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rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum at base twice as broad as long and about two and a half times as broad as anterior margin, moderately convex, deflected anteriorly, the basal margin before scutellum truncate, oblique towards posterior angles; scutellum subtriangular; corium (excluding cuneus) as long as second joint of antennæ, including clavus and cuneus twice as long as broad, cuneus considerably broader than long; posterior femora moderately thickened, intermediate and posterior tibiæ spinulose.

A genus to be placed near Campylomma, Reut.

## 3069. Sabactus institutus, Dist. A. M. N. H. (8) v, p. 21 (1910).

Brownish ochraceous; eyes, a small spot at apex of claval suture, and the apex of cuneus black; antennæ ochraceous, third and fourth joints palely fuscous; lateral areas of corium and the cuneus pale ochraceous; membrane pale fuliginous, the margins pale ochraceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous, intermediate and posterior tibiæ finely spotted with black, the spinules black; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 3 millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (Green).

Species which are likely to be found in the Fauna of British India.

LOPUS CINGULATUS.

Cimex eingulatus, Fabr. Mant. Ins. ii, p. 307. 287 (1787); id. (Miris)
 Syst. Rhyng. p. 255. 13 (1803); Reut. (Lopus), Hem. Gymn. Europ.
 v, p. 316, Tab. x, f. 3 (1896).

Dr. Bergroth has drawn my attention to this species. He writes: "The type specimen of *Lopus cingulatus*, Fabr. was described from 'India Orientalis,' where it was found by Schlan[gen]busch, who sent many insects to Fabricius. It is not mentioned in your Indian Fauna, but as it is a common south Palæarctic species it may really be distributed as far as to India."

FULVIUS BREVICORNIS, Reut. Ent. Tidskr. 1895, p. 138; Popp. Act. Soc. Sci. Fenn. xxxvii, no. 4, p. 44 (1910).

Poppius includes in the localities for this species:—Burma; Bhamo. W. Africa. France; Rouen. West Indies and Venezuela.

## Subfamily ISOMETOPINÆ. (Vol. II, p. 483.)

## Genus JEHANIA, nov.

(To follow Turnebus, Vol. II, p. 485.)

Body broadly ovate; head (including eyes) considerably narrower than the pronotum, about as long as broad at base; ocelli a little behind middle and between the eyes, which are somewhat long and