewhat darkly punctate; base of head (broadest near eyes), irregular margins of the cicatrices, and two large spots at base of pronotum black; apex of scutellum ivory-white; corium bluish black, some light suffusions and a large round spot near apex testaceous; membrane blackish, its apex hyaline and passing the abdominal apex; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; sternum more or less punctured and spotted with black, a large black lateral spot on each abdominal segment beneath, and a subapical spot of the same colour; antennæ pale ochraceous, apical area of the third and the whole of the fourth and fifth joints black, first joint not reaching apex of head, remaining joints almost subequal in length; head scarcely punctate except on the dark basal patches near the ocelli; pronotum and scutellum somewhat sparingly coarsely punctate; corium more thickly and finely punctate; anterior femoral spine prominent.

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

Hab. Queensland; Kuranda (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

✓ Genus CANTHECONIDEA.

Cantheconidea, Schout. in Wytsm. Gen. Ins. fasc. lii. p. 44 (1907).

Type, *C. javana*, Dall.

✓ *Cantheconidea thomsoni*, sp. n.

Purplish black; head thickly punctate, the lateral lobes broadly reflexed at their apical areas and apically rounded, a short central longitudinal line at base, a small marginal spot in front of each eye, and a small obscure spot at apex of central lobe ochraceous; pronotum very coarsely punctate and subrugulose, the anterior lateral margins serrate, the lateral angles shortly produced and recurved, their apices roundly angulate, the anterior lateral margins and nine or ten irregular spots on anterior area ochraceous; scutellum coarsely punctate, more finely so and with a levigate longitudinal space on apical area, a levigate spot near each basal angle, and the apex ochraceous; corium thickly, somewhat finely punctate; membrane bronzy, distinctly passing the abdominal apex; connexivum ochraceous, punctate, with large blackish spots at the incisures; body beneath and legs ochraceous; sternum somewhat irregularly spotted and marked with black; abdomen with the spiracles, marginal spots, and some central elongate spots black; apices of femora, bases and apices of tibiæ, and apices of tarsi black; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex black; antennæ black, first joint not reaching apex of head, second, third, and fourth joints subequal in length (fifth mutilated in type).

Long., ♂, 14 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 8 mm.

Hab. N.E. China; Shan-hai-kwan (*F. M. Thomson*, Brit. Mus.).

✓ Genus PLATYNOPUS.

Platynopus, Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 79 (1843).

Type, *P. melanoleucus*, Westw.

Platynopus turneri, sp. n.

Head longer than broad, ochraceous, much mottled with resplendent green, very coarsely punctate, the punctures in somewhat longitudinal series; antennæ brownish ochraceous, third, fourth, and fifth joints (excluding bases) infuscate, first joint short, not reaching apex of head, second and fourth a little longest and subequal in length, third and fifth also

subequal; pronotum brownish ochraceous, very coarsely darkly punctate, the lateral margins entire, not crenulate, somewhat broadly pale ochraceous and almost impunctate, the lateral angles black, robust, moderately longly and almost straightly produced, a more or less distinct central longitudinal ridge; scutellum brownish ochraceous, coarsely darkly punctate, with a central longitudinal ridge, the apex more or less pale ochraceous and darkly punctate, the apex broad, truncately rounded; corium brownish ochraceous, thickly but more finely punctate, in some specimens suffused with greenish, the apical margin narrowly pale levigate; membrane bronzy brown, with a large pale spot on the lateral and a smaller spot on the apical margins pale hyaline; body beneath ochraceous, darkly punctate, here and there suffused with greenish, a more or less distinct central longitudinal series of blackish spots to abdomen; legs ochraceous, apices of femora and bases and apices of tibiæ more or less brownish, anterior tibiæ not dilated with a distinct spine beyond middle, anterior femora with a moderately long spine near apex; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long., ♂ ♀, 9–13 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 6–7 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Mackay (*R. E. Turner*, Brit. Mus.); Townsville (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *P. melacanthus*, Boisd.; apices of pronotal lateral angles entire, not notched, &c.

JANEIRONA, gen. nov.

Subelongate; head longer than broad between eyes, the lateral margins distinctly, somewhat strongly reflexed, lateral lobes passing the apex of the central lobe but not meeting beyond it, their apices truncate; ocelli near base, a little nearer to eyes than to each other, a distinct spine before eyes on each antenniferous tubercle; antennæ pilose, basal joint globosely incrassated, slightly shorter than head, but longly passing it, second joint about three times as long as first, considerably longer than third (remaining joints mutilated in typical specimen); pronotum about twice as broad at base as long, the anterior angles moderately obtusely transversely prominent, lateral margins oblique, lateral angles subprominent, posterior margin truncate, anterior margin moderately concave; scutellum much longer than broad, the apical third moderately attenuated, the apex subangulate and reaching or slightly passing the inner apical angle of the corium, a little depressed behind middle; corium elongate, its apical angle distinctly produced; membrane slightly

passing abdominal apex, the venation longitudinal, with a distinct transverse cell at base; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, first joint almost reaching base of head, second passing anterior coxæ, third not quite reaching intermediate coxæ; sternum centrally, finely, longitudinally carinate, becoming considerably prominent on the metasternum; abdomen only moderately convex, spiracles on basal segment exposed, distinctly visible, central base slightly roundly produced, but not reaching posterior coxæ, apical angles of sixth segment (in ♂) distinctly produced, apical angles of anal segment strongly, broadly, angularly produced, central apical margin of sixth segment truncate; tarsi three-jointed.

By the elongate scutellum this genus should represent a new division among the first four enumerated by Horvath (1900) in his table of divisions in the Tessaratominæ; it is the third genus of the subfamily at present recorded from the Neotropical Region.

Janeirona insignis, sp. n.

Black a spot at lateral angles of pronotum, a transverse spot at base and a small discal spot beyond middle of corium, legs and rostrum ochraceous; basal longitudinal disk of abdomen beneath testaceous; antennæ distinctly palely pilose; head more or less transversely wrinkled; ocelli sanguineous; pronotum and scutellum somewhat thickly finely punctate, the latter with two obscure central longitudinal raised lines on the apical area; corium thickly finely punctate; all the ochraceous spots impunctate; body beneath more or less thickly finely punctate; tarsi pale ochraceous, longly pilose; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., ♂, 19 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 8 mm.

Hab. Fifty miles west of Rio Janeiro, 1000–1200 feet (*Sir Wm. Smith*, Brit. Mus.).

✓ Genus MEGYMENUM.

Megymenum, Laporte, Ess. Hém. p. 52 (1832).

Type, *M. dentatum*, Boisd.

✓ *Megymenum pratti*, sp. n.

Fuscous brown, more or less palely pilose; membrane pale ochraceous; head above concave, before eyes with a somewhat longly acute lateral spine directed both a little upwardly and backwardly; antennæ fuscous brown, the apical

joint ochraceous, first joint not reaching apex of head, second longest, third and fourth subequal; pronotum nodulose, a more distinct oblong nodule near centre of anterior margin, anterior angular spines long, curved and slender, lateral margins centrally angulate; scutellum with a centrally longitudinal ridge not reaching apex; lateral abdominal margins strongly obtusely angularly toothed.

Long. 13 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 7 mm.

Hab. Centr. China; Kiukiang (*Pratt*, Brit. Mus.).

Closely allied to *M. gracilicornis*, Dall., from which it differs by the longer, more slender, and acute anterior pronotal angles, which in Dallas's species are shorter, broader, flattened, and with their apices acutely pointed.

✓ Genus *SASTRAGALA*.

Sastragala, Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 155 (1843).

Type, *S. uniguttata*, Don.

✓ *Sastragala quinquemaculata*, sp. n.

Head and pronotum ochraceous, the latter darkly punctate; lateral pronotal angles and the scutellum and corium testaceous; two large spots near base and the apex of scutellum, a somewhat oblique spot behind middle, and the costal area to corium ochraceous; membrane pale bronzy subhyaline; body beneath ochraceous, abdominal apex purplish red; antennæ ochraceous, basal joint stoutest, a little curved, considerably passing apex of head, second slightly longer than either first or third and subequal to fourth; head somewhat irregularly impressed; pronotum somewhat sparingly but very coarsely punctate, the lateral angles longly produced and recurved; scutellum more finely punctate, excepting the ochraceous markings, which are impunctate; corium thickly and more coarsely punctate; membrane passing the abdominal apex; sternal process elevated, compressed, anteriorly extending slightly beyond base of head; abdomen beneath centrally longitudinally ridged; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long., ♀, 14½ mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 11 mm.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Irian, Benquet Prov., Luzon (*R. C. McGregor*, Brit. Mus.).

The longly produced and recurved pronotal angles and the very prominent macular markings render this species easily recognizable.



Distant, William Lucas. 1911. "Rhynchotal notes. LIV." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 7, 338–354.

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