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RHYNCHOTA.—Vol. II.
(HETEROPTERA)

By

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The second volume of the Rhynchota, by Mr. W. L. Distant, is published in two Parts, of which the first, comprising pp. 1-242, appeared in December 1903, and the other is now issued. Several of the families included in the volume have hitherto received but little attention in India, and consequently the number of genera and species described for the first time is considerable.

The first volume of Rhynchota, containing the families Pentatomidae, Coreidae, and Berytidae, was issued in June 1902. The present volume contains nearly all the remaining families of the Gymnocerata, and includes the Lygaeidae, Pyrrhocoridae, Tingidae, Phymatidae, Aradidae, Hebridae, Hydrometridae, Henicocephalidae, Reduviidae, Saldidae, Cercocombidae, Cimicidae, and Capsidae, leaving the Anthocoridae and the Cryptocerata to be described in order to complete the account of the Indian Heteroptera. The Homoptera also remain to be dealt with.

A sketch of the structural details and a brief account of the scheme of classification, with a synopsis of the families of Heteroptera, were comprised in the Introduction to the first volume. All general remarks not contained in that Introduction are deferred by the Author until the Rhynchota are completed.

In other volumes of the 'Fauna of British India' now in
preparation or under consideration, it is proposed to include certain families of Beetles (Coleoptera), the Butterflies, and the Land-Mollusca. The families of Beetles to be first described are of economic importance on account of the injury they do to forests and agriculture.

W. T. BLANFORD.

April 1904.
Family CAPSIDÆ.

This is an extremely large family, of which, apart from the Palæarctic and Nearctic species, and a considerable number of genera and species from Central America, our knowledge is still fragmentary.

The Capsidæ comprise insects with a more or less soft integument, but with most variable structural characters. The head is rarely provided with ocelli; the antennæ are four-jointed, the first joint usually the stoutest, and the third and fourth the most slender, but this is not an invariable rule; the rostrum is four-jointed, and one of the best and most distinctive characters is found in the presence of a cuneus, or more or less triangular semi-detached piece at the apex of the corium.

It has been generally supposed that the Capsidæ subsist exclusively on the juices of plants, trees, and fruits, but this is not a universal habit. Records have long existed as to the predatory habits of some species on other insects, and this information has been well garnered and published by Reuter (Ent. Month. Mag. 1903, p. 121). Another characteristic of the family is the wonderful simulation by many species of insects of other orders, especially of ants.

Of the Palæarctic Capsidæ we know most, and of those belonging to the European section our knowledge is the most complete, and this largely owing to the work of Reuter. The Nearctic representatives are also fairly well worked, and the present writer has described a large number of species from Central America. Of the Ethiopian Capsidæ very little is known; while, for the Oriental Region, the following pages contain by far the largest enumeration of genera and species. Some Australasian species have recently been described, but the Capsidæ of this great region are practically unrecorded.

One of the most considerable aids to the study of the whole family was afforded by the late E. T. Atkinson, who, in 1890 (Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. lviii, pt. 2, Suppl.), published a catalogue of the described species and genera to the year 1889. Considering that this work was prepared and published in Calcutta, it is somewhat remarkable how comparatively few are the omissions and errors which it contains, and it remains a witness to the loss which the study of Rhynchota sustained in the premature death of its compiler.

The classification of the family is largely dependent on the work and propositions of Reuter, who has made the Capsidæ a special study, and I have endeavoured to follow his arrangement as far as my own views will allow; but at present the classification of the family is more reflective of personal opinion, and contrived for the purposes of entomological arrangement, than exhibiting an
evolutionary or philosophical conception. The Capsidæ are a
very difficult group to study, their affinities are of the most
complicated description, and for the present we must be satisfied
with a somewhat artificial or cabinet arrangement. Where I have
diverged, principally from the excellent work of Reuter, is in the
taxonomical value ascribed to a structural character of the head.
In my opinion a longitudinal incision or sulcation on the upper
surface of this region is a primary distinction, and affords a
character for the separation of a distinct subfamily. The
remaining genera fall into two other subfamilies by the presence
or absence of ocelli. This arrangement naturally exhibits in the
first two subfamilies, Mirinae and Capsinae, some considerable
superficial resemblance between certain genera belonging to the
two groups, as, for example, the genera Megacaelum (Mirinae)
and Calocoris (Capsinae); but this is only what is more or less
seen in any large divisions which have become necessary for the
classification of other animals, though it constitutes the greatest
divergence between the classification pursued here and elsewhere.

As regards the divisions in each subfamily no fixed rule exists,
either in proposition or sequence. Those of Reuter are generally
accepted, but at least their sequence is not followed by Uhler, and
they are altogether unused by Saunders. Their value, however,
cannot be overestimated as factors in generic discrimination,
if their structural differences are not appraised at too high a
value; they are but means to an end, and this at present is all
we can expect.

It is necessary here to make a few remarks as to the priority of
the names given to these divisions, a question which seems likely
to reduce the whole arrangement to chaos. By some recent
writers it is insisted that the name of a division must necessarily
be founded on that of the earliest described genus which it contains,
and this, if feasible, would doubtless constitute a good rule. But it
is at once evident that such a procedure could result in no finality,
and must obscure any reasonable classification by constant and
useless changes. For instance, a writer forms a new division,
and gives it a name founded on the earliest described genus
which it is then known to contain. Another worker is sub-
sequently able to include another and older genus in the group,
and therefore a change of divisional name is, on this argument,
necessitated, to be again and again repeated as other and earlier
described genera may be found to fall into the divisional group.
Kirkaldy, in his contribution to the 'Fauna Hawaïensis,' has
shown by his almost universal change of nomenclature what this
process may produce, and these remarks are intended as our
vindication for not recognizing the same. A similar argument
has been used to even alter the family name Capsidæ to Miridæ,
because the genus Miris was earlier described than Capsus! 
In such a course what entomological name would stand? In
Rhopalocera, Lycænidae must become a deposed term, and in the
Hymenoptera, as Col. Bingham informs me, the family
name Pompilidae must disappear, as it is founded on Pompilius (1798) and contains a genus Ceropales (1796). These are only examples!

**Synopsis of Subfamilies.**

A. Head longitudinally impressed or sulcate, or anteriorly excavated .......................... *Mirinae*.

B. Head entire, neither sulcate nor excavated.
   a. Head without, or practically without, ocelli .......................... *Capsinae*.
   b. Head provided with distinct ocelli ..................... *Isometopinae*.

**Subfamily I. MIRINÆ.**


This subfamily is universally distributed, and, as in the Capsidæ generally, comprises insects of most diverse facies.

**Division HERDONIARIA.**


Allied to the *Myrmecoraria*, Reut.

Cuneus always discernible; head prominent, sometimes very large, always with a distinct longitudinal impression between the eyes; pronotum transversely constricted, the anterior area or lobe somewhat broad and long, but never broader, and generally narrower, than the posterior area; second joint of the antennæ either very strongly or slightly apically incrassated; scutellum sometimes spined.


**Synopsis of Genera.**

A. Eyes well separated from anterior margin of pronotum.
   a. Apex of second joint of antennæ incrassate; lateral margins of pronotum concavely sinuate; hemelytra about twice as long as head and pronotum together ............... *Isabellina*, p. 415.

* Some of these genera are claimed by Bergroth (Wien. ent. Zeit. xvii, p. 35, 1893) as belonging to Reuter's division Pilophoraria, to which they have a superficial resemblance, but are separable by the longitudinal sulcation to the head.
b. Apex of second joint of antennæ not incrassate; lateral margins of pronotum nearly straight, not sinuate; hemelytra about three times as long as head and pronotum together ........................................ Onomaus, p. 416.

B. Eyes touching or almost touching anterior margin of pronotum.
   a. Legs and antennæ of moderate size and length.
      a. Pronotum moderately constricted; scutellum longitudinally sulcate........... Callicratides, [p. 417.]
      b. Pronotum strongly constricted; scutellum foveate ......................... Harpedona, p. 418.
   b. Legs and antennæ very long.
      a. First joint of antennæ as long as head and pronotum together; rostrum considerably passing posterior coxae; pronotum coarsely punctate or subrugulose. Mystilus, p. 420.
      b. First joint of antennæ as long as head, pronotum, and scutellum together; rostrum reaching intermediate coxae; pronotum moderately punctate .......... [p. 421.]
      c. Antennæ with the first joint strongly ampliately incrassate ................ Mecistoscelis, CLAPMARIUS, p. 419.

Genus ISABELLINA.


Type; I. ravana, Kirby.

Distribution. Ceylon.

Head triangular, subhorizontal, with a central narrow longitudinal impressed line or sulcation, eyes well separated from anterior margin of pronotum; rostrum reaching apex of posterior coxae; antennæ moderately long and slender, second joint slightly more than twice as long as first and distinctly thickened at apical area, basal joint slightly thickened, eyes distinctly separated from anterior margin of pronotum; pronotum with the basal at least twice as broad as anterior margin, with a central longitudinal sulcation, and two transverse impressions, one immediately behind anterior margin, the other before middle, lateral margins concavely sinuate, posterior angles subspinningly produced, disk transversely rugosely striate; scutellum moderately tumid; hemelytra subhyaline; legs of moderate length, posterior femora moderately incrassated; tibiae finely setose.

Kirkaldy placed this genus in the Capsaria. He had, by the omission in his description, evidently overlooked the central longitudinal incision to the head.


Very pale testaceous, more or less mottled and speckled with
reddish; head and pronotum with longitudinal reddish or brownish stripes; pronotum with the posterior lobe thickly transversely striate; scutellum brownish, with three pale longitudinal lines, one central, the others on lateral margins; hemelytra pale subhyaline, the clavus, subclavalar area, and lateral margins ochraceous; cuneus and veins to membrane reddish; antennae with the first and second joints ochraceous with fuscous speckles, second joint with apex reddish, remaining joints fuscous, third luteous at base; legs more or less speckled with dull reddish, especially on posterior femora.

Length 7 to 8 millim.

Fig. 263.—*Isobellina ravana*.

*Hab.* Ceylon; Pandaluoya (*Green*). Burma; Karennee.

**Genus ONOMAUS**, nov.

*Type, O. pompeus*, Dist.

*Distribution*. Assam, Burma.

Subelongate; head moderately large and tumid above, strongly perpendicularly deflected in front of antennae, distinctly centrally sulcated, eyes well separated from anterior margin of the pronotum; antennae a little shorter than the body, first joint a little longer than head and anterior area of pronotum together, second joint longest, slightly longer than third; rostrum reaching posterior coxae, first joint about as long as head; pronotum subtriangular, narrowed anteriorly, with a very narrow anterior collar and somewhat obscurely constricted at about one-third from anterior margin, posterior margin upwardly curved at lateral angles, which are subprominent; scutellum tumid; hemelytra with the lateral margins a little sinuate; corium with cuneus about as long as abdomen; membrane with an elongate, basal, subquadrate cell; legs long, tibiae longer than femora, posterior tibiae half as long again as femora; cuneus longer than broad.

1357. *Onomaus pompeus*, sp. n.

Head ochraceous, its apex, basal margin, central sulcation, and the antennae piceous, basal half of third joint of antennae luteous; pronotum dark chocolate-brown, the narrow anterior collar, anterior area, and a central longitudinal line to posterior area luteous, a central piceous spot on anterior luteous area; scutellum pale virescent, its basal and lateral margins, central line and apex piceous;
corium and cuneus pale luteous; clavus, a transverse fascia beyond
middle, apical margin and
apical area of cuneus chocolate-brown; membrane pale
ochraceous, its apex broadly
fuscous, the venation pice-
ous; sternum piceous;
abdomen beneath luteous, its
lateral margins and trans-
verse segmental fasciae pale
sanguineous; legs luteous,
apices of anterior and inter-
mediate femora, two very
broad annulations to pos-
terior femora, and bases of
tibiae pale sanguineous;
apices of anterior and inter-
mediate tibiae, subbasal an-
nulation to posterior tibiae,
and apices of tarsi piceous.

Length 10 millim.
Hab. Assam; Nāga Hills (Doherty). Burma (Coll. Dist.).

Genus CALLICRATIDES, nov.

Type, C. rama, Kirby.

Distribution. Ceylon.

Body oblong; head with eyes much broader than anterior
margin of pronotum, disk between eyes with a flat shield-like
process, which extends to the antenniferous tubercles, but does
not quite reach base, distinctly longitudinally impressed or finely
sulcate, apex perrectly deflected in front of this process; antennae
inserted in front of the eyes, basal joint incrassated, about as long as
head, moderately curved outwardly, second joint longest, moderately
thickened, about four times as long as the first; rostrum not quite
reaching the posterior coxae; pronotum about as long as broad,
obsoletely constricted at about one-third from apex, narrowed
anteriorly, basal twice the width of anterior margin; scutellum
moderately long, tumid, subdepressed and longitudinally sulcate;
hemelytra hyaline; corium with cuneus just passing abdominal
apex, cuneus longer than broad; membrane with a long basal cell;
legs of moderate length, posterior femora longest and incrassate.

By the structure of the hemelytra resembling Hyalopeplus, Stål,
but differing entirely from it by the structure of the head.

1358. Callicratides rama, Kirby (Capsus), J. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv,
p. 106 (1891); Kirk. (Hyalopeplus) J. Bomb. N. H. Soc. xiv,
p. 58, pl. A, f. 8, pl. B, f. 6 (1902).

Pale ochraceous; antennae sometimes fuscos, sometimes with
first joint and basal half of second more or less ochraceous; pronotum with the anterior lobe finely mottled with reddish, basal margin and some linear spots at anterior margin black, a central longitudinal line black or reddish, the lateral margins also sometimes black; hemelytra hyaline, the lateral margins and cuneus reddish, the venation piceous; femora, especially posterior femora, finely spotted with fuscous-red, their bases unspotted.

Length 8 to \( \frac{6}{2} \) millim.

*Hab.* Ceylon; Peradeniya, Nawalapitiya (*Green*).

**Genus HARPEDONA, nov.**

**Type,** *H. marginata,* Dist.

**Distribution.** Ceylon.

Subelongate; head moderately robust and tumid, somewhat obscurely but broadly centrally longitudinally sulcate; antennae with the first joint about as long or scarcely as long as head, second joint more than twice or nearly three times as long as first, its apex very slightly thickened; pronotum moderately long, with a distinct narrow anterior collar, and transversely constricted before middle, anterior lobe much narrower and shorter than posterior lobe, with a small distinct foveation at centre of its posterior margin, posterior lobe finely and obscurely punctate, its posterior lateral angles subprominent; scutellum somewhat small and foveate; hemelytra a little narrowed posteriorly, with the lateral margins straight and subparallel; cuneus broad; legs slender; rostrum passing the anterior coxae (imperfectly seen owing to typical specimen being in a carded condition), first joint about as long as head, first and second joints subequal, third and fourth short.
1359. Harpedona marginata, sp. n.

Black; base of first joint of antennae, coxae, trochanters, legs, rostrum, and lateral margins of corium stramineous; abdomen beneath ochraceous, the margins and apex piceous; pronotal collar and anterior lobe shining black, posterior lobe subopaque, finely and obscurely punctate, and shortly pilose; an apical line on upper surface of posterior femora, and the posterior tibiae, excluding apices, pale fuscous.

Var. Corium excluding clavus pale fuscous-brown.

Length 3½ millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (Green).

The type with the corium wholly black is in the British Museum; a series of specimens since received from Mr. Green constitute the variety described above.

Punctures the foliage of Dioscorea sp., and causes considerable injury to this yam-plant (E. E. Green).

Genus CLAPMARIUS, nov.

Type, C. turgidus, Dist.

Distribution. Ceylon.

Body elongately subovate; head somewhat long and triangularly produced in front, distinctly centrally sulcated; eyes somewhat large, extending from near base of antennae to anterior margin of pronotum; antennae with the first joint about as long as pronotum, pilose, much ampliately incrassate, profoundly attenuated at base, narrowed at apex, second joint slender, about half as long again as first; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxae (as seen on carded specimen); pronotum rugulose, more than twice as broad at base as at apex, anteriorly constricted near anterior margin; mesonotum exposed; scutellum finely transversely striate; corium a little widened posteriorly, its apical angle acute, and with an apparent foveation at apex of clavus which is broad and long; cuneus a little longer than broad, the fracture profound; legs mutilated in typical specimen.
1360. **Clapmarius turgidus**, sp. n.

Above very dark castaneous, lateral margins of corium (widened posteriorly) and the cuneus paler; antennæ very pale castaneous, the second joint and rostrum ochraceous; membrane fuliginous; pronotum rugulose; scutellum finely transversely striate; hemelytra obscurely pubescent; legs mutilated in typical specimen.

Length 4 millim.

*Hab.* Ceylon; Yatiyantota (Green).

**Genus MYSTILUS, nov.**

*Type, M. priamus, Dist.*

**Distribution.** Tenasserim.

Subelongate; head broad, deeply centrally, longitudinally sulcate, somewhat convexly produced in front of eyes, which touch the anterior margin of the pronotum, but project beyond it: antennæ very much longer than the body, with the first joint almost as long as the head and pronotum together, remaining joints very slender; rostrum considerably passing the posterior coxae; pronotum subquadrate, a little narrowed anteriorly, very coarsely punctate or subrugulose, constricted at about one-third from anterior margin, where there are two rounded callosities; scutellum moderately tumid; hemelytra hyaline, lateral margins slightly sinuate; legs very long, posterior tibiae very much longer than the femora; cuneus a little longer than broad.

1361. **Mystilus priamus**, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, pronotum, and scutellum black, opaque; hemelytra pale greyish hyaline; base and apex of clavus, apical margin of corium, cuneus, and basal cell to membrane dark fuscous-brown; rostrum and legs brownish-ochraceous, bases of femora and apices of tibiae luteous; sternum piceous, abdomen beneath ochraceous, with its apical area and upper surface piceous; base of first joint of antennæ, apex of head, and two spots between the eyes ochraceous.

Length 4 millim.

*Hab.* Tenasserin; Myitta (Doherty).
Genus MECISTOSCELIS.


Type, *M. scirtetoides*, Reut.

Distribution. Java, Tenasserim.

Body elongate; head robust, conically produced and deflected before insertion of antennæ, the disk centrally longitudinally sulcate; antennæ much longer than body, basal joint about as long as head, pronotum and scutellum together, remaining joints very slender; second longer than first; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae; eyes prominent, almost touching the anterior margin of the pronotum, but projecting beyond it; pronotum subquadrate, longer than broad, a little narrowed anteriorly, punctate, with a narrow anterior collar, and two transverse callosities between it and a transverse constriction at about one-third from anterior margin; hemelytra narrow, their lateral margins slightly sinuate, cuneus longer than broad; legs long and slender, femora very slightly incrassate at apices, posterior tibiae very long.


Head ochraceous; eyes, sometimes basal margin, and sometimes (as in specimen here figured) two discal lines piceous; pronotum virecent; transverse incisures, and two discal parallel lines, not reaching base, fuscous, in some specimens these darker markings are almost obsolete; scutellum virecent; hemelytra pale virecent semi-hyaline, the extreme base and whole of clavus dark fuscous; membrane very pale fuliginous and with a pearly virecent tinge, the veins darker; sternum infuscated; abdomen pale ochraceous or virecent; legs ochraceous, apices of tibiae and tarsi fuscous; antennæ with the first and second joints more or less ochraceous; remaining joints fuscous.

Length 6 to 7 millim.

Hab. Tenasserim; Myitta (*Doherty*).—Java (*fide Reuter*).
Species unknown to the writer.


"Blackish-brown, shining; antennae stramineous, more or less infuscate; legs pallid, more or less infuscate, basal two-thirds of posterior femora dark; elytra fuscous, cuneus and lateral margins darker; a small spot at junction of clavus, corium, and membrane, and two large corial spots (at base and apex, the latter extending a little on to the clavus) white; membrane pale fuscous, a white central transverse band; venter black.

♂. Body sparsely and shortly pilose; head (with eyes) broader than long, short behind the eyes, the latter prominent; antennae not incrassate, second joint four times as long as first, two-thirds longer than third."

Length 3½ millim.

Hab. Sind; Karachi (fide Kirkaldy).

Mr. Kirkaldy does not mention any sulcation to the head, a character of Systellonotus.

Division MIRARIA.


In this division, as I recognize it, the head is always porrect and well developed in front of the antenniferous tubercles and distinctly longitudinally impressed or sulcate between the eyes; the pronotum is not distinctly transversely constricted, nor does it exhibit distinct anterior and posterior lobes; the basal joint of the antennae is usually hirsute, but this is not an invariable character.

I now also include in this division the Neotropical genera Jacchius, Dist., and Poas, Dist.

Synopsis of Genera.

A. Head elongate, longer than broad.
   a. Basal margin of pronotum concavely sinuate, exposing base of mesonotum... MEGALOCEREA, p. 424.
   b. Basal margin of pronotum truncate, base of mesonotum not exposed.
      a'. Rostrum either not passing or not reaching posterior coxae.
      b'. Pronotum and scutellum distinctly punctate .....................
   b. Rostrum passing posterior coxae. . . .

B. Head transverse, about as long as broad.
   a. Rostrum reaching or passing posterior coxae. MIRIS, p. 423.
   b. Rostrum not passing intermediate coxae.
      a'. Pronotum distinctly punctate.
      b'. Body elongate, not pilose above, lateral pronotal angles subprominent.
      a'. First joint of antennae about as
long as head; pronotum about as long as half its width at base.

b'. First joint of antennae considerably longer than head; pronotum longer than half its width at base

b'. Body broadly ovate, thickly pilose above; lateral pronotal angles not subprominent

b. Pronotum impunctate

Genus **MIRIS**.


*Miris, Hahn, Wanz. Ins.* ii, p. 73 (1834).


Type, *M. leavigatus*, Linn., a Palæarctic and Nearctic species.

**Distribution.** Probably universal.

Elongate or subelongate; head with a distinct longitudinal impression, the eyes touching the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennae with the basal joint robust, longly pilose or setose, about as long as the head or a little longer; rostrum extending to about the apex of the mesosternum; pronotum very strongly punctate, with the base truncate, and concealing the base of the mesonotum; scutellum also distinctly punctate; legs usually elongate, and posterior femora very seldom dentate.

1364. **Miris atkinsoni**, sp. n.

Very pale brownish-ochraceous; head and anterior area of pronotum pale brownish, posterior two-thirds of pronotal area fusously punctate, the lateral margins and a narrow central longitudinal line pale ochraceous; scutellum fusously punctate, the apex impunctate and pale ochraceous; corium and cuneus pale ochraceous, with some nearly obsolete reddish shadings, more distinctly visible at apex of clavus; membrane subviridescent, the venation ochraceous; antennae with the first and base of second joint strongly pilose, first joint a little incrassate, about as long as pronotum, second joint more than twice as long as first; head anteriorly finely punctate, basal area impunctate, where the central sulcation is more profound.

Length 9 millim.

**Hab.** Nilgiri Hills; Utakamand (*Atkinson, Brit. Mus.*).
Genus **MEGALOCERÆA**.

*MEGALOCERÆA*. 


**Type**, *M. recticornis*, Geoffr., a (?) Palæarctic species.

**Distribution**. Probably universally distributed.

Allied to the preceding genus (*Miris*), but differing in the sinuate basal margin of the pronotum, which is only obsolete punctate, the non-punctate scutellum, and the exposed base of the mesonotum.

A. **Basal joint of antennæ strongly hirsute**.

1365. *Megaloceræa graminea*, sp. n.

Very pale dull ochraceous; posterior lobe of pronotum and hemelytra, excluding clavus and claval area, pale greyish; abdomen beneath pale greyish, its lateral margins roseate; second joint of antennæ (sometimes excluding base), posterior tibiae (excluding base), and basal joint of posterior tarsi roseate; apices of tarsi piceous; first joint of antennæ and the base of second strongly hirsute, first about as long as head and pronotum together, second longer than first and shorter than third; head sharply longitudinally incised between eyes; pronotum and scutellum with a central continuous pale linear fascia, anterior pronotal lobe with some transverse darker markings.

Length 7½ to 8 millim.

_Hab._ Ceylon; Pundaluoya (Green). Burma; Ruby Mines (Doherty).

Swept from grass (*E. E. Green*).

1366. *Megaloceræa antennata*, sp. n.

Dull pale ochraceous; antennæ with the first joint incrassate, thickly finely hirsute, and thickly speckled with sanguineous; apical areas of the femora obsolete speckled with sanguineous; lateral margins and a central longitudinal line to pronotum pale ochraceous; legs pilose; head very distinctly pilose on posterior area; pronotum thickly and finely punctate, an impunctate callose spot on each side near anterior margin; scutellum transversely striate,
with a central longitudinal carination; tibiae thickly and longly pilose.

Length 8 millim.

Hab. Sikkim; Kurseong (Col. Dist.).

B. Basal joint of antennae not hirsute.

1367. Megaloceraea elongata, sp. n.

Ochraceous; legs black; pronotum and scutellum with a central pale linear fascia; membrane pale ochraceous; the mesosternum and lateral areas of prosternum greyish ochraceous; rostrum just passing the posterior coxae, its apex piceous; antennae not hirsute, first joint incrassate, a little longer than head, second and third joints longest and subequal in length; head with a sharp central longitudinal incision between the eyes; anterior lobe of pronotum with some transverse testaceous markings, posterior lobe obsoletely punctured; apices of the tarsi piceous.  

Length 11 millim.  

Hab. Ceylon; Pundaluoya (Green).

1368. Megaloceraea dohertyi, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; hemelytra stramineous; antennae purplish-red; lateral margins of pronotum and a central longitudinal line extending throughout scutellum creamy-white; eyes piceous; first joint of antennae a little incrassate, about as long as head, second and third joints long, about subequal in length; head with the lateral margins and a central longitudinal line narrowly purplish-red; pronotum with the lateral and anterior margins acutely reflexed, posterior margin concavely sinuate, a transverse incision on each side before anterior margin.  

Length 4 millim.  

Hab. Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).

Genus MATENESIUS, nov.

Type, M. marginatus, Dist.  

Distribution. Ceylon; Tenasserim.

Moderately elongate; head distinctly longitudinally incised between eyes, which almost touch the anterior margin of the pronotum; first joint of antennae about as long as head or slightly longer, somewhat strongly thickened, hirsute, second long, slender, a little shorter than third; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; pronotum impunctate, its lateral margins a little carinately amplified, its base truncate, a little oblique near angles, transversely constricted towards middle; scutellum small, triangular, impunctate; hemelytra distinctly broader than abdomen; cuneus longer than broad; membrane with a single subovate cell; legs of moderate length, pilose; hemelytra much longer than body; membrane considerably passing abdominal apex.
1369. **Matenesius marginatus**, sp. n.

Chocolate - brown; head ochraceous; three longitudinal discal lines to pronotum, lateral margins to pronotum and hemelytra (the last broad), and narrow lateral margins to sternum and hemelytra beneath stramineous; scutellum and clavus (excluding apex) black; disk of membrane pale fuscous; body beneath and legs ochraceous; legs longly pilose.

Length 4½ millim.

*Hab.* Ceylon; Pundaluoya (Green). Burma; Karennee (Fea). Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).

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**Genus RHINOMIRIS.**


Type, *R. vicarius*, Walk.

*Distribution.* Oriental Region.

Head subhorizontal, produced triangularly in front of eyes, which are large and almost touch the anterior margin of the pronotum, disk distinctly longitudinally sulcate between eyes; antennae long, nearly as long as body, first joint about as long as head and considerably passing its apex; rostrum very long, passing posterior coxae; pronotum finely rugulose, almost medially constricted, the anterior area laterally rounded, moderately gibbous on disk, and with a central impressed line, posterior area laterally obliquely widened to posterior angles, the basal margin moderately sinuate; scutellum somewhat tumid; legs moderately long and slender.


Head and pronotum ochraceous; head with a central anterior fascia and the eyes piceous; pronotum with four broad longitudinal fasciae, two central and one at each lateral margin, piceous; scutellum ochraceous,
with the basal angles and two central fasciae piceous; corium purplish-brown, thickly covered with small bright ochraceous spots, a larger spot at apex of clavus and the inner margin unspotted, a dark purplish spot on apical margin near inner angle, cuneus shining piceous; membrane greyish-brown, the veins ochraceous, their margins, apical margin, and some discal oblique streaks purplish-brown; body beneath ochraceous with piceous shadings; legs purplish-brown, femora and tibiae annulated with luteous; antennæ brownish-ochraceous, apices of the joints infuscated.

Length 7½ to 9½ millim.

Hab. Assam; Margherita (Doherty). Burma; Karennee (Fea).—Siam and Malacca (Brit. Mus.).

Genus MEGACÉLUM.


Umslopogas, Kirk. Tr. E. S. 1902, p. 254.

Kangra, Kirk. Tr. E. S. 1902, p. 257.

Type, M. infusum, Herr.-Sch., a Palearctic species.

Distribution. Palearctic, Nearctic, Neotropical, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australasian Regions.

Body elongate; head moderately and obliquely deflected before eyes, and with a distinct narrow central longitudinal sulcation; eyes somewhat prominent and contiguous to the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennæ about as long as the body, basal joint stoutest, as long as the head or longer, and sparingly but prominently hirsute, second joint about twice the length of the first, somewhat slender, slightly curved, and a very little incrassated at apex, third joint a little shorter than second, fourth about half the length of third or less; pronotum subtriangular, with a distinct narrow anterior collar, the anterior margin about half the width of posterior; scutellum large, its disk somewhat longitudinally raised and the lateral margins obliquely rounded; corium with the lateral margins subparallel; legs long, sparingly hirsute, the tibiae with long and prominent setæ; posterior tarsi with the joints variable in length; rostrum reaching or passing the posterior coxae.
a. First joint of posterior tarsi shorter than second or third joint.


Head and pronotum pale testaceous, very finely punctured; antennae ochraceous, apices of the joints and a central annulation to the second joint fuscous-black; scutellum and corium purplish-brown, apex of scutellum and lateral margins of corium pale ochraceous; cuneus purplish, its apex ochraceous; membrane pale fuliginous; legs luteous, apices of femora more or less testaceous; head with a distinct central longitudinal sulcation; tibiae longly setose.

Length 7 to 8 millim.

*Hab.* Nilgiri Hills (*Hampson*). Ceylon (*Lewis*); Pundaluoya (*Green*).

1372. *Megaceulum relatatum*, sp. n.

Dark chocolate-brown; corium with the base of lateral margin and two submarginal lateral streaks on apical area obscure ochraceous; cuneous castaneous, its extreme apex piceous; coxae, bases of femora and mottlings to tibiae obscure stramineous; antennae obscure stramineous, basal joint speckled with fuscous, apical joint infuscated.

*Var.* Whole lateral margin to corium somewhat broadly obscure ochraceous.

Length 5½ millim.

*Hab.* Ceylon; *Kandy* (*Green*).

Allied to *M. antennatum*, but smaller; almost uniformly dark chocolate-brown above, colour of antennae different, &c.


Paler ochraceous, corium with a slight virescent tinge; eyes and apex of scutellum piceous; apical areas of posterior femora testaceous; membrane pale hyaline; head with a distinct central longitudinal sulcation; antennae with the first and second joints luteous, remainder fuscous; head, pronotum and scutellum very finely ochraceously pilose; tibiae longly setose.

Length 7 to 8 millim.

*Hab.* North Bengal (*Campbell, Brit. Mus.*). Kangra Valley (*Dudgeon*). Ceylon; Pundaluoya (*Green*).

In his description of this species, Kirkaldy writes: "A number of oblique striae on each side of vertex in front of the eyes, interior margin of clavus, apical margin of corium, membranal nervures, sanguineous." This probably relates to a very fresh specimen of the species.

Swept from grass (*E. E. Green*).
b. **First joint of posterior tarsi longer than second and about equal in length to third joint.**

1374. **Megacelum rubricatum**, sp. n.

Head, antennae and pronotum ochraceous; a central line to apex of head, eyes and lateral areas of pronotum dark fuscous or black; apical transverse striae and basal margin to head and minute discal spots to pronotum sanguineous; scutellum and corium dull sanguineous, lateral area of the last, including cuneus, stramineous; membrane slate-grey, subhyaline; body beneath and legs very pale ochraceous; basal joint of antennae and lateral margins of sternum and abdomen sanguineous; first joint of antennae scarcely longer than head, second more than twice as long as first; body finely pilose; posterior tibiae setose.

Length 5½ millim.

*Hab.* Ceylon; Peradeniya and Pundaluoya (*Green*). Swept from grass (*E. E. Green*).

c. **Posterior tarsi mutilated in specimens examined.**


Brownish testaceous; antennae with the first joint not quite so long as head and pronotum, second slightly and gradually thickened towards apex, third pale luteous at base, fourth mutilated in specimen described; head with a deep central longitudinal incision between the eyes; pronotum rugulose, faintly anteriorly and more distinctly so towards posterior margin; hemelytra slightly pilose, somewhat paler towards costal margin, and with the extreme outer margin somewhat obscurely piceous; membrane pale fuscous, somewhat clouded; scutellum obscurely and transversely strigose; body beneath castaneous; anterior legs ochraceous, tibiae with a longitudinal series of small brownish spots. Intermediate and posterior legs mutilated in specimen described.

Length 7 millim.

*Hab.* Kashmir (*fide Horvath*). Punjab; Murree (*Stoliczka*).

1376. **Megacelum hampsoni**, sp. n.

Obscure sanguineous; pronotum, scutellum, lateral margins of corium, tibiae and tarsi pale luteous; membrane dark fuliginous with a pale basal spot; apex of head, lateral areas of sternum, and apex of abdomen fuscous.

A single specimen of this distinct species in mutilated condition; the above characters will distinguish it, and more minute description must await the arrival of specimens in better condition.

Length 6 millim.

*Hab.* Nilgiri Hills (*Hampson*).
1377. *Megacælum picturatum*, sp. n.

Head and pronotum ochraceous; eyes, lateral and subanterior and subbasal margins to pronotum black, anterior and basal margins to pronotum luteous, a subquadrate fuscous spot on each side of pronotal anterior area; scutellum luteous, its apex red; corium pale greyish-ochraceous, clavus and an irregular central transverse fascia fuscous, cuneus reddish; membrane pale fuliginous; legs luteous, apical halves of femora and the tarsi testaceous, apices of tarsi piceous; first joint of antennæ testaceous, second joint luteous with its apex testaceous (remaining joints mutilated in specimen described); head with a distinct narrow central longitudinal sulcation; pronotum obscurely punctate.

Length 7 millim.

*Hab.* Upper Burma; Goteik Gorge (*Bingham, Brit. Mus.*).

**Genus TANCREDES, nov.**

*Type,* *T. sandaracatus,* Dist.

*Distribution.* Ceylon.

Subelongate; head with a distinct central longitudinal impression on its basal half, the eyes prominent and touching the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennæ with the first joint slightly thickened and about as long as the head, second joint about three times as long as the first, third about half as long as second; rostrum reaching the apices of the intermediate coxae; pronotum punctate, broader than long, with a distinct but very narrow anterior collar, an obscure transverse constriction at about one-third from anterior margin, the lateral posterior angles distinctly prominent and subacute; scutellum subtriangular; corium with cuneus a little shorter than abdomen, clavus punctate and transversely striate; tibiae setose.

1378. *Tancredus sandaracatus*, sp. n.

Pale stramineous; antennæ, inner margins of eyes, a broad oblique fascia on each lateral area of pronotum, clavus (excluding inner margin), apical area of corium, abdomen beneath, posterior femora (excluding base), apices of anterior and intermediate femora, and apices of posterior tibiae sanguineous; tarsi infuscated; membrane very pale fuliginous.

Length 4 millim.

*Hab.* Ceylon; Kalutara (*Green*).

Swept from grass (*F. E. Green*).
Genus **COMBALUS**, nov.

**Type, C. novitius, Dist.**

**Distribution.** Assam.

Body elongate; head short, broad, deflected anteriorly, with a distinct central longitudinal impression; eyes somewhat small, contiguous to the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennae with the first joint long, a little shorter than the pronotum, second about twice as long as first and strongly setose (remaining joints mutilated in specimen described); rostrum passing the anterior coxae; pronotum longer than half the width at base, coarsely punctate, with a very narrow anterior collar, behind which are two transverse callosities, lateral margins slightly sinuate; scutellum transversely foveate at base, glabrous, apex acute; corium smooth, shining, with a distinct impunctate margin, margins subparallel; a distinct foveation beyond apex of claval, cuneus longer than broad, fracture indistinct; legs moderately short, femora not prominently incrassate.

1379. Combalus novitius, sp. n.  

Black, shining; head, antennae, rostrum, coxae, legs, lateral margins of corium, and apparently (as seen in carded specimen) disk of abdomen beneath ochraceous; apex of second joint of antennae broadly black; head glabrous; pronotum coarsely punctate and subrugulose; scutellum very faintly transversely striate; corium pilose and very obsoletely punctate; cuneus castaneous; membrane shining fuliginous-brown.

Length 4½ millim.

**Hab.** Assam; Margherita.

Genus **DIOGNETUS**, nov.

**Type, D. intonsus, Dist.**

**Distribution.** Ceylon.

Somewhat broadly ovate, thickly pilose; head moderately deflected, with a deep, broad, longitudinal incision between eyes, which are broadly transverse, inwardly touching the anterior margin of the pronotum, but extending far beyond it; antennae moderately slender, basal joint very slightly thickened, about as long as head, second joint a little more than twice as long as first, rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae; pronotum punctate, the basal margin about three times the width of anterior margin,
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.

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.

Fig. 277.—*Diognetus intonsus*.

Length 5½ millim.
*Hab.* Ceylon; Maskeliya (*Green*).

Genus *ZANESSA*.

*Zanessa*, *Kirk*., *Tr. E. S.* 1902, p. 209.

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 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,
cuneus (excluding base), and membranal veins sanguineous; body beneath and legs ochraceous; head distinctly longitudinally impressed or sulcate, transversely impressed, and also distinctly transversely carinate near base; pronotum and scutellum impunctate; membrane very pale fuliginous; scutellum with a faint longitudinal central darker line.

Length 5½ millim.

Hab. Utakamand (Atkinson Coll., Brit. Mus.).

Division CYLAPARIA.


The name of this division was founded on that of the Neotropical genus Valdasus, Stål, which has since been proved to be a synonym of the older genus Cylapus, Say. As the name Valdasus no longer exists as a generic cognomen, it is necessary to alter the divisional name as above.

This division includes a series of genera in which the head is truncated or deflected, not produced in front of eyes, and always, though frequently obscurely, sulcated, and sometimes more correctly to be described as excavated; the antennæ are inserted well in front, but on a level with the inner margin of the eyes. The species thus comprised are of a more robust character than those of the Miraria, and their coloration is bright and handsome, thus resembling those of the following division.

Synopsis of Genera.

A. Eyes broad, transverse, somewhat contiguous on disk of head ..........................  
B. Eyes of ordinary size and placed wide apart.  
  a. Pronotum with a single anterior transverse constriction.  
     a. First joint of antennæ longer than head, but shorter than pronotum ............  
     b. First joint of antennæ as long as head and pronotum together .................  
     b. Pronotum with two anterior transverse constrictions.  
     a. Head transverse, short; eyes near to, but well separated from, anterior margin of pronotum.  
        a. First joint of antennæ globosely incrassate at base, second joint about twice as long as first .............  
        b. First joint of antennæ not incrassate at base, second joint about half as long again as first ..............  
     b. Pronotum with two anterior transverse constrictions.  

Pharyllus, p. 434.  
Argein, p. 434.  
Helopeltis, p. 439.  
Guisardus, p. 436.  
Prodromus, p. 436.
b. Head long, transverse anteriorly, narrowly elongated posteriorly; eyes remote from anterior margin of pronotum and inserted near bases of antennae.

a'. Pronotum coarsely punctate; corium opaque......................... ANGERIANUS, p. 437.
b'. Pronotum not or remotely punctate; corium hyaline .................. FELISAGUS, p. 438.

Genus **PHARYLLUS**, nov.

Type, *P. pistacinus*, Motsch.

*Distribution.* Ceylon.

Subelongate; head broad with a central longitudinal impression, deflected in front of eyes, which are very large and transverse and well separated from anterior margin of pronotum; antennae with the first joint longer than head, second rather more than twice the length of first; rostrum mutilated in specimen examined; pronotum with a very narrow anterior collar, transversely impressed before middle and enclosing two transverse nodulosities, lateral margins almost obliquely straight, basal margin truncate, slightly recurved at lateral angles; scutellum a little tumid, its apex subacute; corium opaque, cuneus longer than broad with an acute fracture; posterior tibiae long, setose.


Dark purplish-brown; extreme basal margin and two (sometimes four) discal spots to pronotum, lateral margins, apex, and a central line to scutellum, a spot before middle and two transverse fasciate spots before apex of corium, coxae, trochanters, anterior and intermediate legs, bases of posterior femora, tarsi and base of abdomen beneath ochraceous; membrane fuliginous; anterior and intermediate tibiae finely setose, posterior tibiae longly setose.

Length 6½ millim.  
*Hab.* Ceylon; Colombo (Green).

Genus **ARGENIS**.


Type, *A. ineiswatus*, Walk.

*Distribution.* Ceylon.

Head broad, not horizontally produced in front of eyes, which
touch the anterior margin of the pronotum, but exceed it in width, distinctly longitudinally centrally impressed or very finely sulcate; antennæ with the first joint longer than head but shorter than pronotum, second joint almost twice as long as first, third joint about one-third shorter than second; eyes large, globose; pronotum coarsely punctate, transversely constricted before middle, posterior lobe tumid, centrally very obscurely carinate, posterior angles subprominent and a little tuberculous; scutellum triangular, the apex somewhat acute; corium long, cuneiform passing apex of abdomen; membrane somewhat small; body beneath obscurely seen owing to typical specimen being in a carded condition; legs of moderate length; posterior femora scarcely thickened.


Head ochraceous, the central impression and eyes fuscous; pronotum brownish-ochraceous, the obscure central longitudinal carina and two broad oblique discal fasciae piceous, posterior lateral angles black; scutellum brownish-ochraceous, its apex luteous; corium luteous; clavus, a sub-claval fascia extending to interior angle, a basal lateral spot, a small elongate discal spot a little beyond middle, and apical margin of cuneus piceous-brown; membrane pale brownish, subhyaline; antennæ with first joint luteous, remainder fuscous; legs and body beneath imperfectly seen owing to the carded condition of the typical specimen.

Length 4 millim.

Hab. Ceylon (Thwaites & Green).

1384. Argenis alboviridescens, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, pronotum, and scutellum black; base of first joint of antennæ, anterior pronotal collar, posterior lateral angles of pronotum, and the corium creamy-white, the last with a very slight virescent tinge; membrane pale hyaline; body beneath piceous-brown, legs pale luteous; body elongate; head strongly centrally sulcated, obscurely punctate, and with two subobsolete discal pale spots; posterior lobe of pronotum somewhat coarsely granulate, with two distinct nodosities on anterior area, the posterior lateral angles subnodulose; margins of clavus and sublateral margins of corium linearly finely punctate.
Var. Antennae fuscous-brown, apices of first and second joints piceous; posterior area of pronotum brownish-ochraceous, not black.

Length 4½ to 5 millim.

Hab. Ceylon (Green, Brit. Mus.).

Genus **GUISARDUS**, nov.

Type, *G. pellucidus*, Dist.

*B* Distribution. Tenasserim.

Subelongate; head broad, perpendicularly deflected in front of eyes, centrally medially depressed and shortly finely longitudinally sulcate; eyes large, prominent, well separated from anterior margin of pronotum; antennæ with the first joint longer than head and distinctly globosely incrassated at its base, second joint about twice as long as first; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae; pronotum longer than broad, doubly constricted on anterior area, with two central discal curved carinae, the lateral posterior angles nodulose, the basal margin concavely sinuate; scutellum a little tumid, centrally linearly impressed; hemelytra subhyaline, cuneus longer than broad.

1385. **Guisardus pellucidus**, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath and legs very pale ochraceous; antennæ (excluding basal joint), eyes, lateral margins and posterior lateral angles of pronotum, and a central basal spot and apex to scutellum black; apical margin of corium, margins of cuneus, and veins to membrane piceous; posterior area of pronotum tumid, transversely rugulosely striate and centrally longitudinally incised on disk; clavus moderately infuscated.

Length 6 millim.

Hab. Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).

Genus **PRODROMUS**, nov.

Type, *P. subflavus*, Dist.

*B* Distribution. Ceylon and Tenasserim.

Elongately subovate; head broad, medially depressed and centrally longitudinally impressed, eyes prominent and well separated from anterior margin of pronotum; antennæ with the first joint a little longer than head, second about half as long again as first; rostrum passing the intermediate coxae; pronotum with a narrow anterior
collar, transversely constricted before middle and enclosing two transverse callosities, posterior area tumid, coarsely punctate, the basal margin concavely sinuate, the lateral posterior angles subnodulose; scutellum subtriangular, a little tumid; hemelytra moderately concavely amplified, cuneus longer than broad, the fracture distinct; legs of moderate length.

1386. **Prodromus subflavus**, sp.n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, clavus, and body beneath pale ochraceous; corium, legs, and antennæ pale stramineous; apex of second joint of antennæ piceous; membrane pale hyaline; pronotum, excluding the nodulosities and anterior collar, coarsely punctate; scutellum and clavus punctate.

Length 4½ millim.  
*Hab.* Ceylon; Peradeniya (Green).

1387. **Prodromus clypeatus**, sp.n.

Stramineous; apex of second joint of antennæ piceous; eyes and scutellum, excluding basal margin, black, inner margin of clavus ochraceous; corium finely and obscurely pilose.

Allied to *P. subflavus*, but differing by the black and shining scutellum, and otherwise by the uniform pale stramineous coloration.

Length 5 millim.  
*Hab.* Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).

1388. **Prodromus subviridis**, sp.n.

Very pale greyish-green; a black spot on abdomen above near apex of scutellum, imperfectly seen through the pale hemelytra; apex of second joint of antennæ brown; eyes piceous; body above finely and obscurely greyishly pilose.

Length 4 millim.  
*Hab.* Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).

**Genus ANGERIANUS**, nov.

*Type, A. fractus, Dist.*  
*Distribution.* Tenasserim.

Subovately elongated; head very broad between eyes, anteriorly perpendicularly deflected, medially longitudinally impressed,
transversely impressed behind eyes and narrowed to base; eyes somewhat small and very longly removed from anterior margin of pronotum; antennæ with the basal joint a little longer than head; rostrum robust, the apical joint slender; pronotum coarsely punctate, with a very narrow anterior collar and two anterior transverse constrictions which give the appearance of two very short lobes together shorter than the posterior lobe, which is moderately tumid, the posterior lateral angles subprominent, the basal margin subtruncated; scutellum small, tumid, transversely foveate at base; hemelytra with the lateral margin of corium a little convex, the cuneus longer than broad, its fracture very profound; legs of moderate length.

1389. Angerianus fractus, sp. n.

Piceous; antennæ, head between eyes, a central longitudinal fascia to posterior pronotal lobe, a central spot to scutellum, corium (excluding clavus), apical joint of rostrum, coxae, trochanters, and legs pale ochraceous; base of first joint of antennæ, a subclaval and posterior lateral spot to corium, cuneus (excluding base), and central area of femora, piceous; membrane pale hyaline, the venation piceous; pronotum coarsely punctate; clavus and basal area of corium more finely punctate.

_Hab._ Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).

Length 3½ millim.

1390. Angerianus maurus, sp. n.

Black; antennæ, excluding basal two-thirds of first joint, head between eyes, basal lateral margin of corium, and legs pale ochraceous; femora (excluding base) and bases of tibiae black; base of cuneus narrowly pale ochraceous; membrane pale hyaline, the venation piceous; pronotum coarsely punctate, corium shining black.

_Length 3 millim._
_Hab._ Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).

**Genus FELISACUS, n. nom.**


_Type, F. glabratus, Motsch._

_Distribution._ Ceylon and Tenasserim.

Elongate; head long and broad, transversely constricted behind eyes, somewhat strongly and broadly sulcately excavate between eyes, which are moderately prominent and inserted at or near the
antennal tubercles, remote from base; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; antennae with the first joint stoutest and about as long as the pronotum, second a little longer than the third; pronotum posteriorly convexly tumid, strongly constricted before middle, and with a very narrow anterior collar, posterior angles subnodulose; scutellum small, subtriangular; hemelytra hyaline; cuneus somewhat long and slender; membrane with a single basal cell; legs of moderate length and slender.

1391. *Felisacus magnificus*, sp. n.

Head, first joint of antennae, anterior lobe and collar of pronotum pale sanguineous or reddish-ochraceous; corium pale hyaline; posterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, clavus, two transverse fasciae to corium inwardly connected, membrane, eyes, second and remaining joints of antennae, and meso- and metasterna very finely and obsoletely punctate and with a transverse series of coarser punctures at the anterior constriction.

Length 4 millim.

*Hab.* Tenasserim; *Myitta* (Doherty).


Dark ochraceous; hemelytra pale hyaline, the veins piceous; antennae (excluding basal joint), eyes, and an oblique linear spot near apex of clavus black; coxae and bases of femora very pale stramineous; inner margin of cuneus pale ochraceous; head, pronotum, and scutellum shining, glabrous; tarsi fuscous.

Length 4 millim.

*Hab.* Ceylon; Peradeniya, Diyatalawa (Green).

**Genus HELOPELTIS.**


Type, *H. antonii*, Sign.

**Distribution.** Oriental and Ethiopian Regions.

Body elongate; head broad, deflected in front of eyes, discally
and centrally longitudinally incised or sulcated; antennae inserted in front of but on a level with the inner margin of the eyes, with the first joint about as long as the head and pronotum together, its apex moderately incrassated; pronotum strongly constricted before the middle, posterior margin more than twice the width of anterior; scutellum with a long more or less erect horn or spine, its apex clavate; legs moderately long and slender, femora nodulose.

All the species known are destructive pests to plants, and some attacking tea are formidable enemies to plantations.

a. Scutellar horn nearly straight and perpendicular.


♂. Head and pronotum black, anterior margin of pronotum narrowly obscuresely ochraceous; rostrum obscure ochraceous, more or less suffused with fuscos, prominently so at apex; antennae shining piceous, ochraceous at base; scutellum black, testaceous at apex; hemelytra pale olivaceous-fuscous; legs brown, speckled with ochraceous; bases of femora distinctly ochraceous; abdomen beneath luteous, with a basal spot and the apex black; scutellar horn nearly straight and perpendicular.

♀. Pronotum and most of the scutellum purplish-red, the transverse constrictio to the first sometimes piceous.

Length 6 to 7½ millim.

Hab. Ceylon (Green). Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).

According to the late Dr. Trimen, this insect causes serious damage on cacao-plantations.

b. Scutellar horn more or less distinctly curved backwards.

1394. Helopeltis theivora, Waterh. Tr. E. S. 1886, p. 458, t. xi, f. 3; Moore, ined.


♂. Head and pronotum shining black, much resembling the same sex of the preceding species (H. antonii), but with the scutellar horn more curved backward at apex.

♀. Black, pronotum bright shining stramineous or ochraceous,
HELOPELTIS.

with a subapical transverse fascia and the basal area shining black; scutellum ochraceous, more or less suffused with black, the horn long, black, piceous at apex; antennæ dark brown, basal joint paler, yellowish at base; femora dark brown, mottled with ochraceous, and with a distinct pale annulation near base; tibiae ochraceous, speckled with fuscous; head beneath with a lateral luteous fascia on each side, more obscurely seen above; abdomen pale creamy-ochraceous, the apical third black.

Length 6 to 7 millim.

Hub. Assam (Brit. Mus.). Kangra Valley (Dudgeon).

The late Mr. Peal, of Assam, writing on this insect (Journ. Agri. Hort. Soc. Ind. iv, p. 131, 1872), said:—"There can be no doubt that this insect will be the future tea-planter's great enemy, if it does not seriously cripple the industry." When this insect is badly prevalent, gardens otherwise quite capable of yielding 1000 maunds may have their crops reduced to 700 or 800. Mr. Atkinson was informed that these insects commence to tap the tea-plant in February, and go on till the end of August (Ind. Mus. Notes, i4 p. 180). Mr. E. C. Cotes, on the authority of Mr. C. N. Harcourt, states that the species injures tea both in spring and also during September; it attacks chiefly the young tea shoots, also fuchsias, and a tree (Schima wallichii) known locally as chilauni, which is botanically allied to the tea-plant (ibid. ii, p. 43). Mr. Dudgeon has observed and described the oviposition of *H. theivora*. Nine or ten eggs are generally found in the body of a mature female, as, owing to their large size in comparison with the insect itself, there would scarcely be room for more. It is possible that more eggs are formed as they are laid (ibid. iii (v) p. 35).

1895. *Helopeltis oryx*, sp. n.

♀. Shining, obscure sanguineous; head, antennæ, rostrum, anterior transverse constriction to pronotum, scutellar horn, apical third of abdomen, above and beneath, and legs black; base of first joint of antennæ, about basal half of rostrum, and bases of femora obscure sanguineous; corium and cuneus pale talc-like with an ochraceous tinge, the extreme margins piceous; membrane very pale fuliginous, the venation piceous; scutellar horn directed almost horizontally backward to the body, and extending over basal two-thirds of abdomen.

Length, ♀, 6½ millim.

*Hab.* Ceylon; Kandy (Green).

I have only seen a female specimen of this species, which has a very distinctive character in the length and direction of the scutellar horn.
Genera and Species unknown to the writer, but apparently to be included in the Mirinae.

Genus EBLIS.

Eblis, Kirk. Tr. E. S. 1902, p. 256.

Type, *E. amasis*, Kirk.

*Distribution.* British India.

"Pronotum and elytra finely punctured; head strongly declivous; vertex obsoletely sulculate, clypeus scarcely elevated; head between eyes about equal to that of an eye, interior margin of the latter not sinuately emarginate, apically divergent; rostrum reaching beyond posterior coxae; head and pronotum immarginate; antennae longer than total length of body; membrane glabrous.

"Allied to *Capsus*, Fabr., but differs by the elongate slender antennae and by the pronotum, narrower apically."

1396. *Eblis amasis*, Kirk. Tr. E. S. 1902, p. 256, pl. vi, f. 10 (side view of head only).

"Bronzy-black; head, pronotum, and scutellum (elytra sparsely) with silvery pubescence; anterior and intermediate tibiae, all coxae, apical half of posterior tibiae, stink-gland orifices, third and fourth segments (joints) of antennae pallid; first segment (joint) of antennae about equal to length of pronotum, the former somewhat incrassate; second segment (joint) $2\frac{3}{5}$ longer than first, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{y}$ longer than third, and a little more than twice as long as fourth; base of pronotum twice as wide as collar; posterior femora somewhat incrassate; tibiae about one-third longer than femora.

"Hab. Kangra Valley (4500 ft., Aug. 1899, Dudgeon)."

The type is at present with the describer in the Sandwich Islands, and therefore not available for comparison.

Genus CHEilocapsus.

Cheilocapsus, Kirk. Tr. E. S. 1902, p. 259.

Type, *C. flavomarginatus*, Kirk.

*Distribution.* Burma.

"Vertex feebly marginate near the base; clypeus vertical, prominent, extending beyond vertex; eyes prominent, anterolaterally sinuately emarginate, oblique, together wider than vertex, remote from pronotum; rostrum extending to intermediate coxae; pronotum with a well-marked collar, obsoletely callose behind the latter, lateral margins a little sinuately divergent posteriorly, $2\frac{3}{5}$ wider at base than at apex, subrugose transversely, posterior margin subrotundately truncate; elytra subrugose-punctate, extending beyond apex of abdomen, the larger membranal area angular apically; cuneus very elongate.

"Somewhat remotely allied to *Hyalopeplus*, Stål, but at once separable by the opaque elytra and differently formed pronotum."
In the specific description we read "Head with a slight longitudinal sulcus," which locates the genus in the Mirinæ.


"Clothed with short, black, bristly hair; head, pronotum, extreme base of scutellum, legs and ventral surface dull flavous; exocorium, cuneus (except black interbasal angle and extreme apex) bright flavous; antennæ sanguineous, apex of second segment (joint) blackish; eyes, lateral margins (narrowly) of pronotum, scutellum, elytra, membranal nervures, &c., black; membrane cinereo-hyaline; posterior femora with four small black spots; dorsum of abdomen sanguineous; head with a slight longitudinal sulcus; first segment (joint) of antennæ sub-incrassate, subequal to pronotum in length, a trifle longer than cuneus, second a little more than twice as long as the first; first segment (joint) of anterior tarsi longer than second and third together."

Length 11 millim.

*Hab.* Burma; Shan Yoma.

The type is at present in the Sandwich Islands, and therefore not available for comparison.

Subfamily II. CAPSINÆ.

The Capsinæ may at once be distinguished from the Mirinæ by the non-sulcated head, and from the Isometopinæ by the absence, or practical absence, of ocelli. This is by far the largest section of the family, and contains the typical genera of Capsidæ.

I place three genera at the commencement of this subfamily which do not strictly appertain to any particular Division, and two of which have a considerable superficial resemblance to genera in the Mirinæ—*Disphinctus* to *Helopeltis*, and *Hyalogephus* to *Calli- cratides*—but the character of the non-sulcated head sufficiently distinguishes them. It is inadvisable to found a Division when represented by only a single genus, and each of the three here enumerated might be used for that purpose.

Genus *DISPHINCTUS*.


Type, *D. falleni*, Stål, from the Philippines.

*Distribution*. Oriental and Malayan Regions.

Body elongate; head small, with eyes considerably broader than the anterior margin of the pronotum, truncately deflected before, constricted behind eyes, which are large and prominent; rostrum extending beyond the anterior coxae; antennæ long, slender, and (excluding basal joint) pilose, first joint incrasasated, slender at base, second joint longest, three or four times the length
of first; pronotum anteriorly narrowed, nearly three times broader at base than at apex, prominently constricted a little before middle and again near anterior margin; scutellum unarmed, moderately convex, sometimes with a faint central sulcation; hemelytra parallel, longly passing abdominal apex; legs of moderate length, pilose, posterior femora slightly incrassated.


Head, pronotum, sternum, rostrum, and legs ochraceous; antennae, eyes, a large spot on each side of posterior lobe of pronotum, bases and apices of posterior femora, posterior tibiae (excluding apices), meta- and sometimes mesosternum, two sub medial transverse fascia to abdomen beneath, and apex of same black; abdomen beneath stramineous; base of first joint of antennae luteous; scutellum very pale stramineous; hemelytra brownish-ochraceous, base, lateral margin, obscure transverse suffusion near inner angle and apex of cuneus fuscous; membrane pale fuscous, the veins darker.

Length 8½ millim.

Fig. 286.—*Disphinctus humeralis*. Hab. Sikhim (Brit. Mus.). Ceylon; Kandy, Peradeniya (Green). Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).—Malacca (Brit. Mus.); Siamese Malay States (Annaldale & Robinson).

Recorded as attacking cinchona at Mungphu in Sikhim (Atkinson).


Dark shining ochraceous; antennae (excluding basal joint), eyes, an irregularly-shaped spot at apex of corium before cuneus, and posterior tibiae and tarsi, the first excluding base, black; abdomen beneath stramineous, a little infuscated at apex; body finely pilose; antennae (excluding basal joint) and the legs longly pilose.

Var. a. Posterior tibiae ochraceous, concolorous.

Length 8½ to 11 millim.

Hab. Assam; Margherita (Brit. Mus); Kangra Valley (Dudgeon). Ceylon; Peradeniya, Kandy, Badulla (Green). Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).—Borneo, Sarawak (Brit. Mus.).

Mr. E. E. Green ('Entomologist,' 1901, p. 114) describes this
species as abundant in Ceylon on plants of Cuphea jo'uilensis. The young shoots are badly punctured and wilted, and the plants completely disfigured, the damage being done chiefly by the immature insects. Mr. Green also informs me that D. politus punctures leaves of Solanum sp., young leaves and shoots of Peperonia sp., young leaves of common guava (Psidium guyava), and young leaves of Acalypha sp.


♂. "Orange-red; abdomen broad and concave on the upper side, unmarked; head transverse, short; eyes black and prominent; rostrum paler orange, thickened for the basal third of its length, rather short, reaching just beyond the coxae of the anterior legs when folded beneath; antennae almost the same length as the whole body, first joint thickened, short, reddish, second long, third shorter than second, fourth short, all three black; pronotum and scutellum unmarked, orange-red, the former lengthened; legs pale, semihyaline yellow, barred with orange-red on the femora; the bases of the tibiae also reddish; hemelytra with the corium orange-red, with a triangular black spot on the costa, membrane fusous hyaline with a discal nervure orange."

♀. "Only differs from the male in being slightly paler in colour and in the underside of the abdomen having a curved corneous, black, shining ovipositor, as in Helopeltis theivora."

Length 9½ to 10 millim.

*Hab.* Sikhim and Bhutan, from 1500 to 5000 feet (*G. C. Dudgeon*).

Punctures leaves of plants of the genus *Mesa* (*M. montana, M. ramentacea*, and *M. indica*), occurring in the Darjilling district. I have not seen this species.

1401. *Disphinctus elegans*, sp. n.

♀. Head, pronotum, scutellum, cuneus, rostrum and sternum orange-red; corium reddish-brown; membrane pale shining fusous; abdomen beneath stramineous; base, apex, and lateral margins (above and beneath) to abdomen, antennae and eyes black; posterior legs stramineous, apical areas of femora, basal areas of tibiae, and the tarsi black; anterior and intermediate legs mutilated in specimen described; corium thickly greyish pilose; legs and antennae longly pilose.

Length, ♀, 8½ millim.

*Hab.* Tenasserim; Myitta (*Doherty*).


Head, antennae, and pronotum black; central area of head between eyes, basal margin, collar, and sometimes anterior lobe
of pronotum, and scutellum ochraceous or stramineous; lateral margins of scutellum black; corium dull ochraceous or stramineous, basal and apical areas piceous; cuneus stramineous; membrane pale fuliginous; body beneath and legs ochraceous or stramineous, apices of posterior femora blackish; antennæ and legs longly pilose, extreme base of first joint of antennæ luteous.

Var. a. Sternum, apex of abdomen, bases and apices of posterior femora, posterior tibiae and the tarsi black.

Length 6½ to 8½ millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Pandaluoya (Green). Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).

Punctures leaves of Maesa indica (Green).

Genus MALALASTA, nov.

Type, M. superba, Dist. Distribution. Tenasserim.

Body elongate; head subglobose, vertically deflected in front; eyes of moderate size, almost touching anterior margin of pronotum; antennæ inserted in front of anterior margins of eyes, first joint about as long as head and pronotum together, slightly thickened at apex, second joint about half as long again as first; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae; pronotum with an anterior collar, behind which are two transverse callosities centrally united, posterior area strongly punctate, with a faint central longitudinal ridge; scutellum rather large, subtriangular, its apex broad; hemelytra subhyaline; legs somewhat long and slender; cuneus long and slender.

1403. Malalasta superba, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black; an elongate spot at inner margin of each eye, the transverse callosity and an elongate spot on the lateral margins of pronotum, margins, a central fascia and apex of scutellum, head beneath (excluding a central black fascia), acetabula, coxae, legs, and abdomen beneath stramineous or very pale ochraceous; abdomen with black transverse spots on each side, anterior margin of penultimate segment and some apical spots black; apices of posterior femora, extreme bases and a central annulation to posterior tibiae, the antennæ, and venation to hemelytra fuscous-brown; extreme base of first joint of antennæ and third joint (excluding apex) stramineous; pronotum
and scutellum, excluding pale markings, coarsely punctate; apex of scutellum broad and a little tumid.
Length 8 millim.
_Hab._ Tenasserim; Myitta (_Doherty_).

**Genus HYALOPEPLUS.**


Type, _H. vitripennis_, Stål.
_Distribution._ Oriental and Australasian Regions.

Body oblong; head triangular, with eyes much broader than anterior margin of pronotum; eyes strongly prominent; antennæ inserted in front of eyes, basal joint moderately incrassated, subequal in length to head, second joint nearly four times as long as first; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; pronotum slightly shorter than broad, narrowed anteriorly, basal margin twice as broad as anterior margin, twice transversely impressed, near anterior margin forming a sort of collar, and again before middle, the last constriction being waved; scutellum tumid, the disk subdepressed, longitudinally sulcate; hemelytra parallel, smooth, hyaline, corium with cuneus reaching apex of abdomen; membrane with two cellular areas; legs of moderate length, posterior femora moderately incrassated.


Luteous; head with three, and pronotum with five longitudinal lines either red or black; scutellum with a central line similarly variable in colour; basal margin of pronotum black; antennæ luteous, sometimes (excluding basal joint) fuscous; hemelytra pale ochraceous hyaline, the venation piceous; apex of scutellum more or less castaneous.
Length 9 to 10 millim.
_Hab._ Assam; Margherita (_Doherty_). Ceylon (_Lewis_). Tenasserim; Myitta (_Doherty_)._—Malacca (_Brit. Mus._), Java, Philippines. North Queensland (_Dodd_).

1405. **Hyalopeplus spinosus**, sp. n.

Allied to _H. vitripennis_, Stål, but differing principally in the
pronotal angles, which are distinctly spinously produced, and with their apices a little directed backward; the fourth joint of antennae is pale luteous with its apex piceous; the pronotum has a subbasal transverse black marginal line, but the longitudinal fasciae are indistinct, only three in number, the central one continuous, indistinct and fusccous, the other two red, but not extending beyond the anterior area.

Length 9 millim.

Hab. Assam; Margherita (Doherty).

Division PHYTOCORARIA.


In this division the head is neither longitudinally sulcated nor impressed, the brachial vein to the hemelytra is distinct, the cuneus elongately triangular but the fracture not profoundly exhibited; the pronotum very obsoletely punctate, sometimes transversely rugose.

Synopsis of Genera.

A. Antennæ with the first joint thickened and shorter than pronotum; second joint incrassate at apex .......... PARACALOCORIS, p. 449.

B. Antennæ with the first joint as long as pronotum or very little shorter; second joint not incrassate at apex.


Genus PHYTOCORIS.


Type, P. ustulatus, Herr.-Sch., a Palæartic species.

Distribution. Probably of universal distribution.

Body subelongate; first joint of the antennæ sparingly hirsute on its inner margin, and about as long as the pronotum; rostrum extending beyond the base of the abdomen; body opaque, somewhat densely pubescent; eyes large, prominent; pronotum trapezoidal, with a distinct anterior collar; scutellum tumid; hemelytra more or less parallel; membrane pale fuliginous, irrorated with paler coloration; legs elongate, the posterior pair longest, with the femora moderately thickened; tibiae setose.
1406. Phytocoris crinitus, sp. n.

Brownish-ochraceous, thickly tomentose; lateral and posterior margins of the pronotum, a central basal fascia to scutellum, clavus, corium, and cuneus fuscous; corium with central and apical paler suffusions; membrane pale fuliginous mottled with grey, the veins fuscous; body beneath fuscous, coxae and legs pale greyish-brown, apical areas of the femora mottled with fuscous, tibiae annulated with fuscous; antennae brown, speckled and annulated with greyish, first joint as long as pronotum, second about twice as long as first; rostrum considerably passing posterior coxae.

Length 4½ millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (Green).


Uniform pale ochraceous; head with a V-shaped mark consisting of small transverse striae commencing from near base of antennae, of which the first joint is almost as long as head and pronotum together; pronotum with two slightly raised transverse callosities extending across and occupying the anterior area; scutellum with the base somewhat raised and gibbous, a waved transverse cordate line near base, and a faint pale longitudinal median line near apex; hemelytra sparingly clothed with a few minute blackish hairs; membrane with bright prismatic reflections.

Length 6 millim.

Hab. Punjab; Murree (Stoliczka).

Genus PARACALOCORIS.


Type, P. jurgiosus, Stål, a Neotropical species.

Distribution. Neotropical, Ethiopian, and Oriental Regions.

Body above distinctly pilose; antennae with the basal joint incrassated, shorter than the pronotum, thickly clothed with fine long hairs; second joint about twice as long as first, its apex distinctly incrassate, third and fourth slender, and together subequal to or longer than the second, fourth generally a little longer than the third; pronotum distinctly subgibbous, the width at posterior angles being about three times that of anterior margin; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae. Pronotum usually with two discal subexcavated spots.
1408. *Paracalocoris burmanicus*, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum ochraceous; head suffused with brownish on the lateral areas; pronotum with two central and two sublateral fuscos fascia united at base, and with two small transverse spots near anterior margin and two rounded discal spots black; scutellum with a broad fuscos fascia on each lateral area; corium fuscos, thickly ochraceously pubescent; cuneus castaneous, its apex and a spot near inner angle black; membrane pale fuliginous and subhyaline, the venation and some apical linear marks black; body beneath ochraceous; a central and lateral spots to mesosternum and a sublateral series of small spots to abdomen black; femora ochraceous, with their apices broadly black; tibiae and tarsi black, the first with a central ochraceous annulation; antennae piceous, extreme base of second joint and bases of third and fourth joints stramineous.

Length 6 millim.

*Hab.* Burma; Karennee (*Foa*).

1409. *Paracalocoris erebus*, sp. n.

Black, opaque, finely ochraceously pubescent; head with a small black spot in front of eyes, which are greyish-white; pronotum with two transverse black spots on anterior area and two obscure spots on disk; cuneus castaneous, its base and apex black; membrane subhyaline, its venation and a linear subapical spot black, its apical margin fuliginous; body beneath brownish-ochraceous, sternum piceous; a lateral spot to mesosternum and a sublateral series of small spots to abdomen black; legs black, bases of femora and central annulation to tibiae stramineous; antennae piceous, base of third joint stramineous.

Length 4½ millim.

*Hab.* Burma; near Rangoon.

1410. *Paracalocoris lanarius*, sp. n.

Dull pale ochraceous, greyishly pilose; antennae, eyes, two discal spots to pronotum, a small spot at each basal angle of scutellum, and small spots at base and apex of cuneus black; basal half of second joint of antennae and third joint (excluding base) purplish-red, extreme base of second and base of third joint greyish-white; head and collar of pronotum uniformly greyishly pilose; pronotum greyishly pilose, with two central curved fuscos fasciae; scutellum
with the disk glabrous; corium and clavus strongly greyishly-pilose; membrane very pale fuliginous, with venation black; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, the legs darkest; mesonotum (slightly, perhaps accidentally, exposed in typical specimen) exhibiting two large discal fuscous spots; abdomen beneath with a submarginal segmental series of linear fuscous spots.

Length 4 millim.

_Hab._ Ceylon; Peradeniya (Green).

**Genus **CALOCORIS.**


Derveocoris, _Dotugl._ 252 (1865).

Type, _C. lineolatus_, Goeze, a Palearctic species.

_Distribution._ Probably nearly universally distributed, though not yet recorded from the Ethiopian Region.

Body elongate, head inserted to the eyes; rostrum extending beyond the intermediate but not passing the posterior coxae; antennae variable, with the basal joint shorter than the pronotum or about the same length; pronotum convexly deflected anteriorly, with a narrow raised collar; scutellum moderately tumid; hemelytra with the margins parallel or sometimes slightly rounded; tibiae setose.


Pale greenish-ochraceous; pronotum with its posterior disk frequently infuscated and often with two black spots; scutellum with two central black lines; extreme lateral margins of the corium, and usually a discal fascia to corium, dark brown; legs speckled with black; cuneus stramineous; membrane pale fuliginous, with the veins piceous; antennae robust, second, third and fourth joints about equally thick; pronotum much narrowed anteriorly; tibiae somewhat longly setose.

Length 8½ to 9 millim.

_Hab._ Kashmir; Sind Valley (Stoliczka).—Widely distributed in the Palearctic Region and recorded from Turkistan.

Fig. 291.—_Calocoris lineolatus._
1412. Calocoris dohertyi. sp. n.

Pale ochaceous, apex of second joint of antennæ, eyes, basal margin of head, and a small spot near each posterior angle of pronotum black; membrane very pale fuliginous; first joint of antennæ subequal in length to pronotum, second almost twice as long as first; head moderately tumid between eyes; pronotum with some very obscure transverse striations; corium very finely and obscurely pilose; the membrane in some positions exhibits pearly greenish lustre; tibiae rather longly setose.

Length 7 millim.

Hab. Tenasserim; Mytitta (Doherty).


Ochraceous clouded with brown, and sparingly palely flavescently pilose; antennæ brownish, second, third, and fourth joints with their apices piceous, first joint robust, shorter than pronotum, second somewhat suddenly thickened towards apex, third and fourth very slender, fourth not much more than half the length of third; cuneus somewhat paler in colour than corium, brownish and pilose at base and with a small piceous spot at apex; membrane pale fuscous clouded with brown; body beneath pale obscure ochaceous, finely palely pilose and with a somewhat obscure stigmatal series of small brown spots; legs mutilated in specimens described; pronotum faintly angulate; scutellum somewhat distinctly strigose.

Length 8 millim.

Hab. Punjab; Murree (Stoliczka).


Very elongate; dull flavescent; antennæ fulvous, first joint robust, as long as the head, second joint very long, slender, four times as long as first, third, fourth and fifth joints equal, slender, equal in length to the first joint; pronotum trapeziform, punctulate, posterior angles somewhat prominent, slightly obtusely acute, anterior angles obtuse, anteriorly with a distinct collar, the apical area for about one-third from anterior margin robustly callose; hemelytra flavescent, punctate, sparingly fulvous-pubescent; clavus and sutural portion of corium roseate, sometimes concolorous; legs concolorous, tibiae armed externally with ten or eleven black spinules; apices of tarsi fuscous. (Lethierry.)

Length 6 to 7 millim.

Hab. Madras.

Stated to injure cholum (Sorghum vulgare) in the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency.
MEVIUS.

Division — — ?

Genus MEVIUS, nov.

Type, M. lewisi, Dist.

Distribution. Ceylon.

Somewhat broadly ovate, narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly; head somewhat long, narrowed anteriorly, not quite so long as width between eyes, which touch the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennae with first joint moderately incrassate towards apex, shorter than head, second joint rather stout, about three times as long as first, third about as long as first; rostrum apparently reaching the posterior coxae (type a carded specimen); pronotum tumid at base, deflected anteriorly, the lateral areas obliquely deflected, posterior margin in front of scutellum strongly concavely sinuate, and there slightly narrower than anterior margin, between posterior angles about twice as wide as anterior margin where there is a narrow anterior collar; scutellum small, tumid, basal margin strongly convex; clavus broader posteriorly than anteriorly; corium outwardly rounded, its marginal area moderately laminate; cuneus almost as broad as long; cuneal fracture indistinct; membrane with a single oblong cell; legs of moderate length, femora incrassate, tarsi with the last joint much the longest.

I cannot locate this genus in any division with which I am acquainted. It appertains to the Phytocoraria and Capsaria. I place it between the two divisions, and refrain from making a new one on a single genus.

1415. Mevius lewisi, sp. n.

Head and pronotum ochraceous, fuscously punctate; base of pronotum (its surface injured in type) and scutellum piceous speckled with ochraceous, the apex of the scutellum stramineous; corium piceous-brown speckled with flavous; cuneus dark castaneous, finely speckled with flavous, its apex and a spot at inner angle flavescent; membrane fuliginous, thickly covered with minute paler spots; antennae and legs castaneous; base of first and the two apical joints of antennae, apices of tibiae, a central annulation to posterior tibiae, mottlings to intermediate tibiae, and the tarsi pale ochraceous.

Length 5 millim.

Hab. Ceylon (Lewis).
Division CAPSARIA.


Reuter has subsequently amalgamated his previous division Phytocaria with the Capsaria, but I think unnecessarily. The Capsaria may always be distinguished by the more profound cuneal fracture as well as by more apparent though superficial characters.

This may be taken as the largest and most typical division of the Capsidae, and its representatives are universally distributed.

Synopsis of Genera.

A. Corium not or indistinctly punctate.
   a. Pronotum not or very indistinctly punctate.
      a. Eyes large; pronotum about half as long as broad; first joint of antennæ about as long as head ..............
      b. Eyes small; pronotum more than half as long as broad; first joint of antennæ longer than head ........
   b. Pronotum coarsely punctate ............

B. Corium longly pilose.
   a. Antennæ slender; body elongately oval.
   b. Antennæ with apex of second joint incrassate and pilose; body broadly ovate ..............

C. Corium more or less strongly punctate.
   a. Pronotum remotely and obsoletely punctate ..............
   b. Pronotum strongly punctate ..............
      a. Antennæ slender.
         a'. Head narrow, longer than broad at base ..............
         b'. Head very broad, as broad as long ..............
      b. Antennæ with apex of second joint moderately incrassate; head somewhat narrow ..............
      c. Antennæ with second joint incrassate from near middle; head broad ....

Genus LYGUS.


Type, L. pabulinus, Linn., a Palæarctic and Nearctic species.

Distribution. Probably universal.

Oblong, ovate, slightly pubescent; head with the vertex moderately elevated, eyes moderately exserted and placed close to
anterior margin of pronotum; antennæ with the second joint very slightly incrassate towards apex; pronotum anteriorly strongly convexly deflected, anterior disk with transverse elevated glabrous calli, basal margin convexly rounded; hemelytra longer than abdomen, cuneus broad at base; posterior tarsi with the second joint a little longer than the first.

A. Pronotum unicolorous.

1416. Lygus sordidus, sp. n.

Dull yellowish-white; scutellum, clavus, and a spot on apex of corium and base of cuneus fuscous-brown; base of first joint and apical area of second joint of antennæ piceous; apical area of intermediate femora slightly, and apical area of posterior femora strongly suffused with reddish-castaneous; first joint of antennæ about as long as head, second about three times as long as first; pronotum obscurely finely punctate; hemelytra finely pubescent.

Length 5½ millim.

_Hab._ Utakamand (Atkinson, _Brit. Mus._). Ceylon (Green).

1417. Lygus albescens, sp. n.

Uniform dull creamy-white, third joint of antennæ infuscated (remainder mutilated in specimen described); pronotum somewhat distinctly punctate; first joint of antennæ scarcely longer than head, second rather more than twice the length of first; pronotum with an anterior transverse impression a short distance from frontal margin, defining a tumid area with a central glabrous callosity; above finely pubescent.

Length 6 millim.

_Hab._ Utakamand (Atkinson Coll., _Brit. Mus._).

1418. Lygus decoloratus, sp. n.

Very pale ochraceous, pronotum, scutellum, and lateral margins of corium paler with a slightly greenish tinge; membrane pale fuliginous mottled with some scattered fuscous markings; first joint of antennæ about as long as head, second about twice as long as first; hemelytra finely pubescent.

Length 5 millim.

_Hab._ Ceylon; Pundaluoya (Green).

The following note has been received from Mr. E. E. Green:—

"This species has recently appeared as a pest of the tea-plant in Bogawantalawa (6000 ft.). It punctures the young shoots and
causes them to wither. It also attacks Verbena and Tropaeolum plants in the bungalow gardens. My correspondent reports that a bed of Tropaeolum was completely ruined by the insects. I have found the egg embedded in the young stems of Verbena plants and in succulent shoots of tea. The egg is cylindrical, rounded at posterior extremity; it is embedded in a slightly diagonal position, the truncate extremity being flush with the surface of the plant. Length 0.90 millim."


Pale greenish; head, antennae, rostrum, body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; apex of second joint and the third and fourth joints of antennae, eyes, and apices of tarsi black; membrane pale greenish-brown; tibiae and tarsi less ochraceous and more virescent than the femora; pronotum finely punctate.

*Var.* All the ochraceous markings replaced by a much more greenish tinge, giving the insect a somewhat unicolorous appearance.

Length 5 millim.

*Hab.* Ceylon (*Lewis & Green*).

I have received both the typical and varietal forms from Ceylon.

1420. *Lygus pubens*, sp. n.

Ochraceous; lateral marginal areas of the corium much paler in hue; clavus suffused with castaneous, two curved fuscous lines, united posteriorly, on posterior disk of corium; membrane very pale fuliginous, infusced on apical area; antennae piceous, second joint, excluding apex, ochraceous; pronotum very finely punctate.

*Var. a.* Scutellum, a broad transverse fascia at apex of corium, clavus, and a small spot at apex of cuneus piceous or black; first joint of antennae ochraceous.

Length 3½ to 4 millim.

*Hab.* Ceylon; Pundaluoya (*Green*).

B. *Pronotum with two obscure dark spots.*

1421. *Lygus immittis*, sp. n.

Greenish-ochraceous, thickly finely pilose; eyes and a small spot at apex of cuneus black; pronotum with the disk more palely virescent, with two very obscure central linear pale fuscous spots near base; scutellum with two central pale fuscous linear lines, diverging posteriorly; clavus and corium irregularly mottled with pale fuscous; membrane fuliginous, with pale virescent suffusions; posterior femora with pale brownish apical annulations; apex of rostrum and apices of tarsus piceous.

Length 4½ to 5 millim.

*Hab.* Ceylon (*Lewis*); Pundaluoya (*Green*).
C. Pronotum with two prominent black spots.

1422. **Lygus catullus**, sp. n.

Head and pronotum pale ochraceous; eyes, extreme apex of head, and two spots on anterior area of pronotum black; scutellum and corium dark shining fuscous; two small basal spots and apex to scutellum, and basal and apical marginal spots to corium pale ochraceous; cuneus pale ochraceous with an inner fuscous spot; membrane very pale fuliginous, base irrorated with pale flavescent and fuscous; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; a lateral spot to meso- and metasterna, and some transverse fasciae and the apex to abdomen dark fuscous; pronotum very obsoletely finely punctate; scutellum (excluding apex) finely transversely striate; corium with some scattered pale flavescent hairs; antennae pale ochraceous, extreme apex of first, apical half of second, and the third joint (excluding base) fuscous.

Length 4 millim.

*Hab.* Tenasserim; Myitta (*Doherty*).

D. Pronotum with a central dark longitudinal fascia.

1423. **Lygus biseratensis**, Dist. Fasciculi Malayenses, Zool. vol. i, p. 269, pl. xvi, ff. 11, 11a (1903).

Pale obscure ochraceous, finely sericeous; apices of first, second, and fourth joints of antennae, eyes, a submarginal anterior line and a central longitudinal fascia to pronotum black; cuneus fuscous-brown; first and fourth, and second and third joints of antennae subequal in length.

Var. a. Scutellum and corium pale purplish-brown, the lateral margins of the last pale ochraceous.

Var. b. Scutellum and corium dark castaneous, the lateral margins of the last narrowly pale ochraceous; femora moderately infuscated.

Length 7 millim.

*Hab.* Ceylon; Kandy (*Green*). Burma; Mandalay (*Fee*).—Siamese Malay States.

E. Species unknown to the writer.


Green, somewhat palely pubescent; head, antennae, apices of femora, tibiae, and tarsi more or less reddish-brown; apex of clypeus piceous; antennae with about a third of basal joint and apex of second somewhat fuscous, frequently in the ♀ with the second joint totally fuscous; pronotum piceous, with a large anterior rounded greenish-livid spot in ♀, or sordidly greenish, with two submarginal broad stripes, sometimes broadly dilated posteriorly and before the basal margin confluent in ♀; hemelytra
with a fuscous spot at the interior apical angle of corium; membrane fuliginous, the cells immaculate or with their apices palely infuscated; a hyaline groove at apex of cuneus in ♂, or two semihyaline spots before the middle of the external margin in the ♀; apices of tarsi darkly fuscous; rostrum reaching posterior coxae; hemelytra densely punctate.

Length 3½ to 4 millim.

Hab. Bengal (fide Reuter).
I have not seen this species.


Dark green, somewhat glabrous, slightly punctate; eyes fuscous; clypeus, a band on the pleura of the prothorax, an apical stricture and medial basal margin of pronotum, a medial band to scutellum, all the claval sutures (interiorly broad), an apical spot to corium, apical margin to cuneus (interrupted medially), a common arcuated fascia to the apices of the cells and two spots on the external edge of membrane, another a little behind apex of cuneus and another situated behind middle fuscous; legs dark green, unspotted, tibiae darkly spinulose, last joint of tarsus apically dark fuscous; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae; hemelytra slightly punctate.

Length, ♀, 3½ millim.

Hab. Bengal (fide Reuter).
I have not seen this species.

**Genus PÆCILOSCYTUS.**


Type, *P. unifasciatus*, Fabr., a Palaearctic and Nearctic species.

**Distribution.** Probably universally distributed.

Body oval, opaque or subopaque, above flavescently pilose; head nearly vertical, inner margins of eyes marked with testaceous pubescence; eyes moderately exserted; antennae moderately slender, first joint not longer than head, second twice as long as first; rostrum reaching or only slightly passing intermediate coxae; pronotum trapeziform, anteriorly convexly deflected, posterior margin truncate, not covering basal margin of scutellum, the disk densely punctate; cuneus very strongly fractured, its apex ferruginous or flavous.


Black, hemelytra and anterior collar to pronotum greyishly
Peciloscytus. 459

pilose; a flavescent spot on apical margin of corium in front of cuneus, and the apex of cuneus also flavescent; antennae long, first joint black, second about as long as posterior margin of pronotum, testaceous, with its apex black, third and fourth black, base of third flavescent; pronotum and scutellum rugulose; tibiae pale ochraceous, their bases and apices and a central annulation to posterior pair black; membrane fuliginous, the basal cells a little darker with their margins flavescent.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 millim.

Hab. Calcutta (Brit. Mus.). Ceylon (Green). Nicobar Islands; Teressa (fide Beuter).—Tonkin.

1427. Peciloscytus consanguineus, sp. n.

Allied to *P. longicornis*, Reut., but differing in being less greyishly pilose above; basal margin of pronotum, apex of scutellum, a small spot at apex of clavus, and basal angle of corium (somewhat broadly) ochraceous; femora pale ochraceous, their apical halves broadly annulated with castaneous; pronotum a little more convex and more deflected anteriorly; scutellum more tumid and distinctly transversely striate.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Burma; Bhamo. Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).

1428. Peciloscytus pygmaeus, sp. n.

Black, hemelytra greyishly pilose; posterior margin of pronotum in front of base of corium, a small spot near base of lateral margin to corium, its inner margin beyond clavus (narrowly), and its apical margin before cuneus (broadly) ochraceous; apex of cuneus pale hyaline; membrane fuliginous, its basal cells piceous and margined with flavescent; antennae piceous, basal half of second joint ochraceous; rostrum greyish-white, medially annulated with piceous, and reaching the posterior coxae; legs piceous, femora broadly annulated near base with greyish-white, the apical halves of tibiae, and tarsi excluding apices, greyish-white or very pale stramineous, apices of femora imperfectly annulated with brownish-ochraceous; pronotum, scutellum, and clavus very distinctly punctate.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (Green).

1429. Peciloscytus capitatus, sp. n.

♀. Piceous, greyishly pilose; head, antennae, rostrum, posterior margin of pronotum, posterior lateral margin (narrowly) and
interior apical margin of corium, basal and lateral margins and apex of cuneus ochraceous; coxae and legs pale flavescent, posterior femora annulated with castaneous on apical areas, spinules to tibiae piceous; third and fourth joints of antennae, excluding extreme bases, fuscous; membrane fuliginous, margins of the basal cells flavescent; abdomen beneath with the disk piceous, and less longly greyishly pilose than the lateral areas, on which there is a submarginal series of small black spots; rostrum passing the posterior coxae.

Length, 5, 5½ millim.
Hab. Ceylon; Hambantota (Green).

Genus CAMPTOBROCHIS.


Type, C. punctulatus, Fall., a Palaearctic species.

Distribution. Nearctic, Palaearctic, and Oriental Regions.

Body oval, convex, shining, strongly punctate; head short, vertical; eyes large, exserted, touching anterior margin of pronotum; rostrum reaching or just passing the intermediate coxae; antennæ with the basal joint not quite so long as head, second about twice as long as first or a little more than twice as long; pronotum convexly anteriorly deflected, strongly punctate, with a distinct transverse anterior callus, basal margin about twice as broad as anterior margin, truncate, oblique at lateral areas; corium with cuneus longer than abdomen; cuneal fracture profound; tibiae spinulose.

A. Corium, excluding lateral margins, almost uniformly punctate.

1430. **Camptobrochis orientalis**, sp. n.

Head pale ochraceous, its apex and basal margin black; pronotum black, its margins and lateral marginal areas ochraceous, the last brownly punctate; scutellum black, its lateral margins and apex ochraceous; corium and clavus black, the first with the whole discal area ochraceous; membrane very pale fuliginous and subhyaline; cuneus black, its inner angular area ochraceous; body beneath black, pro-
sternum and legs ochraceous, legs annulated with fuscous;
antennae piceous, bases of first, third, and fourth joints ochraceous; eyes greyish-white.

Length 5 millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Pundaluoya (Atkinson, Brit. Mus.).

1431. Camptobrochis lutulentus, sp. n.

Dark castaneous, shining; lateral margins of corium—widened posteriorly—and the legs pale ochraceous, the last somewhat obscurely annulated or suffused with fuscous; the pale lateral margins of corium traversed medially by a castaneous line; scutellum with an ochraceous spot near each basal angle; cuneus and membrane pale fuliginous, an inner streak and apex to the first, and cellular margins to the second, castaneous or fuscous-brown; eyes piceous; pronotum, clavus, and corium strongly punctate; basal joint and base of second joint of antennae a little paler in hue; scutellum subglabrous; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae.

Var. Much paler in hue; head, pronotum, and corium ochraceous, not castaneous, the corium with paler suffusions, or apparently exhibiting a subbasal and two discal paler elongate spots.

Length 4 millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Pundaluoya and Kandy (Green). Tenasserim; Thagata.

Allied to the Palearctic species, C. lutescens, Schill. The variety is from Tenasserim.

1432. Camptobrochis uniformis, sp. n.

Head, antennae, rostrum, pronotum and sternum pale ochraceous, the pronotum thickly, somewhat coarsely brownly punctate; eyes and apex of second joint of antennae piceous, third and fourth antennal joints fuscous, base of third joint pale flavescent; scutellum pale castaneous, glabrous; corium brownish-ochraceous, thickly punctate, very finely pilose, the lateral margins pale ochraceous; cuneus pale fuscous, with an inner fuscous spot; membrane pale fuliginous; the veins darker, and the lateral and apical margins paler. Body and legs imperfectly seen owing to the typical specimen being in a carded condition.

Length 5 millim.

Hab. Burma; Katha.

B. Disk of corium impunctate.

1433. Camptobrochis similis, sp. n.

Pale ochraceous; eyes and apex of second joint of antennae black, third and fourth antennal joints and apices of the tarsi fuscous; femora more or less mottled with darker ochraceous;

CAMPTOBROCHIS.
head glabrous; pronotum coarsely punctate, the anterior transverse callosity glabrous; scutellum glabrous; clavus thickly and coarsely punctate, corium with subclavial and sublateral punctures, the corium with a more or less distinct fuscous longitudinal streak; abdomen beneath with a central sublateral fuscous fascia; rostrum just passing the intermediate coxae.

Tar. Basal joint and base of second joint of antennae fuscous.
Hab. Ceylon (Lewis); Peradeniya (Green). Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).

Genus HERMOTINUS, nov.
Type, H. signatus, Dist. Tenasserim.
Distribution. Tenasserim.

Somewhat broadly ovate; pronotum strongly punctate; corium impunctate, moderately pilose; head somewhat broad, anteriorly deflected; eyes very large and transverse, touching but projecting beyond the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennae slender, first joint longer than head, second nearly three times the length of first; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae; pronotum with a narrow anterior collar, behind which are two transverse callosities, posterior margin more than twice the width of anterior margin, its lateral margins sinuate, the disk tumid; scutellum subtriangular, a little transversely foveate at base; hemelytra with the lateral margins somewhat amplified, the cuneus a little longer than broad, the fracture distinct but not profound; legs of moderate length, the femora moderately incrassate, the tibiae setose.

1434. Hermotinus signatus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum very pale ochraceous; eyes, a central basal fascia to head and the punctures to the pronotum brown; antennae brown, annulated with stramineous; scutellum with two large discal oblong black spots; corium dark fuscous-brown, some blackish spots and suffusions on clavus; the lateral areas and cuneus pale semi-hyaline, with transverse fuscous fasciate spots, cuneus with the apex and transverse discal spot pale fuscous; membrane very pale fuliginous, piceous at base, the margins paler; legs pale ochraceous, annulated with fuscous; pronotum coarsely punctate, its

Fig. 296.—Hermotinus signatus.
lateral margins longly pilose; corium longly pilose at claval margin.

Length 4½ millim.

Hab. Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).

Genus **GISMUNDA**, nov.

Type, *G. chelonia*, Dist.

Distribution. Sikhim.

Body broadly ovate; head strongly deflected in front of eyes, which about touch the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennæ with the first joint a little thickened, about as long as head, second about twice as long as first, its apical area distinctly incassate and pilose, third and fourth joints together almost as long as second; rostrum about reaching the intermediate coxae; pronotum short, transverse, very strongly deflected, coarsely punctate, lateral margins oblique, basal margin truncate, the lateral angles sub-prominent; scutellum triangular, moderately tumid, transversely striate; hemelytra flavescently pilose, their lateral margins convex, corium with cuneus shorter than abdomen, membrane passing abdominal apex; legs of moderate length, tibie setose.

1435. **Gismunda chelonia**, sp. n.

Head and pronotum ochraceous, eyes and basal margin of pronotum, interrupted at centre, piceous; scutellum black, corium castaneous, flavescently pilose; cuneus very dark castaneous, its anterior margin and apex flavescent; membrane fuliginous, margins of cell broadly ochraceous; antennæ ochraceous, apex of second joint broadly black; body beneath black; prosternum and legs ochraceous.

Length 4½ to 5½ millim.

Hab. Sikhim; Mungphu (*Atkinson Coll., Brit. Mus.*).

Genus **LIOCORIS**.


Type, *L. tripustulatus*, Fabr., a Palearctic species.

Distribution. Palæarctic and Oriental Regions.

Body oval, convex above, glabrous, shining, pronotum remotely and obsolescely punctate; beneath very slightly pubescent; head
about as long as broad; eyes somewhat strongly exserted, almost touching anterior margin of pronotum; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; antennae with the second joint shorter than the basal margin of the pronotum, third and fourth joints together longer than the second; pronotum with the posterior about twice as broad as anterior margin; corium more or less punctate.

1436. Liocoris myittae, sp. n.

Ochraceous; apical half of second joint and the third and fourth joints of antennae, two large rounded spots at anterior margin and two (obscure) at posterior margin of pronotum, two rounded spots at base of scutellum, clavus, a large angulated transverse spot at apex of corium, and a large spot at inner basal angle of cuneus black; membrane pale fuliginous mottled with ochraceous; femora reddish-ochraceous; tibiae and tarsi pale fuscous; apices of femora obscurely annulated with fuscous; apices of tibiae black; abdomen beneath with a sublateral series of small fuscous spots.

Length 4 millim.

Hab. Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).

1437. Liocoris formosus, sp. n.

Black; head (excluding eyes) and pronotum (excluding basal margin) ochraceous; a large apical spot to scutellum, an elongate spot at base, and a transverse spot at apex of corium, and apex of cuneus flavescent; membrane fuliginous mottled with pale fuscous; antennae piceous, basal third of second joint, basal half of third joint, and extreme base of fourth joint ochraceous; body beneath and legs black; head beneath and lateral areas of prosternum reddish-castaneous; rostrum, anterior coxae, anterior femora (excluding apices), a broad central annulation to anterior tibiae, and numerous annulations to intermediate and posterior tibiae flavescent; above shining, corium very obscurely and sparingly punctate.

Length 3½ millim.

Hab. Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).


Very pale luteous; antennae (excluding basal joint), eyes, clavus, extreme basal margin of scutellum, lateral and apical margins of corium, the first strongly widened towards apex, apex of cuneus, central lobe to deflected head, and disk of mesosternum black; disk of abdomen beneath, and a submarginal series of small spots,
piceous; membrane fuliginous, with two paler spots on the lateral margins; head and anterior margin of pronotum darker luteous; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae, its apex black.

Length 6 millim.

_Hab._ "North Hindostan" (Boyes, Brit. Mus.).

Genus **LUCITANUS**, nov.

_Type, L. punctatus, Kirby._

_Distribution._ Ceylon.

Subovate; head somewhat long, moderately deflected before eyes, first joint of antennæ considerably longer than head and a little thickened, second joint much longer than first and thickened on apical area, third and fourth joints short, slender, third a little longer than fourth; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxae; pronotum tumid, deflected and narrowed anteriorly, lateral margins a little rounded, basal margin slightly concave in front of scutellum and thence oblique to lateral angles; scutellum large, subtriangular, about as broad as long; clavus very long, extending almost to base of membrane; lateral margins of corium a little convex; cuneus much broader than long; legs of moderate length, posterior femora thickened; tibiae setose.


Pale ochraceous; head and pronotum shining; eyes, lateral margins (broken anteriorly), two anterior contiguous transverse discal spots and two rounded widely-separated central spots to pronotum, and longitudinal fasciae to scutellum and corium, black; membrane very pale fuliginous, subhyaline, the venation and two posterior discal angulate lines black; antennæ with the apex of the second joint fuscous, third and fourth joints black, base of third stramineous.

Length 5 to 6½ millim.

_Hab._ Ceylon; Tangalla (Green).

Genus **DERÆOCORIS**.


Type, D. olivaceus, Fabr., a Palearctic species.

Distribution. Probably almost universally distributed.

Body oval, above shining, rarely pilose, excepting head moderately punctate; head with somewhat faint indications of a longitudinal impression which does not extend through the basal area, eyes touching anterior margin of pronotum; antennae finely pilose, the last two joints together shorter than the second, apex of second joint moderately incrassate, first joint about as long as head; rostrum reaching the intermediate or posterior coxae; pronotum with a narrow anterior collar, the basal nearly three times broader than the anterior margin, posteriorly strongly convex; scutellum moderately tumid; legs of ordinary length, posterior femora moderately incrassated, tibiae setose.

The identity of Shana, Kirk., with Chilocrates, Horv., is evident from the description of each; I have seen the type of Chilocrates, and prefer to treat it as a section of Deracoritis.

1440. Deracoritis patulus, Walk. (Capsus) Cat. Het. vi, p. 120 (1873).
Shana ravana, Kirk. Entomologist, 1902, p. 316.

Black, shining, finely punctate; head, antennae, rostrum, anterior area of pronotum, prosternum and legs ochraceous; apex of second joint of antennae broadly black; bases of posterior femora black; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; extreme apex of head sometimes black.

Var. a. Pronotum, excluding narrow basal area, ochraceous.

Var. b. Pronotum with an anterior black spot behind each eye, and with the basal black margin almost obliterated.

Var. c. Pronotum black, its collar and a central anterior linear spot ochraceous; femora black, tibiae and tarsi ochraceous, bases and apices of tibiae and apices of tarsi black.

Var. d. lenzii, Horv., supra. Resembling var. c, but disk of head black; legs black, a subapical annulation to anterior tibiae, and first and second joints of the anterior tarsi, flavescent; posterior legs mutilated in type.

Length 4 to 5 millim.


Dr. Horvath has kindly forwarded to me the type of his Chilo-
ocrates lenzii for comparison. I have not seen the Shana ravana, Kirk., but from the description of both genus and species there can be little doubt as to its identity.

1441. Deræocoris variabilis, sp. n.

Uniform pale ochraceous; apical area of second joint of antennæ black; membrane pale fuliginous mottled with greyish; cuneus more or less piceous.

Above very finely punctate, rostrum reaching the posterior coxae.

Var. a. Scutellum black; sometimes with a piceous spot near apex of corium.

Var. b. Resembling var. a, but with four black spots to pronotum—two on each side.

Var. c. Resembling var. b, but with a large irregular fasciately black spot on disk of corium.

Var. d. Resembling var. c, but pronotum without the four black spots, its basal margin being more or less broadly black.

Length 4½ to 5 millim.


The five forms, as detailed above, are representative of the species; more or less intermediate links have also passed through my hands.

1442. Deræocoris rufus, sp. n.

Shining, reddish-ochraceous; head, second joint of antennæ and apices of tarsi black; third joint of antennæ stramineous, its apex piceous; membrane pale fuliginous; above, excluding head, finely punctate; rostrum imperfectly seen, owing to specimen described being in a carded condition.

Length 5½ millim.

Hab. Sikhim; Mungphu (Atkinson, Brit. Mus.).

1443. Deræocoris ornandus, sp. n.

Brilliant, shining; pronotum, scutellum, cuneus, body beneath and posterior legs black; corium and lateral areas of abdomen beneath sanguineous; head, antennæ, a broad subbasal and a narrow subapical annulation to posterior femora, and posterior tibiae (excluding base) ochraceous; anterior and intermediate legs mutilated in specimen described; apical area of head and apical half of second joint of antennæ black; membrane fuliginous with greyish mottlings; above finely punctate; rostrum mutilated in specimen described.

Length 5 millim.

Hab. Sikhim; Mungphu (Atkinson, Brit. Mus.).
Genus **CAPSUS**.


Type, *C. ater, Linn.*, from the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions. **Distribution.** Nearctic, Palæarctic, and Oriental Regions.

Oblong-ovate, robust, above rugosely punctate; scutellum rugose; head broad, with eyes broader than basal half of pronotum; rostrum incrassate, first joint strongly dilated; antennae inserted near the internal apex of eyes, the last two joints together shorter than second joint, which is gradually apically incrassate; legs of moderate length, tibiae setose.

1444. **Capsus cræsus**, sp. n.

Pale sanguineous or reddish-ochraceous; second joint of antennæ (excluding base), eyes, a large somewhat rounded posterior discal spot to pronotum, corium (excluding basal angle, lateral margin and apical area), cuneus, and membrane black; tibiae palely fuscous; pronotum coarsely punctate and laterally pilose, with an anterior levigate callosity; scutellum moderately tumid, punctured on basal area; corium finely punctate, its apical area somewhat longly pilose, its lateral margins a little reflexed; second joint of antennæ strongly pilose.

Length 5½ to 6 millim.  
*Hab.* Burma; Palon (*Fea*).

![Fig. 301.—Capsus cræsus.](image)

1445. **Capsus remus**, sp. n.

Black or very dark chocolate-brown; extreme base of first joint of antennæ, an elongate apical spot to scutellum, an elongate discal spot near apex of corium, and the legs sanguineous; tibiae sometimes palely fuscous or even black; pronotum coarsely punctate, with an anterior transverse callosity which is centrally sulcate; scutellum tumid, transversely foveate at base, obscurely wrinkled; corium more finely punctate than pronotum; membrane bronz-y-brown; second joint of antennæ strongly pilose.

Length 5 to 5½ millim.  
*Hab.* Burma; Karennee (*Fea*).
1446. *Capsus pegasus*, sp. n.

Black; basal joint of antennæ, a small discal spot near apex of corium, basal joint of rostrum, coxae, legs, and disk of abdomen beneath ochraceous; rostrum (excluding basal joint) piceous; tibiae palely fuscous; pronotum coarsely punctate, with an anterior callosity which is somewhat centrally sulcate; scutellum tumid, transversely foveate at base, obscurely transversely wrinkled; corium coarsely punctate; membrane fuliginous; second joint of antennæ strongly pilose.

Length 5 millim.

*Hab.* Ceylon (Lewis).

1447. *Capsus darsius*, sp. n.

Black; basal joint of antennæ, head beneath, legs, and some transverse fascie to abdomen beneath testaceous; second joint of antennæ longly pilose; pronotum strongly punctate, with an obscure anterior callosity which is strongly centrally sulcate; scutellum tumid, transversely foveate at base, punctate and obscurely transversely wrinkled; corium thickly punctate; membrane fuliginous.

Length 4½ millim.

*Hab.* Burma; Karennee (Coll. Dist.).

**Genus BOTHRIOMIRIS.**

*Bothriomiris, Kirk. Tr. Ent. Soc. 1902, p. 270.*

*Type, B. simulans, Walk.*

**Distribution.** Oriental Region.

Oblong, broad, remotely pilose; posterior area of pronotum, scutellum, corium, and sternum thickly strongly punctate; head broad, strongly deflected anteriorly, short as seen above, eyes large, touching the anterior margin of the pronotum but projecting beyond it; antennæ long, second joint longer than pronotum; pronotum without an anterior collar, not distinctly transversely impressed, the anterior area tumid, centrally sulcate, its posterior lateral margins oblique, the posterior area thickly strongly punctate, centrally carinate, the base truncate, oblique towards lateral angles; scutellum somewhat large and subtriangular; cuneus about as broad as long; interior cell of membrane posteriorly angulate; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxae; femora short, moderately incrassate.

Kirkaldy states that this genus will probably form a new division. I place it here, provisionally, in the *Capsaria.*


*Bothriomiris marmoratus, Kirk. Tr. E. S. 1902, p. 271.*
CATSIDJE.

Fig. 302.—*Bothriomiris simulans.*

Length 6 to 7 millim.
Hab. Burma; Karennee (Fea).—Malay Peninsula; Perak, Singapore.

1449. *Bothriomiris testaceus,* sp. n.

Dark testaceous; a central fascia on apical half of scutellum and an elongate discal spot near apical margin of corium pale testaceous; membrane dark fuscous, the veins a little paler; head anteriorly and lateral margins of pronotum longly pilose; pronotum and corium coarsely punctate; scutellum transversely striate; legs more or less mutilated in the typical carded specimen described; third and fourth joints of antennae slender and fuscous; scutellum distinctly transversely foveate at base.
Length 5 millim.
Hab. Burma; Karennee.

Division *TERATODELLARIA.*


This division, as I understand and use it here, is primarily distinguished by the longly produced horizontal head.
Reuter, in his synopsis, places it before the *Miraria,* but according to the arrangement pursued here, and in agreement with the views of Uhler, I place it after the *Capsaria.*
Reuter has sank his name of the division in favour of that of the subsequent one proposed by Uhler, but I have already (ante, p. 413) explained my reasons for not following that course.
Genus **TYRAQUELLUS**, nov.

Type, *T. albofasciatus*, Motsch.

*Distribution.* Ceylon.

Elongate; head moderately long and somewhat triangular anteriorly; eyes inserted near anterior margin of pronotum; antennae with the first joint incrassate and about as long as head, second about three times as long as first; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; pronotum nearly twice as broad at base as long, with a very narrow anterior collar, behind which it is distinctly constricted, gradually deflected from base, lateral margins concavely sinuate; mesonotum a little exposed; scutellum small, subtriangular; hemelytra with their margins nearly straight and subparallel; membrane longly passing abdominal apex; cuneus a little longer than broad; legs more or less mutilated in all the specimens examined.


![Fig. 303. Tyraquellus albofasciatus.](image)

Black or piceous; antennae ochraceous, first joint black with an apical ochraceous annulation; eyes granulate, silvery-white; corium and clavus crossed by a transverse macular fascia near apex of scutellum, and corium with a large apical spot and a smaller one near apex of clavus, white; cuneus sometimes castaneous; membrane fuliginous; colour semi-opaque; pronotal posterior angles obtusely subprominent; anterior legs with the coxae and femora piceous, the tibiae and tarsi ochraceous, remaining legs mutilated in four specimens examined.

*Hab.* Ceylon; Yatiyantota (Green).

1451. **Tyraquellus maculatus**, sp. n.

Piceous; corium with a lateral spot outside centre of clavus and a larger spot at apex white; membrane fuliginous; first and second joints of antennae ochraceous, base of first joint piceous, remainder mutilated; rostrum ochraceous; femora piceous, tibiae dark castaneous; eyes with silvery-white lustre.

*Length* 3½ millim.

*Hab.* Ceylon; Yatiyantota (Green).

**Division BRYOCORARIA.**


In this division the cubital vein to the hemelytra extends from the base to beyond the middle and is profoundly impressed; the last joint of the tarsi is incrassate; the membrane possesses one long areole or cell.

The Bryocoraria include some heterogeneous generic forms, and the two genera here enumerated appertain to the section divided by Berg as Eceritotarsaria, founded on the Neotropical genus Eceritotarsus.

Synopsis of Genera.
A. Membranal cell not reaching apex; cuneus of moderate size. MERTILA, p. 472.
B. Membranal cell reaching apex; cuneus very long, almost reaching apex of membrane. THAUMASTOMIRIS.

Genus MERTILA.
Type, M. malayensis, Dist.
Distribution. Burma and Malayana.

Elongately oval; head rather long and depressed in front of insertion of antennae, of which the first joint is shorter than head and attenuated at base, second joint much longer than first, it and the remaining joints pilose; rostrum not quite reaching the intermediate coxa; pronotum sometimes as long as broad, with an anterior collar which has its anterior and posterior margins carinate, subimpressed or distinctly constricted before middle, the depression including two transverse callosities; scutellum small, subtriangular, callous, foveate at base; hemelytra much longer than abdomen; membranal cells long, triangular; legs moderately short and slender, apical joint of tarsi incrassate.


Orange-red; apex of first and the second joint of antennae, legs, apex of rostrum, corium (excluding basal area), cuneus, membrane, extreme apices of femora, the tibiae, tarsi, and sometimes abdomen beneath, indigo-black; head with a distinct central ridge, and a broad foveation on inner side of eyes; pronotum a little hollowed between the anterior callosities; upper surface very finely and obscurely pilose; tibiae finely setose.

Length 5 to 6 millim.

Hab. Burma; Bhamo (Fea).—Singapore (Brit. Mus.).
Genus *THAUMASTOMIRIS*.


**Type**, *T. sanguinalis*, Kirk.

**Distribution.** Ceylon.

Elongately ovate; head vertically depressed in front of eyes (transverse as seen from above), which are large, almost touching, but projecting beyond the anterior margin of the pronotum, broadly transversely sulcate near basal margin; antennae with first joint longer than head, second a little longer than pronotum; rostrum almost reaching the posterior coxae; pronotum with a narrow anterior collar, immediately behind which are two transverse callosities, lateral margins a little sinuate, anterior margin moderately concavely sinuate, posterior margin twice the breadth of anterior; scutellum transversely impressed near base and longitudinally sulcate on apical area*; hemelytra considerably longer than abdomen; cuneus much longer than broad, curved round to near apex of membrane, which has a single long cell; legs of moderate length, femora a little thickened; apical joint of tarsi thickened.


Sanguineous; antennae and eyes dark fuscous; membrane pale fuscous, with the venation darker; pronotum very finely granulate, corium more finely granulate and very obscurely shortly pilose; tarsi fuscous.

Length 5 millim.

**Hab.** Ceylon; Peradeniya (Green). Frequent *Orinum asiaticum* (E. E. Green).

Kirkaldy writes: "The types ♂ & ♀ have been placed in the British Museum," but they are not to be found in that collection.

**Division CYLLOCORARIA.**


Since Reuter founded this division in 1875 he has considerably subdivided it. One of these new divisions (*Dicypharia*)† I have

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* Kirkaldy, in his diagnosis of the genus, writes "scutellum not sulcate." He probably described an imperfect specimen.

failed to adequately understand, at least sufficiently to give diagnostic characters, and it is, therefore, probably included here in the Cyllocoraria.

The body is usually elongate, the pronotum anteriorly more or less distinctly constricted, the femora seldom incrassated. The division possesses a somewhat common generic facies, though Sthenaridea, like the Palearctic genus Heterocordylus, has a foreign aspect, but Reuter himself has located the species in his Cyllocoraria, and we necessarily follow his lead.

**Synopsis of Genera.**

A. Antennae long, slender.
   b. Body more or less elongate.
      a. Head globose; pronotum anteriorly spined ........... Nicostratus, p. 475.
      b. Head transverse; pronotum not spined.
         α'. Eyes longly projecting beyond anterior pronotal angles; corium normal ............. Cyrtorrhinus, p. 476.
         β'. Eyes not longly projecting beyond anterior pronotal angles; corium with an apical cellular process .... Zanchius, p. 477.


**Genus STHENARIDEA.**


Type, *S. pusilla*, Reut.

*Distribution.* Oriental Region.

Body ovate, shining; head one-third narrower than base of pronotum, in front of eyes regularly deflected, and on each side of them obliquely impressed; eyes large, minutely granulate, almost touching the anterior lateral angles of pronotum; rostrum almost reaching the apices of the posterior coxae; antennae longer than half the body including hemelytra, first joint not passing apex of clypeus, last two joints together much longer than the second joint; pronotum short, trapeziform, lateral margins nearly straight, anterior callosities barely discernible, without an apical stricture, and with no transverse sulcation; scutellum somewhat large, subtriangular; hemelytra longer than abdomen, cuneus shorter than broad, the fracture profound; membrane with two areolets or cells.

Dr. Reuter remarks that this genus is allied to Heterocordylus, Fieb., but in superficial appearance more closely to Sthenarus, Fieb., belonging to the division Plagionatharia. However, Reuter has placed it in his division Cyllocoraria, where we naturally leave it.

Black, fuscous or reddish-black, shining, slightly griseous pubescent; second joint of antennae excluding basal fourth, rostrum, apices of anterior and intermediate femora, the tibiae and tarsi ochraceous; apex of last joint of antennae fuscous; tibiae finely spinulose; membrane fuliginous.

*Var.* Second and third joints of antennae sometimes wholly ochraceous.

Length, ♀, 2½ millim.

_Hab._ Bengal (*Copenhagen Mus._).

By the kindness of Dr. Meinert I have been enabled to figure the type of this species.

Genus *NICOSTRATUS*, nov.

_Type,* N. balteatus*, Dist.  
_Distribution._ Ceylon.

Body elongate; head globose, almost circular; eyes moderately large but not exserted, adpressed to head; antennae with the first joint shorter than head, second a little incrassated towards apex and almost as long as lateral margin of corium (excluding cuneus), third a little longer than fourth; rostrum passing the anterior coxae; pronotum globose, tumid, deflected anteriorly, where it is strongly constricted, and behind a narrow anterior collar armed with two strong divergent spines, posterior margin slightly concavely sinuate; scutellum developed in a strong robust upright tuberculous spine; clavus distinctly raised and deflected on each side; corium with the lateral margins concavely sinuate, widened and tumid at apices; cuneus posteriorly deflected, a little longer than broad; membrane considerably passing the abdominal apex; legs moderately long and slender.

1455. *Nicostratus balteatus*, sp. n.

Black, shining; basal annulation to third joint of antennae, a transverse fascia crossing corium and clavus behind scutellum, bases of intermediate and posterior femora, posterior acetabula, and a
subapical annulation to tibiae white; tarsi (excluding apices) and basal joint of antennae pale ochraceous; membrane very dark opaque, fuliginous; glabrous, shining, eyes opaque; posterior angles of pronotum subprominent and subacutely deflected.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

_Hab._ Ceylon (Lewis).

**Genus CYRTORRHINUS.**


Type, _C. carici_, Fall., a Palæartic species.
_Distribution._ Palæartic and Oriental Regions.
Elongately ovate; head vertical, transverse, short; eyes large, contiguous to the anterior margin of the pronotum but longly projecting beyond it; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae; antennae long, slender, first joint moderately thickened, second shorter than the last two joints together; pronotum trapeziform, basal rather more than twice the width of anterior margin, lateral margins strongly sinuate; legs moderately long, posterior tarsi with the second and third joints equally long.


Black; base of head confluent with a large spot on inner side of each eye, antenniferous tubercles and apex of first joint of antennæ, rostrum, anterior callosities and a broad central fascia to posterior area of pronotum, a large lateral spot on each side of scutellum, the hemelytra, body beneath and legs flavescent; a lateral sternal spot black.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

_Hab._ Ceylon; _Yatiyantota_ (Green). Burma; _Rangoon_ (Fea). Great Nicobar (Copenhagen Mus.).

An apparently abundant species in Ceylon, where Mr. E. E. Green found it coming to light. By the courtesy of Prof. Meinert I have examined the type.
Genus **Zanchius**, nov.

*Type, Z. annulatus, Dist.*

*Distribution. Ceylon.*

Elongately ovate; head broad, deeply channelled near inner margins of eyes, in front of which it is vertically deflected, eyes moderately exserted and situate nearer to the insertion of antennae than base of head; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; antennae long, basal joint about as long as head, second nearly four times longer than first, third and fourth almost subequal in length; pronotum somewhat strongly constricted before middle, lateral margins nearly straight, basal margin sinuate, mesonotum exposed; scutellum subtriangular; corium with a distinct cell-like process at apex; cuneus longer than broad; legs somewhat long and slender, posterior femora moderately thickened.

1457. **Zanchius annulatus**, sp. n.

Stramineous; eyes, two annulations to second joint of antennae, the whole of third and fourth joints, and the apices of the tarsi fuscous; head deeply channelled near inner margins of eyes; anterior area of pronotum tumid; corium, cuneus and membrane a little paler than other parts of upper surface; lateral margins of corium a little reflexed; hemelytra very finely tomentose.

Length 4½ millim.

*Hab.* Ceylon; Peradeniya (Green).

**Genus Gallobelicus**, nov.

*Type, G. crassicorns, Dist.*

*Distribution. Oriental Region.*

Elongate; head robust, vertically deflected in front; eyes large, inserted about midway between base of head and insertion of antennae; antennae short, robust, first joint slightly shorter than head, second a little more than twice as long as first, third about as long as second; rostrum about reaching the intermediate coxae; pronotum narrowed anteriorly, with a distinct anterior collar, transversely constricted before the middle, with a distinct central longitudinal sulcation; mesonotum exposed; scutellum subtriangular, a little tumid; hemelytra with the lateral margins straight, cuneus much
longer than broad; membrane considerably passing abdominal apex; legs of moderate length and slender.

1458. Gallobelicus crassicorneis, sp. n.

Stramineous; eyes, basal joint of antennæ excluding apex, base and apex of second joint, apex of scutellum, a spot at apex of corium, a similar spot at apex of cuneus, and extreme bases of tibiae black; third and fourth joints of antennæ fuscous; above finely tomentose; pronotum finely and obscurely punctate.

Length 3 millim.

Hab. Bor Ghat (Dixon). Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).

Division ——?

Genus ARMACHANUS, nov.

Type, A. monoceros, Dist.

Distribution. Ceylon and North-west Australia.

Body elongate; head robust, long, not sulcate, the eyes nearer apex than base, with an apical spinous protuberance; antennæ robust, the first joint about as long as head from base to apex of frontal protuberance, second joint about twice as long as first; rostrum just passing the anterior coxae; pronotum elongate, strongly constricted before middle, whence to apex its lateral margins are roughly dentate, the posterior area tumid, the base uncovered; scutellum carinately gibbous; hemelytra long, the clavus long, almost vertically raised inwardly; lateral margins of corium sinuate, a little widened and tumidly raised posteriorly; cuneus almost as broad as long, the fracture acute; legs long and slender.
This genus clearly represents a distinct division, and I have recently described a second species from N.W. Australia. At present its greatest affinity is with Nicostratus (antē, p. 475).

1459. Armachanus monoceros, sp. n.

Pale brownish-ochraceous; a transverse linear white fascia crossing clavus near apex of scutellum, and an oblique similar fascia near middle of corium; scutellum, clavus, and central area of corium darker in hue; cuneus with a large prominent basal black spot; membrane very pale fuliginous; eyes slaty-grey; body beneath and legs unicolorous.

Length 6 millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Yatiyantota (Green).

Division LABOPARIA.


In this division the pronotum is without a transverse constriction; the head broad; rostrum very robust; and the posterior coxae placed somewhat close together and remote from the lateral margin of the corium.

Synopsis of Genera.

A. Antennae longer than body .................. HALTICUS, p. 479.
B. Antennae much shorter than body.
   a. Broad; lateral margin of corium convex; cuneal fracture very profound ............ BILIA, p. 480.
   b. Elongate; lateral margin of corium parallel; cuneal fracture indistinct .............. BERTA, p. 481.

Genus HALTICUS.


Type, H. aperus, Linn., a Palearctic and Nearctic species.


Broadly subovate; head short, broad, laminately flattened posteriorly and a little produced above the anterior margin of the pronotum; eyes large, touching pronotum; antennae long, slender, longer than the body; rostrum robust, reaching the intermediate coxae; pronotum short, broad, tumid at basal area, deflected anteriorly; scutellum of moderate size, subtriangular; hemelytra convexly deflected on each side, the cuneus and membrane posteriorly deflected; posterior femora strongly incrassate; tibiae spinously setose.

Black, shining, above somewhat pubescent; first, second, basal area of third, and base of fourth joint of antennae, apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi very palely flavescent; apices of tarsi black; second joint of antennae about equal in length to the lateral margin of the corium, its apex frequently black; third and fourth joints (base excepted) fuscous; pronotum obsoletely transversely strigose.

Length 1½ to 1¾ millim.

*Hab.* Ceylon; Peradeniya (Green).—*Fig.* Peradeniya (fide Reuter). Ceylon; Cochin-China.

Mr. E. E. Green informs me that the species simulates a Halticid beetle, and leaps in the same way. It punctures the leaves of a species of *Ipomoea*. Prof. Giard (C. R. Soc. Biol. (n. s.) iv. pp. 79-82, 1892) has described its injurious action in Cochin-China.

**Genus BILIA, nov.**

*Type, B. fracta, Dist.*

**Distribution.** Ceylon.

Broadly subovate; head broad, strongly deflected in front of eyes, which touch the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennae with the basal joint very short, second at least twice as long as first, subequal in length to third, second and third setose; rostrum short, reaching the anterior coxae; pronotum broad, a little deflected and laminate on each side, somewhat strongly pilose, the anterior area behind head glabrous, beyond which it is slightly impressed, but not transversely constricted; scutellum small, strongly transversely striated, depressed on each side; corium convexly laminately produced; clavus obliquely suberect, almost at right angles with corium; cuneus a little longer than broad, cuneal fracture exceedingly profound; membrane longly passing the abdominal apex; legs of moderate size.

1461. *Bilia fracta*, sp. n.

Black, strongly palely pilose; extreme apex of head brownish-ochraceous; antennae, rostrum and legs pale stramineous; membrane pale fuliginous, its basal area piceous; pronotum (excluding glabrous area behind head) finely transversely striate; corium finely punctate; scutellum transversely, somewhat rugosely striate.

Length 1½ millim.

*Hab.* Ceylon; Peradeniya (Green).
Genus BERTA.


Type, B. lankana, Kirk.

Distribution. Ceylon.

Pilose; head very small, almost roundly perpendicular; antennæ with the second joint subincrassate, thickened towards the apex, much longer than first; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae; pronotum and prothorax convex, the former not constricted, lateral margins rounded, not sinuate, posterior margin very slightly sinuate; scutellum moderately large and tumid; coriun including cuneus passing abdominal apex; cuneus a little longer than broad; membrane with two basal lateral cells, the innermost very small.


Head, pronotum, and scutellum black, shining; antennæ black, with the bases of the first and third joints very pale stramineous; eyes stramineous; coriun and cuneus shining piceous, a white transverse fascia a little beyond base of coriun and a similar fascia at base of cuneus; membrane pale fuliginous, subhyaline; abdomen beneath with a broad basal transverse white fascia; scutellum finely transversely striate.

Length 4 millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Nitagala, Pundaluoya (Green).

Division PLAGIOGNATHARIA.


The narrow clypeus, distinctly carinately compressed, is the principal structural character that distinguishes this division; the surface is also more or less shining.

Synopsis of Genera.

A. Body pilose; second joint of antennæ considerably longer than breadth of head including eyes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Psallus, p. 482.
B. Body pubescent; second joint of antennae about equal in length to breadth of head including eyes. ............. Campylomma, p. 483.

Genus PSALLUS.


Type, P. roseus, Fabr., a Palearctic species.

Distribution. Probably universally distributed, but not yet recorded from the Ethiopian Region.

Body oblong, sometimes subelongate (♂), or oblongly ovate or ovate in ♀, above more or less palely pilose; head vertically inclined; clypeus distinctly prominent, compressed; eyes somewhat large, generally strongly granulate; rostrum reaching or passing the intermediate coxae; antennae with the second joint in the ♂ longer than in the ♀ and a little thickened apically; pronotum short, apical margin straight or nearly so, lateral margins straight, base truncate; posterior femora a little incrassate.

The male is more elongate than the female, and the sexes sometimes vary considerably in colour.

1463. Psallus singalensis, sp. n.

Black, thickly palely pilose; lateral marginal areas of the corium obscure brownish-ochraceous; cuneus pale castaneous; membrane fuliginous, its apical margin paler; femora piceous, their apices, the whole of the tibiae, and tarsi (excluding apices) ochraceous; antennae with the first joint black, second ochraceous with its apex fuscosus, third and fourth fuscosus; rostrum and trochanters brownish-ochraceous; tibiae speckled with fuscosus; corium and cuneus densely, pronotum and head less thickly palely pilose.

Length 2 millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (Green).

Allied to the Palearctic species P. obscurellus, Fall.

Fig. 315.—Psallus singalensis.
Genus **CAMPYLOMMA**.


Agalliastes (part.), *Fieb. Eur. Enst. pp. 74 & 310 (1861).*

Atomoscelis (part.), *Rent. Bih. Vet.-Ak. Handl. iii, 1, p. 57 (1875).*

Type, *C. nigronasuta, Reut.*, a Palearctic species.

**Distribution.** Palæarctic and Oriental Regions.

Body ovate, pubescent; head shining, vertical, short, rotundately triangular, with eyes a little broader than anterior margin of pronotum; antennæ with the second joint about equal to breadth of head; pronotum shortly trapeziform; posterior femora incrassated, largely punctured with black; tibiae blackly punctate and spinulose; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; membrane biareolate.

1464. **Campylomma livida, Reut. Ent. Tidshkr. v, p. 199 (1884).**

Pale ochraceous; head medially testaceous; first joint of antennæ (base and apex excepted) and extreme base of second joint black; femora sparingly speckled with black, posterior femora with three large black punctures on apical half beneath; spinules to tibiae black; second joint of antennæ equal to breadth of head and about one-third shorter than base of pronotum.

Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ millim.

*Hab.* Bengal (*Copenhagen Mus.*).

I am much indebted to Dr. Meinert for the opportunity of figuring this species.

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Subfamily III. **ISOMETOPINÆ.**


The Isometopinæ, founded by Fieber as a family, and treated by Reuter as a division, are here considered, as previously explained, a subfamily of the Capsidæ. Their principal characteristic is the presence of distinct and well-developed ocelli; in some genera also the scutellum is elongately produced, and in another genus subsequently described the eyes are extremely large and almost meet above the head. The Isometopinæ are at present little known, and but few genera and species are recorded. They are minute insects, and require special search and collecting.