

Synopsis of Genera.

- A. Scutellum long and angularly produced; eyes of moderate size and placed wide apart.
- a. Head including eyes very little narrower than anterior margin of pronotum; lateral margins of scutellum sinuate ISOMETOPUS, p. 484.
- b. Head including eyes much narrower than anterior margin of pronotum; lateral margins of scutellum obliquely straight TURNEBUS, p. 485.
- B. Scutellum small; eyes extremely large and almost meeting above head SOPHIANUS, p. 485.

Genus **ISOMETOPUS.**

Isometopus, *Fieb. Wien. ent. Monatsb.* iv, p. 259, pl. vi. a (1860); *id. Eur. Hem.* pp. 61 & 237; *Reut. Bih. Vêt.-Ak. Handl.* iii, 1, p. 61 (1875).

Type, *I. intrusus*, H.-Sch., a European species.

Distribution. Palæarctic and Oriental Regions.

Somewhat broadly ovate; head broad, rounded in front, ocelli present and distinct; antennæ absent in the Burmese example here enumerated, but described in typical examples as having the third and fourth joints slender; rostrum reaching the second abdominal segment; pronotum much broader than long, the lateral margins convexly rounded; mesonotum exposed in a lobate process on each side; scutellum long, narrowed posteriorly; hemelytra convexly amplified on each side; cuneus broad.

I feel no doubt that the single Burmese specimen now before me, minus legs and antennæ, belongs to this Palæarctic genus.

1465. *Isometopus feanus*, sp. n.

Brownish-ochraceous; head and lateral areas of pronotum and corium paler in hue; membrane pale fuscous with the lateral and apical areas greyish; eyes pale reddish; head with a distinct discal transverse impression between eyes, the ocelli very much nearer to eyes than to each other; pronotum finely transversely rugulose, with a central short longitudinal impression on anterior area; scutellum triangularly foveate at base, beyond which it is finely transversely rugulose; corium finely rugulose punctate, its lateral margins slightly reflexed.

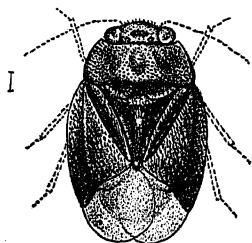


Fig. 317.—*Isometopus feanus*.

Length 2 millim.

Hab. Burma, Palon (*Fea*).

Genus **TURNEBUS**, nov.Type, *T. cuneatus*, Dist.*Distribution.* Ceylon.

Broadly ovate; head short, broad, anteriorly rounded, but, including eyes, much narrower than anterior margin of pronotum; ocelli distinct and placed near eyes; antennæ finely setose, basal joint scarcely passing lateral margins of head, second about the length of third and fourth together, the last two slender; rostrum long, extending through two-thirds of the abdomen from base; pronotum short, broad, punctate, very much broader than long, the lateral margins convexly rounded, the posterior margin bisinuate, the anterior angles distinctly subacutely prominent; mesonotum exposed; scutellum very long, angularly and regularly attenuated from base; corium with the lateral areas convexly amplified; cuneus longer than broad; legs short and slender.

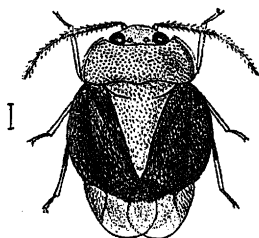
1466. *Turnebus cuneatus*, sp. n.

Fig. 318.

Turnebus cuneatus.

Head, pronotum, mesonotum, scutellum and sternum ochraceous; eyes, first and second joints of antennæ, corium, rostrum, abdomen beneath, and intermediate and posterior femora black; apex of rostrum ochraceous; above somewhat coarsely punctate and shortly pilose; membrane pale smoky hyaline; antennæ finely, palely setose; lateral margins of pronotum distinctly reflexed.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.*Hab.* Ceylon; Pundaluoya (*Green*).Genus **SOPHIANUS**, nov.Type, *S. alces*, Dist.*Distribution.* Ceylon.

Ovate, head broad, deflected anteriorly, the eyes very large and broad, coarsely granulate, nearly meeting on vertex and almost touching the anterior margin of the pronotum; two distinct and prominent ocelli placed between the eyes; antennæ with the first joint short and globosely incrassate, second joint about four times as long as first, very widely and laminately incrassate, gradually widened from base, its apex broadly, a little sinuately truncate, the two apical joints very short, the third slender, the fourth moderately thickened; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum convexly tumid, deflected anteriorly, with a narrow anterior collar, its posterior margin truncate and about twice as

broad as anterior, its surface sparingly but somewhat coarsely punctate; mesonotum exposed; scutellum somewhat small and moderately tumid; hemelytra broad, finely punctate; cuneus broader than long; membrane longly passing abdominal apex; legs mutilated in typical specimen.

1467. *Sophianus alces*, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, pronotum, mesonotum, scutellum, and body beneath black; eyes dull grey; apex of scutellum, hemelytra, and the two apical joints of antennæ dull flavous; apex of clavus, lateral vein to corium, and basal and apical margins of cuneus piceous; membrane very pale fuliginous hyaline; pronotum distinctly coarsely punctate; corium obscurely pilose and obsoletely finely punctate.

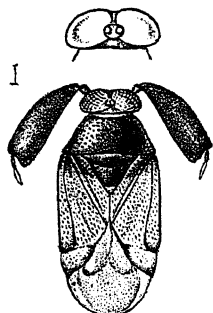


Fig. 319.
Sophianus alces.

Length 2 millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Yatiyantota (*Green*).

I have received a single specimen of this, the most extraordinary Capsid with which I am acquainted, the large eyes giving it a somewhat Saldoid appearance. Its position in the Isometopinæ is however clear, and in that view I am supported by my friend Mr. E. Saunders, whose opinion I was glad

to receive on the question.

Species of Capsidæ known only by descriptions and which I have failed to identify.

1468. *Capsus albipes*, *Motsch. Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc.* xxxvi (2) p. 82 (1863).

Black; head rufous; ^{antennæ} lateral margins of hemelytra, and the legs white; head triangular, shining, front foveolate, apex of clypeus and the eyes fuscous-black; pronotum transversely trapeziform, subconvex, strongly punctate; scutellum triangular, rugosely punctate, posteriorly elevated, shining; hemelytra medially moderately dilated, posteriorly attenuated; membrane unicolorously opaque; anteriorly ^{scutellum} very distinctly punctate; body beneath black.

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

Hab. Ceylon; Patannas (Patna?) Mt. (*fide Motschoulsky*).

1469. *Deræocoris rubrovulneratus*, *Motsch. Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc.* xxxvi (2) p. 83 (1863).

Black, punctate, thorax shining with its posterior angles, the apex of scutellum, and "axillis geniculisque" rufous-testaceous;

the anterior and posterior margins of the membrane ^{posteriorly} mutilated, red; anterior tibiæ somewhat white; head triangular, glabrous, shining, the front between eyes with two red or testaceous spots; eyes transverse, prominent, fuscous-cinereous; pronotum transversely trapeziform, shining, strongly punctate, subconvex; scutellum triangular, rugosely punctate, somewhat shining; hemelytra elongate, the base sparingly punctate, medially moderately dilated; membrane posteriorly truncately sinuate, laterally incised, apex angularly produced.

Length "1½-2 lines."

Hab. Ceylon; Newera-Ellia Mts. (*vide* Motschoulsky).

1470. *Deræocoris piceoniger*, *Motsch. Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc.* xxxvi (2) p. 84 (1863).

Elongate-ovate, shining, piceous-black; rostrum, femora, and antennæ reddish, bases of femora black; tibiæ and tarsi palely testaceous; head large, triangular, impunctate, posteriorly submarginate, front unequal; eyes ovate, convex, distinctly granulose; antennæ with the first joint half as long as head, second three times longer, ^{with} pronotum strongly transversely trapeziform, moderately convex, impunctate, posteriorly a little deflected, anteriorly narrower than the head, posterior angles moderately rounded; mesonotum strongly transversely arcuated; scutellum triangular, impunctate, anteriorly a little deflected; hemelytra as broad as pronotum, impunctate, subparallel; appendices somewhat distinct, furnished with a parallel lateral vein; legs robust, tibiæ sparingly setose.

Length "¾ line."

Hab. Ceylon; near Colombo (*vide* Motschoulsky).

1471. *Leptomerocoris albiviridescens*, *Motsch. Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc.* xxxvi (2) p. 85 (1863).

Elongate, nearly parallel, depressed, shining, whitish pilose, white with a greenish tinge; head, pronotum, and scutellum paler; eyes of moderate size, strongly prominent, shining, piceous-black; antennæ with the apex of the second joint red; head triangular, smooth, the vertex subconcave, posteriorly transversely impressed; pronotum subconcave, trapeziform, anteriorly glabrous, and narrower than head, posteriorly ^{distinctly} irregularly punctate, dilated, base medially sinuate, posterior angles ^{distinctly} rounded, laterally concavely subarcuated; mesonotum concealed; scutellum triangular, impunctate, medially impressed; hemelytra of the breadth of pronotum, elongate, posteriorly roundly subattenuated, almost hyaline, pilose, lateral vein parallel; appendices indistinct; legs long, slender, subobscurely varied; tibiæ nude.

Length "1¼ line."

Hab. Ceylon; Patannas (Patna?) Mt. (*vide* Motschoulsky).

Specimens described by Walker, but of which the types are non-existent, and which may probably have been suppressed without record.

Capsus semiclusus, Walk. Cat. Het. vi, p. 118 (1873).

Hab. Ceylon.

Capsus subirroratus, Walk. Cat. Het. vi, p. 119 (1873).

Hab. Ceylon.

Leptomerocoris simplex, Walk. Cat. Het. vi, p. 145 (1873).

Hab. Ceylon.

Monalocoris bipunctipennis, Walk. Cat. Het. vi, p. 159 (1873).

Hab. Ceylon.