

deflected anteriorly, the posterior margin a little sinuate; scutellum somewhat large, subtriangular; hemelytra a little outwardly convex, lateral margins slightly laminate; cuneus a little longer than broad; membrane considerably passing abdominal apex; legs of moderate length, tibiae strongly setose.

1380. *Diognetus intonsus*, sp. n.

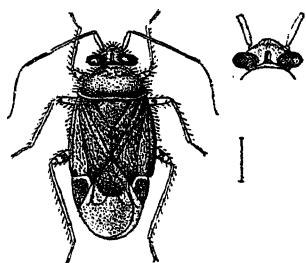


Fig. 277.—*Diognetus intonsus*.

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

Hab. Ceylon; Maskeliya (Green).

Chocolate-brown, ochraceously pilose; extreme basal margin of pronotum and lateral marginal areas of corium ochraceous; eyes and a subbasal transverse fascia to pronotum black; cuneus bright castaneous, its basal margin flavescent; membrane pale fuliginous, its basal area and veins piceous; body beneath brownish-ochraceous; legs pale ochraceous, femora annulated with brown; antennae dark ochraceous, third joint stramineous, apices of second and third joints and the whole of fourth piceous.

Genus **ZANESSA**.

Zanessa, Kirk. Tr. E. S. 1902, p. 269.

Type, *Z. rubrovariegata*, Kirk., an Australian species.

Distribution. Australasian and Oriental Regions.

Covered with short hairs, not pubescent; head centrally sulcate (not carinate as described by Kirkaldy), slightly transversely impressed at base; eyes globular, prominent, almost touching but passing in width the anterior margin of the pronotum; rostrum extending to intermediate coxae; pronotum moderately constricted

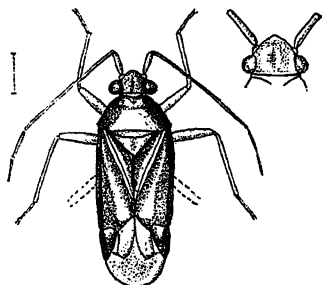


Fig. 278.—*Zanessa sanguinolenta*.

before middle, the lateral margins sinuated or nearly straight, base a little emarginate; scutellum subtriangular, slightly tumid; antennae moderately robust, first joint about as long as head, stoutest, second rather more than twice as long as first; legs of moderate length, slender, very finely pilose.

1381. *Zanessa sanguinolenta*, sp. n.

Ochraceous; basal joint of antennae, eyes, lateral areas of pronotum, inner area of clavus, subclaval and lateral areas of corium,