

OLIGOBIELLA, NOVUM GENUS CAPSIDARUM.

DESCRIPSIT O. M. REUTER.

Corpus feminae (mas ignotus) rotundatum, convexum; capite magno et lato, cum oculis levissime transverso, sub-triangulari, ante oculos sensim acuminato, a basi versus apicem sensim leviter sed distinctissime declivi, clypeo angusto, depresso, cum fronte confluyente, basi infra lineam inter bases antennarum ductam posita, vertice medio longitudinaliter sub-impreso, utrinque ad oculum foveola obliqua notato, margine postico leviter arcuato; oculis oblique positis; rostro coxas posticas attingente, crasso, articulo primo medium oculorum attingente, secundo et tertio longitudine æqualibus, quarto brevi, acuminato; antennis mox infra apicem oculorum nonnihil interne insertis, articulo primo apicem capituli paullulum superante, secundo latitudine capituli interoculari vix longiore, duobus ultimis conjunctis duobus primis simul æque longis; pronoto brevi, late trapeziformi, valde transverso, capite fere $\frac{1}{2}$ brevior et apice capiti latitudine æquali, strictura apicali tenuissima, depressa, lateribus rectis, basi tota truncata, disco sub-plano vel levissime convexiusculo, callo utrinque sat magno sed parum elevato; scutello pronoto sat multo brevior; hemielytris totis coriaceis, abdomen totum tegentibus, lateribus late rotundatis, margine tenuissime reflexo; xypho prosterni transverso triangulari, disco angulato-impreso; abdomine sub-orbiculari, terebra feminae medium attingente; coxis anterioribus longis, crassis, anticis basin intermediarum sub-superantibus; pedibus brevibus, femoribus crassis, posticis valde dilatatis, margine antico fortiter convexis, saltatoriis, latitudine vix duplo longioribus, tibiis anticis femoribus fere brevioribus, posterioribus nigro-spinulosis, maculatis, tarsis anticis articulo secundo primo brevior; tertio primo æque longo, posticis articulo tertio secundo paullulum longiore; unguiculis apice curvatis, aroliis latis unguiculis paullo brevioribus, cum iis connexis, solum apice libero.

Genus valde insigne, novam divisionem verisimiliter condens, primo aspectu generi *Myrmedobia*, Baer.; sub-familia *Microphysina*; familia *Anthocoridae*; nonnihil similis, ocellis nullis, capite antice sensim acuminato, clypeo aliter constructo, rostri quadriarticulati articulo primo longo, elongato (ut in *Capsidis*), coxis anterioribus longis, femoribus posticis saltatoriis, tibiis maculatis, tarsis distincte triarticulatis, unguiculis aroliis magnis instructis, structuraque segmentorum genitalium feminae (ut in *Capsidis*) longe divergens. Sine dubio species *Capsidarum*, quamvis a D^o. D^{re}. F. Buchanan White ut generis *Myrmedobia* species descripta.

OLIGOBIELLA FULIGINEA (*Buch. White*).

Picescenti-nigra, nitidula; antennis pallide et sordide albido-flaventibus, articulo secundo basi medioque picescenti, tertio ipsa basi picea, quarto basi excepta ferrugineo; femoribus piceis vel piceo-nigris, apice eorum, tibiis tarsisque albido-flaventibus, tibiis anticis grisescentibus fere unicoloribus, muticis, posterioribus maculis apiceque fuscescentibus, sat tenuiter nigro-spinulosis, tarsis articulo ultimo fuscescente.

Long., ♀, 1½ mm.

Myrmedobia fuliginea, Buch. White, Proc. Zool. Soc. of London, 1878, p. 466, ♀, sec. spec. typ.

Patria: Insula Sancta Helena.

Abo: December 18th, 1884.

On the Synonymy of some Pyralidina.—The three following descriptions of *Pyralidina*, published by Zeller in his "Lepidoptera Microptera Caffrariæ" (1852), seem to have been hitherto unidentified: from a careful consideration of them I believe the subjoined identifications to be almost certainly correct: all are common and wide-ranging insects, occurring (without perceptible local variation) not only in the South African region, but also through Ceylon and the Malay Archipelago to the South Pacific Islands.

1. *Eurrhyparodes bracteolalis*, Z., Micr. Caffr., 30; *accessalis*, Walk., Brit. Mus. Cat., 405; *stibialis*, Snell, Tijd. v. Ent., 1880, 216, *ibid.*, 1883, Pl. viii, 3. In my notes on the Classification of Australian *Pyralidina* (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1884), I have erroneously referred this description of Zeller's to the following species.

2. *Molybdantha tricoloralis*, Z., Micr. Caffr., 31; *plumbalis*, Gn., 231; *abnegatalis*, Walk., Brit. Mus. Cat., 404, Ld. Pyr., Pl. xi, 17.

3. *Sameodes cancellalis*, Z., Micr. Caffr., 34; *pileisalis*, Walk., Brit. Mus. Cat., 420; *lepidalis*, *ibid.*, 465; *sidealis*, *ibid.*, 937; *meridionalis*, *ibid.*, Suppl., 1314; *trithyralis*, Snell, Tijd. v. Ent., 1880, 218, *ibid.*, 1883, Pl. viii, 4; *vespertinalis*, Saalm., Ber. Senck. Ges., 1880, 301. In the case of this species, although Zeller included it in *Botys*, he has accurately pointed out the structural characters on which the genus *Sameodes* is now established.

Lederer refers (conjecturally) to the first two of these descriptions under *Diasemia*, and to the third under *Cacographis*.—E. MEYRICK, Sydney, N.S.W.: Nov. 19th, 1884.

Reported occurrence of Danais Archippus at Ventnor.—A little time ago a newspaper boy told me that he had caught a butterfly which he did not know as he does not collect. A few days ago I saw it and found it to be a good specimen of *Danais Archippus*. I bought it from him, and showed it to Major Owen who lives here. He thinks it is a genuine English one, for if the boy knew it was rare, he would have asked a higher price. He caught it on September 12th, on the Red Valerian not far from Major Owen's house.—DUDLEY WESTROPP, St. Maur, Ventnor, I. of Wight: Dec. 29th, 1884.