

LIX.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XI. Heteroptera: Fam. Lygæidæ.
By W. L. DISTANT.

THIS communication completes the revision of the family Lygæidæ as contained in the collection of the British Museum, and gives the result of an examination of Walker's species published in part v. of his Catalogue of Hemiptera Heteroptera. A number of new genera and species belonging to the National and my own collection are also described.

LYGÆINÆ (continued).

Genus LYGÆUS.

Lygæus discifer.

Rhyparochromus discifer, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 92. n. 118 (1872).

A species allied to *L. dispar*, Stål, and *L. cinctipennis*, Stål.

Apical joint of antennæ brown, apex of first joint narrowly and obscurely ochraceous; coxæ luteous; disk of abdomen ochraceous (carded specimen).

Genus LYGÆOSOMA.

Lygæosoma neglecta, sp. n.

Head and antennæ black; pronotum and scutellum pale piceous, coarsely punctate; a central longitudinal fascia to pronotum and the apex of the scutellum ochraceous; corium pale reddish, the veins and extreme base paler in hue; membrane black, its apex greyish white; body beneath black; legs dark castaneous.

Body finely pilose above, more longly pilose beneath.

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

Hab. Cape of Good Hope (Rev. A. E. Eaton, Brit. Mus.).

Lygæosoma tripunctata.

Aphanus tripunctatus, Dallas, List Hem. ii. p. 559 (1852).

Genus MELANOTELUS.

Melanotelus rubiginosus.

Rhyparochromus rubiginosus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 110. n. 192 (1872).

The Victorian specimen standing as the type of this species does not agree with the description, but, on the contrary, can scarcely be separated from *M. bipunctatus*, Dall., and

may be only a very slight variety of that species. It is quite probable that Walker intended this for his type and inadvertently described something else. He had done it before!

Genus NYSIUS.

Nysius spectabilis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black; antennæ, anterior margin, posterior half of lateral margins, and a large irregular discal spot to pronotum ochraceous; corium and membrane greyish white; apex of clavus, two somewhat large spots on posterior margin of corium—one at inner angle, the other about centre,—and a small spot at apical angle black; body beneath black; legs, central area of abdomen, anterior margin and lateral angles of prosternum, lateral margins of meso- and metasterna, posterior margin of metasternum, and coxal spots ochraceous.

Pronotum very coarsely punctate with a central impression; fourth joint of antennæ about as long as third joint and moderately incrassate, its apex slightly fuscous.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. Christmas Island (*C. W. Andrews*, Brit. Mus.).

CYMINÆ.

Genus NINUS.

Ninus assamensis, sp. n.

Head piceous, greyishly pubescent, especially at apex; antennæ pale chocolate-brown, finely pilose; pronotum greyish, darkly punctate; two small rounded spots near anterior margin and two very large basal spots—narrowly inwardly divided and anteriorly emarginate—chocolate-brown, between the two series of spots are two transverse black lines; scutellum greyish, darkly punctate, somewhat blackish on lateral margins; corium pale greyish ochraceous, brownly punctate, the lateral margin pale impunctate, a piceous patch at inner angle, a black spot at apex; clavus chocolate-brown; membrane pale brownish ochraceous, its ventral area dark brown, reflecting the abdomen beneath.

Head beneath and sternum dull greyish, darkly punctate; abdomen piceous, greyishly pilose; legs and rostrum brownish ochraceous, the last with its apex piceous.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. Assam: Margherita.

Allied to the Neotropical *N. notabilis*, Dist.

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser 7. Vol. viii.

Ninus discessus, sp. n.

Dull ochraceous; head, apical joint of antennæ, anterior area of pronotum, scutellum, and clavus much darker in hue; a longitudinal spot on each side of the posterior disk of pronotum piceous; apex of scutellum greyish; corium semihyaline, margins of clavus and corium ochraceous; two minute spots at claval apex, a small spot about centre of lateral margins, and the apical angle piceous; membrane pale ochraceous hyaline; head and sternum beneath brownish; abdomen and legs ochraceous; rostrum ochraceous, with its apex pitchy.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. Assam: Margherita.

Genus ISCHNORHYNCHUS.

Ischnorhynchus lineolus.

Cymus lineola, Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 587 (1852).

BLISSINÆ.

Genus SPALACOCORIS.

Spalacocoris sulcatus.

Ischnodemus sulcatus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 133. n. 33 (1872).

Spalacocoris sulcifer, Stål, En. Hem. iv. p. 130 (1874).

Genus CHELOCHIRUS.

Chelochirus talpa.

Ischnodemus talpa, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 133. n. 34 (1872).

Genus MACROPES.

Macropes spinimanus

Macropes spinimanus, Motsch. Etud. viii. p. 108 (1859).

Ischnodemus centralis, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 132. n. 31 (1872).

Macropes varipennis.

Ischnodemus varipennis, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 131. n. 30 (1872).

Abdomen above and beneath castaneous. This important character is not mentioned in Walker's very loose description. It is thus very probable that the *M. annamita*, Bergr. (Rev. Ent. Fr. xiii. p. 155, 1894), is only a varietal form of *M. varipennis*.

Macropes punctatus.

Ischnodemus punctatus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 132. n. 32 (1872).

Macropes divisus.

Ischnodemus divisus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 134. n. 35 (1872).

Macropes sultanus, sp. n.

Black; tarsi brownish, margin of corium near base obscurely rufous.

Pronotum very thickly and coarsely punctate, the posterior and subanterior areas very slightly punctate, its base very strongly concavely sinuate; scutellum coarsely punctate, with a raised base and central line, the first with a few coarse punctures; membrane extending to about the fifth abdominal segment, its basal area somewhat greyish; the tarsi and the apices of the posterior tibiæ brownish; antennæ with the second and fourth joints subequal in length and longer than the third joint.

Long. 9 millim.

Hab. Zanzibar (Brit. Mus.).

Macropes dilutus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, sternum, and femora very dark castaneous; antennæ, tibiæ, and abdomen above and beneath pale castaneous; corium pale creamy white; base of scutellum, claval margins, apex of corium, and the membrane very dark castaneous; membrane with the inner angle, a marginal spot, and the apex creamy white; tarsi and antennæ ochraceous.

Pronotum with a distinct, central, transverse impression, the anterior lobe with the disk somewhat flatly gibbous, its posterior margin moderately concave, apex of membrane extending beyond the fourth abdominal segment.

Long. 7 millim.

Hab. North India (*sic*).

A species allied to *M. punctatus*, Walk.

Macropes excuratus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, abdomen above, and body beneath black; legs and antennæ ochraceous; corium pale ochraceous, with the claval margins and venation somewhat darker; membrane piceous, basal angle, a spot on each lateral margin, and the apex creamy white.

Membrane just passing the fourth abdominal segment.

Long. 6 millim.

Hab. India: Shillong.

Macropes fasciatus, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, rostrum, pronotum, and corium piceous ; body beneath and legs castaneous ; membrane and the tarsi ochraceous ; membrane with a broad, transverse, discal piceous fascia.

Antennæ robust, first and third joints shortest ; pronotum with a broad, central, transverse impression which is strongly punctate ; anterior margin behind head moderately excavate, membrane almost reaching apex of abdomen.

Long. 9 millim.

Hab. Malay Peninsula : Perak (*Doherty*).

Genus *PATRITIUS*, n. nom.

Papirius, Stål, Hem. Afr. ii. p. 122 (1865), nom. præocc.

Patritius velutinus.

Ischnodemus velutinus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 128. n. 17 (1872).

Genus *ISCHNODEMUS*.*Ischnodemus australis*, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, pronotum, scutellum, abdomen above, and body beneath castaneous ; legs, rostrum, and sometimes basal margin of pronotum ochraceous ; corium pale luteous ; membrane greyish (sometimes smoky-brown) with the venation piceous ; lateral margins of the meso- and metasterna and the apex of the rostrum piceous.

Antennæ with the fourth joint longest, the second and third joints subequal in length ; pronotum with a central anterior sulcation, and a broad band of coarse punctures a little before base ; membrane about reaching base of penultimate abdominal segment ; anterior femora incrassated, with two or three small apical spines beneath.

Var. Antennæ (excluding basal joint) and pronotum (excluding base) piceous.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 millim.

Hab. North Australia : Port Darwin (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.).

Ischnodemus noctulus, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, pronotum, scutellum, membrane, and body beneath black ; legs piceous, apices of femora, the intermediate and posterior tibiæ (excluding bases), and the tarsi ochraceous ; corium piceous, its margins and an obscure spot at inner angle pale brownish grey ; membrane with a

waved fascia near base and a subapical spot brownish grey ; antennæ with the second joint a little longer than the third, fourth long and moderately clavate ; body finely and obscurely pilose above, much more distinctly so beneath.

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

Hab. Ceylon (*G. Lewis*).

HEINSIUS, gen. nov.

Allied to *Ischnodemus* in general shape and structure, from which it differs principally by the antennæ, which in *Heinsius* are clavate, with the first, second, and third joints prominently hirsute, basal joint shortest and thickest, second joint about equal in length to fourth and slightly longer than third, fourth joint cylindrical and non-hirsute ; femora incrassated, anterior femora armed beneath with about two very fine and subobsolete spines.

Heinsius explicatus, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous ; posterior area of the pronotum, clavus, and corium pale ochraceous ; membrane greyish with the veins fuscous ; a dark spot at the apical angles of corium ; body beneath greyishly pilose, lateral margins of the abdomen greyish.

Head and pronotum somewhat coarsely punctate, the corium more sparsely punctate.

Long. 4 to 5 millim.

Hab. N.W. Australia : Troughton and Baudin Islands (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.).

GEOCORINÆ.

Genus GEOCORIS.

Geocoris tricolor.

Cimex tricolor, Fabr. Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 536. 176-7 (1798).

Geocoris tricolor, Stål, Hem. Fabr. i. p. 76 (1868).

Ophthalmicus cinerascens, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 138 (1872).

Geocoris marginicollis, Dohrn, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxi. p. 405 (1860).

Geocoris æthiops, sp. n.

Ophthalmicus ruficeps, Dall. nec Germ. List Hem. ii. p. 584. 5 (1852).

Pronotum and scutellum bluish black ; head, lateral and basal margins of pronotum (the last sometimes obsolete, except at centre), and extreme apex of scutellum ochraceous ; corium and membrane obscure whitish, corium with a large, apical, piceous patch ; sternum black, abdomen beneath

dark castaneous; head beneath, coxæ, legs, rostrum, and lateral margins of sternum and abdomen ochraceous; antennæ piceous, the first and fourth joints, and apices of second and third joints, stramineous.

Head impunctate; pronotum, excluding margins, coarsely punctate; scutellum, clavus, and sternum coarsely punctate; antennæ with the fourth joint slightly longer than the second.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. West Africa: Sierra Leone (Brit. Mus.); Calabar (*Rutherford*, Coll. Dist.).

Differing from *G. ruficeps*, Germ., by the pale posterior and not anterior margin of pronotum, different colour of the corium, &c.

Geocoris convivus, sp. n.

Head and pronotum black; anterior margin and apex of head, antennæ, and head beneath (excluding basal spot behind eyes) pale ochraceous; sternum black; posterior lateral angles of prosternum, posterior and lateral margins of meso- and metasterna, coxæ, and legs pale ochraceous; scutellum black, with a transverse arcuated fascia near base centrally continued to apex pale ochraceous; corium pale ochraceous, clavus and an irregular spot on posterior margin piceous; membrane pale hyaline; abdomen beneath castaneous, its lateral margins ochraceous, its base and apex piceous.

Head finely wrinkled and punctate, the ochraceous margin and apex impunctate; pronotum coarsely punctate, its posterior margin impunctate; scutellum coarsely punctate, its central ochraceous fascia impunctate; clavus coarsely punctate near apex; antennæ with the second joint much longer than third, fourth mutilated.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. Australia: Queensland, Peak Downs.

Geocoris elongatus, sp. n.

Piceous; anterior margin and apex of head, antennæ, inner and posterior margins of eyes, lateral margins of pronotum, a central fascia to scutellum (not reaching base and widened and arcuated anteriorly), connexivum, coxæ, legs, and lateral margins of sternum ochraceous; corium and membrane obscure whitish, the clavus and a large patch at inner angle of corium piceous; apical joint of antennæ black, its base ochraceous; abdomen beneath pale castaneous, its lateral margins ochraceous.

Head, excluding anterior margin, punctate and finely wrinkled; pronotum coarsely punctate, with one or two punctures on its lateral margins; scutellum (excluding central fascia) coarsely punctate; clavus coarsely punctate near apex; antennæ with the second joint longest, third a little shorter than fourth.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. Australia: Queensland, Gayndah.

Allied to *G. provisus*, Bergr., which I have received from Sidney, but differing by its more elongate form, different colour of antennæ, abdomen beneath, &c.

Geocoris vestitus, sp. n.

Head black, lateral margins and apex broadly ochraceous; pronotum piceous, very coarsely punctate, a central spot on anterior and posterior margins, and the lateral margins widening posteriorly, luteous; scutellum black, coarsely punctate, its lateral angles narrowly luteous; corium and membrane very pale luteous, the first with its disk infuscated and sparingly punctate, its lateral margins impunctate, clavus longitudinally punctate; sternum piceous, very coarsely and somewhat greyishly punctate; abdomen castaneous, with its disk piceous; coxal spots greyish; antennæ, rostrum, legs, lateral margins of sternum, and anterior margin of prosternum ochraceous.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Christmas Island (*C. W. Andrews*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to the Neotropical species *G. thoracicus*, Fieb.

Genus GERMALUS.

Germalus pallidus, sp. n.

Pale ochraceous; apices of the eyes dark brown; head with two very small discal brown spots, the ocelli red; pronotum coarsely brownly punctate, except at central basal margin, and four transversely elongate spots situate a little before anterior margin, four longitudinal lines of dark punctures—two central and one on each lateral area; scutellum coarsely brownly punctate, with a Υ levigate fascia; clavus sometimes shaded with piceous; membrane pellucid; connexivum with small piceous spots at apices of incisures.

Antennæ with the apical joint slightly incrassate and somewhat roseate in hue, second joint longest; eyes moderately stylate, their apices slightly in advance of the lateral margins of the pronotum; pronotum somewhat quadrangular, the anterior angles moderately oblique, lateral margins

slightly sinuate; corium somewhat thickly punctate, its margins levigate; abdomen above obscure whitish, the disk sometimes shaded with piceous and with a transverse levigate spot at the bases of the fourth and fifth abdominal segments.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. N.W. Australia, Baudin Island (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.).

The markings and punctuation of the pronotum will be alone sufficient to separate this species from the description of the only other described Australian species, *G. victoriæ*, Bergr.

COLOBATHRISTINÆ.

Genus MALCUS.

Malcus scutellata, sp. n.

Ochraceous, coarsely brownly punctate, the corium paler and almost impunctate on basal disk and lateral margin; scutellum brownish, with a prominent, pale, ochraceous, levigate spot near each basal angle; membrane greyish, clouded with fuscous, and with the veins fuscous; legs and antennæ very pale ochraceous, the last with the basal joint castaneous and the apical joint fuscous.

Long. 3 millim.

Hab. Ceylon (*G. Lewis*).

A species to be differentiated from *M. flavidipes*, Stål, by the prominent ochraceous angular spots to the scutellum; the pronotum is also more tumid posteriorly.

HETEROGASTRINÆ.

Genus HYGINUS.

Hyginus signifer.

Heterogaster signifer, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 74. n. 12 (1872).

Hyginus divisus.

Rhyparochromus divisus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 105. n. 174 (1872).

Both the above species are very closely allied. They seem to appertain to Stål's genus by the long and slender antennæ, and the convexly sinuate base of the pronotum, characters which separate *Hyginus* from *Heterogaster*.

Genus nov.?

Heterogaster cymoides, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 74. n. 13 (1872).

This species cannot be included in the genus *Heterogaster*,

but the condition of Walker's unique type is not sufficiently good for exact generic localization.

DINOMACHUS, gen. nov.

Allied to the Palæarctic genus *Heterogaster**, from which it differs by having the central lobe longer than, and projecting beyond, the lateral lobes; the head and body are also more elongate.

Dinomachus Marshalli, sp. n.

Ochraceous, thickly punctured with piceous; eyes black; corium with a spot near anterior third of lateral margin, another near apex of claval margin, and the apical third black, the last with two median spots and the apex ochraceous; membrane brownish ochraceous; connexivum ochraceous, spotted with black; body beneath piceous, greyishly pilose; coxæ, legs, disk of abdomen, and marginal spots ochraceous; femora punctured with brown on their basal areas and biannulated with the same colour near their apices, tibiæ with three brown annulations.

Pronotum with a somewhat obscure central transverse impression, and a central raised longitudinal line which extends through the apical area of the scutellum, but is obsolete on its basal area; apex of scutellum pale levigate; second joint of antennæ considerably longer than the first, remainder mutilated.

Long. 10 millim.

Hab. Mashonaland; Salisbury (G. A. K. Marshall).

PACHYGRONTHINÆ.

Pachygrontha Walkeri, sp. n.

Dark ochraceous, shaded with castaneous; antennæ, a central levigate line to pronotum (not reaching base), a central levigate line to scutellum, and a levigate spot near each lateral angle, lateral margins of corium, lateral margins of abdomen beneath, bases of femora, the tibiæ and tarsi pale ochraceous; apices of first joint of antennæ broadly, of second joint narrowly, a broad annulation before apex of third, posterior angles of pronotum, posterior margin (sometimes broken up in spots) of corium, apical joints of tarsi, and membrane (excluding base) piceous.

Antennæ with the apex of the basal joint prominently

* I do not include the species described by Carpenter as *H. australis* from Murray Island.

clavate, distinctly longer than second joint, third a little shorter than second; body above coarsely punctate; posterior femora incrassated and spinous along nearly the whole of inner margin; pronotum laterally moderately sinuate, with a distinct transverse impression on disk.

Long. 7-8 millim.

Hab. North Australia, Port Darwin (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.).

Pachygrontha Lewisi, sp. n.

Ochraceous; body above, sternum, and legs coarsely punctate; pronotum with a central pale levigate fascia, bordered on each side with piceous, a spot of the same colour in each anterior lateral area, and one at each posterior angle; scutellum with the base black and a central, basal, lunate, levigate, pale fascia, continued in a straight line to apex, which is similarly levigate; inner claval margin and apex of clavus piceous; corium with the punctures arranged in longitudinal series, its apex and a somewhat large spot at inner angle piceous; membrane with two converging piceous fasciæ from base to apex; abdomen pale, impunctate; a lateral fascia on each side from head to apex of abdomen, a narrow central macular fascia to abdomen, and margins of the anal appendage black.

Antennæ with the second and third joints subequal in length, the first longest, fourth shortest. Eyes projecting a little beyond anterior margin of pronotum.

Long. 8 millim.

Hab. Ceylon (*G. Lewis*).

MAGNINUS, gen. nov.

Head longer than broad, immersed to eyes, central lobe produced in front of the lateral lobes, lateral lobes slightly angulated at their apices, broadened posteriorly from above the insertion of the antennæ, where they are very distinctly angulated; antennæ robust, first joint longest and stoutest, second joint the most slender, much shorter than first, a little longer than third, which is clavate towards its apex, fourth joint shortest, thickened, its apex attenuated; pronotum trapeziform; scutellum about as long as broad, both pronotum and scutellum traversed by a longitudinal median levigate line; corium extending to about two thirds the length of the abdomen, its apical margin nearly straight; membrane almost reaching the apex of the abdomen; connexivum exposed; anterior femora strongly incrassated and prominently spined beneath; anterior tibiæ curved at base;

rostrum reaching the anterior coxæ, first and second joints almost subequal in length, second joint almost reaching the base of the head.

Allied to *Pachygrontha*, but differing by the shape of the head, the structure of the antennæ, &c.

Magninus typicus, sp. n.

Ochraceous, thickly and coarsely brownly punctate; eyes, anterior and posterior margins of pronotum, disk of corium, and the membrane blackish; a very distinct, central, pale ochraceous, levigate line traversing the pronotum and scutellum and very obsoletely indicated on the head; head beneath and sternum brownly punctate; abdomen ochraceous, two central black fasciæ on mesosternum and a sublateral black fascia on each side of the abdomen, the lateral margins of which have a few dark punctures and the basal disk castaneous; legs ochraceous, the anterior femora brownly punctate, the intermediate and posterior femora castaneous above; apex of rostrum black.

Long. 8 millim.

Hab. N. Australia: Albany (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.).

OXYCARENINÆ.

Genus OXYCARENUS.

Oxycarenus lugubris.

Stenogaster? *lugubris*, Motsch. Etud. viii. p. 108 (1859).

Rhopalus? *funeralis*, Kirby, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 97, pl. iv. fig. 7 (1891).

Oxycarenus maculatus.

Oxycarenus maculatus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1854, p. 235.

Anthocoris subcruciatus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 151. n. 15 (1872).

Oxycarenus proximus.

Anthocoris proximus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 152. n. 16 (1872).

Oxycarenus pubescens.

Anthocoris pubescens, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 152. n. 17 (1872).

Oxycarenus arctatus.

Anthocoris arctatus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 153. n. 18 (1872).

APHANINÆ.

Genus CLERADA.

Clerada apicicornis.

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

Gastrodes terminalis, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 122. n. 3 (1872).

Clerada noctua, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum piceous; eyes and posterior margin of pronotum brownish ochraceous; corium brownish ochraceous, clavus (excluding margins), an oblique discal streak, and a sublateral fascia connected with about the inner apical third piceous; membrane obscure greyish; body beneath piceous; legs brownish ochraceous; antennæ ochraceous, the basal joint, apex of second joint, the whole of third joint, and apex of fourth joint piceous.

Head very thickly punctate; pronotum coarsely punctate, but almost impunctate on posterior margin; scutellum coarsely punctate, somewhat transversely wrinkled beyond middle; corium punctate, the veins and lateral margins levigate.

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

Hab. North Borneo (*W. B. Pryer*).

NAVARRUS, gen. nov.

Body ovate, depressed. Head porrect, about half as long as the pronotum, inserted to the posterior margin of the eyes; ocelli placed very near the eyes; rostrum about reaching the anterior coxæ; first joint of the antennæ stout, slightly passing the apex of the head; pronotum transverse, much as in *Clerada*, lateral margins sinuate, posterior margin nearly straight; scutellum subequilateral; corium with the lateral margins moderately rounded. Other characters generally as in *Panchæa*, Stål, from which *Navarrus* differs by the shorter head &c.

Navarrus phæophilus.

Rhyparochromus phæophilus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 106. n. 177 (1872).

Hab. Celebes (Brit. Mus.).

Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, and scutellum piceous.

Genus PACTYE.

Pactye dissimilis.

Lygæus dissimilis, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 61. n. 128 (1872).—Sarawak.

Genus *PAROMIUS*.*Paromius seychellesus*.

Plociomerus seychellesus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 120 (1872).

Pamera ejuncida, Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1883, p. 433, pl. xx. fig. 3.

Paromius seychellesus, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hém. t. ii. p. 189 (1894).

This appears to be a very widely distributed species. Walker's typical specimens were received from the Seychelle Islands; my *P. ejuncida* was founded on Japanese examples, and I now possess specimens from Ceylon, Queensland, and Samoa. I have followed Lethierry and Severin in placing the species in the genus *Paromius*, Fieb., taking *P. gracilis*, Ramb., as the nearest allied species. The slender elongate form alone sufficiently separates *Paromius* from *Pamera*, and I am doubtful whether the first should not be considered as a section only of the last.

Paromius Dohrni.

Lygæus (*Plociomerus*) *Dohrni*, Guér. in Sagra, Hist. de Cuba, Ins. p. 400 (1857).

Ptochiomerus Dohrni, Uhler, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1893, p. 705.

PRIMERUS, gen. nov.

Head moderately long and slender, pointed in front, the central lobe produced before the lateral lobes; antennæ with the basal joint stout, reaching for about half its length from the apex of the head, second longest and slender, third slender, shorter than second, and very slightly clavate at apex, fourth slightly thickened, about as long or a little shorter than the third; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxæ, basal joint shorter than the head. Pronotum with a narrow collar, strongly constricted near middle, the anterior lobe moderately globose and a little shorter than the posterior lobe; posterior margin before scutellum concave, lateral angles distinctly spinous, the spines directed backwards. Other characters generally as in *Prosomaus*, Scott, from which it differs by the longer rostrum, the spinous lateral angles of the pronotum, and by having the intermediate and posterior femora more slender, not apically clavate, and both without spines.

Primierus bispinus.

Plociomerus bispinus, Motsch. Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. 1863, p. 81.

Brownish ochraceous; apex of rostrum, apical joint of antennæ and apex of third joint, extreme apices of the tibiæ

and apices of the tarsal joints piceous or black; femora strongly punctured with castaneous; head and anterior lobe of pronotum brownish, posterior lobe of pronotum paler, very coarsely punctate, the posterior lateral margins luteous; scutellum with some castaneous markings and with a central luteous fascia on apical half; clavus and posterior claval margin longitudinally punctate, posterior lateral area of corium paler, punctate and preceded by a small luteous lateral spot; membrane somewhat mottled with dark castaneous, a paler spot at apex and on each lateral margin. Pronotal lateral spines distinct and directed backwards.

Long. 7 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $1\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Ceylon (*Lewis*).

Primierus indicus, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous; antennæ, head, anterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, legs, and abdomen beneath reddish ochraceous; apical joint of antennæ and the sternum piceous, lateral margins of meso- and metasterna, and the abdomen, ochraceous.

Allied to the preceding species, but differing by the scarcely punctate femora, different colour of the legs, &c.

Long. 6–7 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $1\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Calcutta (*Atkins*. Coll., Brit. Mus.).

Genus *BEDUNIA*.

Bedunia notulata, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, and anterior femora black; anterior collar to pronotum castaneous, posterior margin with two central, transverse, lineate, ochraceous spots; corium ochraceous, irregularly punctate, clavus and outer claval area pale castaneous; claval margins ochraceous; a broad transverse fascia at area of inner angles and the apical angles black; membrane mutilated; antennæ and anterior tibiæ and tarsi brownish ochraceous; a broad annulation to apical joint of antennæ, base of apical joint to anterior tarsus, rostrum, and intermediate legs ochraceous; apex of rostrum and apices of intermediate femora castaneous; posterior legs mutilated.

Anterior femora very strongly incrassated, with a double series of small irregular spines beneath; head strongly exerted, anteocular area to apex of central lobe and postocular area subequal.

Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Island of Mysol (*Wallace*, Brit. Mus.).

Bedunia segmentata, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and body beneath black; antennæ and anterior femora castaneous; apical joint of antennæ (excluding base and apex), rostrum, anterior femora and tarsi, intermediate and posterior legs, lateral angles of pronotum, and the corium ochraceous; clavus, two large discal spots, and apical angle to corium castaneous, and a few brown punctures to the basal, marginal, and apical areas; membrane fuliginous, with a large spot at apex and the veins creamy white; rostrum passing the posterior coxæ, its apex piceous.

Eyes a little less distant from base of head than from apex; second joint of antennæ longest, first and fourth joints nearly equal in length; posterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, and clavus coarsely punctate.

Long. 11 millim.

Hab. Malay Peninsula: Perak (*Doherty*).

Genus *PAMERA*.*Pamera cincticornis*.

Rhyparochromus cincticornis, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 108. n. 181 (1872).

Closely allied to *P. pallicornis*, Dall., but larger, antennæ longer. An var.?

Pamera pallicornis.

Rhyparochromus pallicornis, Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 573 (1852).

Rhyparochromus delineatus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 103. n. 169 (1872).

Pamera cephalotes.

Rhyparochromus cephalotes, Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 577 (1852); Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 109 (1873).

Rhyparochromus nigripes, Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 578 (1852).

Pamera Scotti, n. nom.

Diplonotus luridus, Scott, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xiv. p. 432 (1874), nom. præocc.

Lethierry and Severin (Cat. Gén. Hém. t. ii. p. 193) have placed this species as a synonym of *P. pallicornis*, Dall., with which it has scarcely anything in common. Scott's types are now in the British Museum and co-types of most of his Japan species in my own collection.

Pamera nigrītula.

Rhyparochromus nigrītulus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 106. n. 176 (1872).

Pamera nigriceps.

Rhyparochromus nigriceps, Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 577 (1852).

Var. *Rhyparochromus inornatus*, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 112. n. 196 (1872).

Pamera ? stricta.

Rhyparochromus strictus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 108. n. 182 (1872).

The unique typical specimen is in exceedingly bad condition, but appears to belong to the section *Gyndes* of the genus, and somewhat allied to *Eucosmetus albomarginatus*, Scott.

Pamera vincta.

Pamera vincta, Say, Hem. New Harm. 1831; Compl. Writ. i. p. 333 (1859).

Rhyparochromus gutta, Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 574 (1852).

Rhyparochromus parvulus, Dall. tom. cit. p. 576. n. 45 (1852).

Lygæus (*Plociomerus*) *Amyoti*, Guér. in Sagra, Hist. de Cuba, Ins. p. 400 (1857).

Rhyparochromus (*Plociomerus*) *vinulus*, Stål, Freg. Eug. resa, Ins. Hem. p. 246. n. 66 (1859).

Ligyrocoris bipunctatus, Kirby, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xx. p. 547 (1894).

A very widely distributed species. I possess specimens from both Ceylon and India, and Mr. Andrews brought back specimens from Christmas Island.

Pamera repressa.

Rhyparochromus repressus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 104. n. 172 (1872).

Dieuches repressus, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hém. t. ii. p. 220 (1894).

Pamera pusilla.

Rhyparochromus pusillus, Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 577. n. 46 (1852).

The unique type is in poor condition and without locality.

Pamera reducta.

Plociomerus reductus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 120. n. 34 (1872).

Paromius? reductus, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hém. t. ii. p. 189 (1894).

Pronotum with the anterior lobe black, the posterior lobe castaneous in all the specimens described by Walker.

Pamera sobrina, sp. n.

Head pale piceous; pronotum, scutellum, and body beneath pale castaneous; corium, membrane, antennæ, rostrum, and legs ochraceous; apices of the second and third joints of the antennæ and apical half of the fourth joint infuscated.

Anterior lobe of the pronotum prominent, globose ; corium punctate, its lateral margins pale, impunctate.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 millim.

Hab. Calcutta (Atkins. Coll., Brit. Mus.) ; Ceylon (G. Lewis).

Pamera Andrewsii, sp. n.

Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, and scutellum black ; posterior lobe of pronotum castaneous ; antennæ, a spot above and a smaller spot beneath the lateral angles and the anterior and posterior margins (narrowly) of the pronotum, and two small central spots to scutellum, ochraceous ; corium ochraceous, punctured with castaneous, the lateral margins levigate, with a spot before apex and the apical angle blackish ; membrane pale brownish, irrorated with ochraceous ; legs ochraceous, femora with broad castaneous subapical annulations ; antennæ ochraceous, basal and apical joints and the apices of second and third joints castaneous.

Long. 4– $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Christmas Island (C. W. Andrews, Brit. Mus.).

A species having a considerable superficial resemblance to the Palæarctic *P. calcarata*, Puton, but much smaller. *P. Andrewsii* varies in the colour of the pronotum, being sometimes unicolorous—black or castaneous. It is allied to *P. nigriceps*, Dall.

Pamera insignis, sp. n.

Black ; posterior lateral margins of the pronotum and broad lateral margins to the corium pale luteous, the last slightly inwardly notched near centre ; antennæ ochraceous, basal joint, apices of second and third joints, and apical half of fourth joint fuscous or black ; legs black, the tibiæ and tarsi ochraceous, apices of the tibiæ fuscous.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. Christmas Island (C. W. Andrews, Brit. Mus.).

Pamera thoracica, sp. n.

Head piceous, antennæ brownish ochraceous ; pronotum castaneous, anterior lobe with the anterior and lateral margins and a central longitudinal fascia, posterior lobe with the lateral angles and two central basal spots, ochraceous ; scutellum piceous ; corium ochraceous, apical angle and a small lateral spot beyond middle castaneous, the inner area more or less suffused with castaneous, enclosing an angulated greyish spot at inner angle ; membrane pale brownish, with

the veins greyish ; body beneath and legs dark castaneous, the tibiæ, tarsi, and apices of femora ochraceous.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. Queensland : Peak Downs.

Belongs to the section of the genus including *P. nigriceps*, Dall., and *P. Andrewsii*, Dist.

Pamera murrhea, sp. n.

Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, and scutellum brownish ochraceous ; posterior lobe of pronotum and the corium of a greyish-porcelain appearance, sparingly brownly punctate ; anterior lobe of pronotum with two large subquadrate dark brown spots, posterior lobe with a central dark brown longitudinal fascia ; scutellum sparingly punctate, a spot at each basal angle and a central fascia dark brown ; corium with the apical angle dark fuscous ; membrane greyish, with pale brown suffusions, palest at base and apex ; head and sternum beneath pale brown, sternal, lateral, and segmental margins ochraceous ; abdomen ochraceous, with a broad pale brown lateral margin ; legs and antennæ ochraceous, the last with the apices of second and third joints and the whole of the fourth joint infuscated ; anterior femora incrassated, finely spinous beneath.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. N.W. Australia : Roebuck Bay (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.).

A very distinct species by its beautiful markings and incrassated anterior femora.

Genus *EUCOSMETUS*.

Eucosmetus insignis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, membrane, body beneath, and legs black ; corium pale reddish, with a very small sublateral spot near base, a median lateral spot, and the apical area very pale luteous, a black linear lateral spot between the pale median spot and apical area, and a subapical angulate spot black ; membrane with an apical, rounded, very pale luteous spot ; apex of anterior femora and the whole of the anterior tibiæ and tarsi, basal halves of the intermediate and posterior femora and the tarsi, and central base of head beneath ochraceous ; first joint of antennæ black, with its base luteous, remaining joints mutilated.

Head and posterior lobe of pronotum coarsely punctate ; clavus and claval margin lineately punctate ; anterior tibiæ curved, its apex moderately dilated and armed with two strong spines beneath.

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

Hab. Assam : Margherita (Ind. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

Eucosmetus albomarginatus.

Gyndes albomarginatus, Scott, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) vol. xiv. p. 437 (1874).

Eucosmetus incisus.

Rhyparochromus incisus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 100. n. 158 (1872).

Plociomerus incisus, Kirby, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. xxiv. p. 101 (1891).

Genus DAERLAC.

Daerlac affinis, sp. n.

Black ; basal half of corium, basal joint of antennæ, base of anterior femora, basal halves of intermediate and posterior femora, and extreme apices of all the femora ochraceous ; the ochraceous half of corium is followed by a transverse black fascia, the apical angle and central lateral margin grey ; a grey spot on connexivum near apical angle of corium ; body beneath black, a single central grey lateral spot placed beneath the one on connexivum above.

Head and anterior lobe of pronotum thickly and finely punctate ; posterior pronotal lobe, scutellum, and clavus much more coarsely punctate.

Long. 6 millim.

Hab. N.E. Tasmania : Launceston (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *D. tricolor*, Sign., from which it differs by the different colour of the legs, the absence of the white fascia and lateral margins to the abdomen, &c.

Genus CNEMODUS.

Cnemodus mavortius.

Astemma mavortius, Say, New Harm. Ind., Dec. 1831 ; Compl. Writ. i. p. 337 (1859).

Thaumastopus? alacris, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 147. n. 2 (1872).

MIZALDUS, gen. nov.

Head triangular, long, immersed to about the eyes ; ocelli situate close to eyes and well separated from base. Antennæ with the first joint moderately clavate and considerably passing the apex of head, second joint longest, fourth a little shorter than third and moderately thickened. Pronotum with the anterior margin narrower than the outer margins of eyes, its anterior angles a little prominent, a little more than half the width of base, the lateral margins very strongly sinuate ; transversely constricted near centre, the anterior lobe moderately globose, the posterior lobe with its basal margin moderately concave before the scutellum ; lateral

angles excavated. Scutellum moderately gibbous at basal area, its apex acute. Corium a little narrower than the abdomen, the margins of which are exposed and a little prominent, strongly sinuate near base and widened posteriorly. Rostrum with the basal joint a little shorter than the head.

Allied to the genus *Bathycles*, Dist.

Mizaldus dimidiatus.

Rhyparochromus dimidiatus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 107. n. 179 (1872).

Hab. New Guinea.

Mizaldus Lewisi, sp. n.

Black; corium creamy white, with an apical angular black spot, membrane pale greyish hyaline; body beneath black; legs and antennæ ochraceous, femora and basal joint of antennæ pale castaneous, apical joint of antennæ fuscous. Head, pronotum, and scutellum coarsely punctate; clavus and lateral area of corium more sparingly punctate.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. Ceylon (*G. Lewis*).

APPOLONIUS, gen. nov.

Head (including outer margins of eyes) a little broader than anterior margin of pronotum; eyes prominent, globose; ocelli situate very near eyes; antennæ with the third and fourth joints prominently clavate, second, third, and fourth joints subequal in length, first a little shorter. Pronotum strongly and transversely constricted, the anterior lobe a little longer than the posterior lobe, but narrower and globose; posterior lobe with its lateral margins oblique; scutellum with the basal area moderately tumescent; anterior femora moderately incrassated.

This genus is allied to *Neocattarus*, Dist., and can at once be recognized by the peculiar antennæ and the position of the ocelli. Its type is the species described by Walker as *Ophthalmicus cincticornis*, of which the unique type is a carded specimen, thus rendering the generic diagnosis of a limited character.

Appolonius cincticornis.

Ophthalmicus cincticornis, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 138. n. 32 (1872).

Head and anterior lobe of pronotum black; the posterior lobe dark castaneous, with its anterior lateral margin luteous; antennæ with the first and second joints luteous, with their bases and apex of the second joint pale castaneous, third and fourth joints castaneous, apex of fourth joint much paler;

scutellum piceous; corium pale luteous, with the apex and a broken central transverse fascia castaneous; membrane pale cretaceous, with the veins brownish; legs ochraceous, tibiæ luteous.

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Ceylon (*Thwaites*, Brit. Mus.).

RHODIGINUS, gen. nov.

Head triangular, rather narrowed in front; eyes large, prominent, somewhat exserted, their posterior margins almost touching the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennæ moderately robust, first and fourth joints thickest, third joint minute; pronotum strongly sinuated laterally, transversely impressed about centre, the lateral angles obtusely rounded, posterior margin slightly concave, anterior margin nearly straight; scutellum moderately gibbous at base, with a central carinate line on apical half; corium short and narrow, barely occupying two-thirds the length of the abdomen; membrane very large, extending broadly from the apex of the clavus to the apex of the abdomen; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; anterior femora unarmed and only moderately incrassated.

I place this genus provisionally near *Appolonius*.

Rhodiginus dispar.

Ophthalmicus dispar, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 139. n. 33 (1872).

Hab. Ceylon (Brit. Mus.).

GENUS RHYPAROCHROMUS.

Rhyparochromus convelatus, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, pronotum, scutellum, rostrum, body beneath, and legs piceous; lateral margins of pronotum, coxæ, posterior margin of metasternum, extreme bases of tibiæ, and the tarsi ochraceous; corium ochraceous with lineate brown punctures, apical half piceous, containing a transverse greyish-white fascia; membrane piceous, its apical half irrorated with pale brownish. Antennæ moderately robust, second, third, and fourth joints almost subequal in length; pronotum with a distinct transverse impression, anterior lobe moderately convex, posterior lobe somewhat thickly punctate; scutellum long, finely punctate, with a central carinate line, obsolete on basal half; lateral margins of head and pronotum distinctly longly pilose.

Long. 8 millim.

Hab. Bombay (Coll. Dist.).

Allied to *R. semilucens*, Walk., from which it can be at once separated, apart from structural details, by the different colour of the body beneath.

FÆLICIANUS, gen. nov.

Head pointed in front, about as long as the anterior lobe of the pronotum; eyes almost touching the anterior margin of the pronotum, ocelli much nearer to eyes than to each other; antennæ with the first joint considerably passing the apex of the head, fourth joint much shorter than the second, a little shorter than the third, slightly longer than the first; pronotum narrowed towards apex, deeply impressed across its centre, its lateral margins moderately sinuate at the incision and then rounded and moderately narrowed to apex, the anterior lobe moderately globose; scutellum somewhat tumid, flattened and hollowed near base; rostrum almost reaching the intermediate coxæ, basal joint slightly shorter than the head; anterior femora strongly incrassated, spined beneath, one spine very prominent; anterior tibiæ slightly curved.

Allied to *Rhyparochromus*, from which the relative lengths of the antennal joints will alone sufficiently distinguish it; the pronotum is also less gibbous and the anterior and posterior lobes about subequal in length.

Felicianus luteicornis.

Rhyparochromus luteicornis, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 107. n. 178 (1872).

Hab. Celebes (Brit. Mus.).

[To be continued.]

LX.—*List of the Fishes of the Characinid Genus Alestes, Müll. & Trosch., with a Key to their Identification* *.

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

I. Sq. 36-50 $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}-9\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$.

A. Dorsal originating above ventrals; gill-rakers 17-20 on lower part of anterior arch.

A. 21-22; Sq. 40-43 $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}-7\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ 1. *A. macrophthalmus*, Gthr.

A. 18-19; Sq. 39-41 $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ 2. *A. Liebrechtsii*, Blgr.

B. Dorsal behind vertical of ventrals.

1. Sq. 45-50 $\frac{8\frac{1}{2}-9\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$.

A. 25-30; gill-rakers 30-35 on lower part of anterior arch; dorsal equidistant from vertical of last ray of ventral

* The numbers in the anal fin (A.) include the two rudimentary anterior rays, and the last ray, cleft to the base, is reckoned as one; the transverse series of scales is counted from the mid-dorsal to the mid-ventral line. The dorsal rays are constantly 10 or 11.



Distant, William Lucas. 1901. "Rhynchotal notes. XI. Heteroptera: Fam. Lygaeidae." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 8, 464–486.

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