
[Read February 1st, 1905.]

PLATE VII.

The Puerto de Pajares is by no means unknown to naturalists, and even entomologists have visited the district, but so far as we know no lepidopterists have examined it. Herr Lucas von Heyden gives a rather full note on it in the account of his journey in Spain in 1865, in company with other entomologists (all coleopterists), which was published in 1870 by the Berlin Entomological Society. He especially dwells on the amenities of his quarters at Arbas, which was his pied-à-terre for the region, which reads very humorously. He found adequate quarters in the muleteers' cabin opposite the priest's residence, where men and beasts shared the lodging, and, the door being open, sudden charges of cats, fowls, and pigs were matters of course throughout the night. Arbas, Albas, Arvas, Abbas, seem to be varied spellings, of which Arbas is probably most correct and Arvas would give in English nearly the correct pronunciation. This place is about a mile to the south of the Puerto by the roadside, and consists of an old church or chapel with a priest's residence, a variety of cowsheds, of which one long row has living-rooms over and looks like a row in a colliery district. The Puerto de Pajares is at an elevation of about 4500 ft. and we selected it for our excursion, hoping to get lodgings at Arbas or at Busdongo (the town and railway station to the south of the Pass is at about 4200 ft.), or perchance at Pajares (the station to the north side of the Pass, the town being, however, below the station and rather below 4000 ft.).

On arrival at Busdongo, we heard we might perhaps be put up at the "tienda" of Señor Francisco Alonzo, at the Puerto itself, and it turned out that this establishment possessed three bedrooms for travellers, and though small and over the stables and piggeries, they served our purpose,
with less call on our philosophy than Herr von Heyden must have suffered. We remained here from July 3th—22nd.

Coming up from the south at Leon, the railway follows the valley, and has to make hardly any twists or spirals, to reach the Perruca tunnel, by which it pierces the col. But on the north face it emerges on a steep slope, and has to make many curves and zigzags to fall some 2500 ft. in half-a-dozen miles, running in fact over twenty actual miles of line. At the Puerto the road south follows the bottom of the valley at a regular and easy gradient. On the north side the floor of this valley is some 2000 ft. below and looks as if one could throw a stone into it. The mountains on the north side have very steep slopes, with bold outlines and rocky and precipitous summits, and there are many picturesque rocky outcrops. Although there are some bold rocks here and there in the southern valleys, generally speaking the hills are rounded and grassy, but often with very steep flanks. They have very little wood on the south side. On the north there is much beech wood, mixed with birch in the higher ground, little larger than coppice towards the Puerto, but with actual timber lower down. The region seems to be destitute of pine forests.

The general aspect of the country, as to physical features and vegetation, was more like portions of the Scotch Highlands than anything in the central portion of Spain that we visited. The country is, in fact, Atlantic and not Mediterranean, and has a rainfall that is not lacking at any season of the year, more than occasionally happens even in Scotland. Going into detail, however, the flora of course presented many plants unknown in the north, though heather, gorse, various pasture and bog grasses and other plants, such as Senecio, etc., were actually or nearly identical.

During most of our stay, we were much interested for practical as well as other reasons in a curious daily cycle that obtained. The early morning would be brilliantly fine, but by 8 or 9 o'clock, though it continued so to the south, the northern valleys would be filled by a sea of fog to within 500 or 1000 feet of the level of the Pass, with mountains and ridges standing out of it like islands, a light south wind blowing over the col; gradually the fog would rise like a flowing tide, and at length would reach
the level of the col, when it would pour over and down the valley with a north current. This would take place about 1 or 2 o'clock, earlier or later on different days. The fog would still rise with a steady north wind, gradually covering everything; in an hour or so the fog would be very wetting, and a little later would be actual rain, and this would usually continue till late in the night. The change of wind from south to north when the fog reached the level of the Pass was quite sudden and remarkable.

On the north side, an easy walk took us down to quite low ground, affording such insects as *M. galathea*, *E. hyperanthus*, *L. argiades*, and other low-level species, but we did not find anything of note. It was not therefore an attractive excursion, and, easy as it was to go down, the return was a very different matter.

In any other direction, one could not descend more than two or three hundred feet and then only to Busdongo, and usually we went up the valleys, on to the cols and hill tops above them, that ran down towards the main valley, of which there were several joining near Arbas, which was, in fact, very centrally situated for the best of these.

Apart from *Erebia stygna*, *E. evias*, and *E. palarica* noted elsewhere, we met with *E. epiphron*, *E. euryale*, and *E. tyndarus*; of the latter some specimens were of fairly normal (Swiss) form, but a fair proportion had more than the usual twin eye-spots, and one or two were larger and made a fair approach to var. *ottomana*. Of twenty-six specimens brought home, thirteen have more than the twin eye-spot, sometimes the one beneath these, sometimes the next lower, sometimes on one side only. Two specimens have both these spots and one of these measures 44 mm. in expanse. In six specimens these extra eye-spots are white-pupilled. The normal double spot has large white pupils in all specimens.

The *E. euryale* are 45 mm. in expanse (42 mm. smallest, 48 mm. largest). In two (out of twenty-two all *♂ ♀*) there is a trace of white pupils to the eye-spots, two have four eye-spots in fore-wings and one has only two, the rest have the usual twin spots, one or two have the orange-red much as in var. *circellaris*.

The *E. epiphron* are rather close to var. *cassiope*, but are large for that variety.

Amongst the moths observed was *Cleogene pelcieraria*
the white female of which was rare, but the nearly black males were frequent enough at various points near the Puerto amongst gorse and heath. This species has previously been recorded apparently only from the Pyrenees and on the French side.

*Platyptilia isodactyla* was common in the bogs near the Puerto, and some larvae were reared from the egg to nearly full-grown, but died of starvation at La Granja.

*Parnassius apollo* was seen in many places, but was common on the débris from the railway tunnel at about 4200 feet. It was rather over (July 11th).

The abundance of a *Psyche* larva on certain slopes and pastures at about 6500 to 7000 feet was phenomenal, the cases were very like those of *Pachytelia villosella*, but are believed to be *Amicta febretta*; a number were brought home, but none have been reared, the larvae moult into a colourless instar, preliminary to (hibernation and?) pupation. One became a pupa. The package containing these larvae was lost on the way home and turned up three weeks later; it is comforting to attribute our want of success with them to this circumstance, but it is not perhaps certain. Perhaps they meant hibernating, and we may have some still alive doing so. It was a remarkable sight to see forty or fifty of these large cases within a square yard or so, either on the grass or on shrubs of *Cytisus purgans*; the larvae did not seem very particular as to what they ate.

*Mecyna polygonalis* was one of the commonest moths seen, and varied from having the upper wings very dark, almost black, to pale yellowish, and some specimens were beautifully marked.

The following is a list of some of the species of Lepidoptera observed at Puerto de Pajares, and it will suffice to show the absence of specially Spanish forms.

| Melanargia galathea | Vanessa polychloros |
| Erebia palarica | Argynnis selene |
| " stigyne | " aglaia |
| " evias | " lathonia |
| " euryale | Colias edusa |
| " tyndarus | " hyale |
| " epiphron | *Pieris rapae* |
| Pararge maza | " napi |
| Cononympha arcanius | " brassia |
| " pamphilus | " daphidice |
| *Aphantopus hyperanthus* | *Leptidia sinapis* |
| *Epinephelē tithonus* | *Parnassius apollo* |
At La Granja (San Ildefonso, July 23rd—Aug. 3rd) we were too late for most things, but the impression left was that it was a most prolific station for many interesting species, and varieties, some of which are not very common but would be regarded as rarer but for their abundance in this fairly well-known locality. Argynnis adippe, var. chlorodippe and cleodippe, and A. paphia, var. anargyra, were both abundant but nearly over. Melanargia lachesis, var. cataloeuca, perhaps a dozen seen. Polyommatinus virgaurea, var. miegii, rather a brilliant form. Leosospis roboris, common in the Palace grounds. Caenonympha iphicides, at 5000—6500 feet.

Satyrus actaea abundant at Navacerrada and on a slope of Peñalara at nearly 7000 feet. At this station one very large specimen (rather worn while the others were fresh) was taken, that suggested (in size) cordula much more than actaea.

Orgyia aurolimbata, larvæ, pupæ, and imagines were common at the Puerto de Reventon (7000 feet).

Erebia and Heterogynis have been elsewhere referred to. Cledeobia angustalis and Rhodaria sanguinalis were in many places perfect pests making it difficult to detect amongst them any other species.

On obtaining eggs of P. virgaurea, var. miegii, we found that its food-plant, Rumex acetosa, was over for the season and growing material was obtained with difficulty. The butterflies, however, avoided the green plant and laid their eggs on the most mature and actually dead stems. This habit accords with the fact that though the larva develops in the egg in the autumn, the latter does not then hatch, but remains over till the spring. 

The following are some of the butterflies seen at La Granja:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polyommatinus gordius</th>
<th>Cyaniris argiolus</th>
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<tr>
<td>phileas</td>
<td>Hesperia maevae</td>
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<tr>
<td>virgaurea, var. miegii</td>
<td>Calpodes alceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>dorilis</td>
<td>Adoxa acetex</td>
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<td>Lampides telicanus</td>
<td>Procis geryon</td>
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<td>boletica</td>
<td>Lycana astrarche</td>
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<td>hylas</td>
<td>Nemeophila plantaginid</td>
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<td>corydon</td>
<td>Lasiocampa quercus</td>
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<td>arion</td>
<td>Plusia iota</td>
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<td>argiades</td>
<td>Heliothis petigera</td>
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<td>icarus</td>
<td>Catocala conversa</td>
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<td>Hepialus velleda</td>
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Argynnis aglaia
lathonia
" paphia, var. anargyra
" adipe, vars. chloro-
dippe and cleodippe
" niobe
daphne
Melanargia lachesis
" inygia
Erebia stygna, var. peñalara
Epinephele tithonus
Satyrus semele
" actae
" statilinus
Coenonympha pamphilus

Coenonympha arcanus
iphioides
Thecla ilicis
" quercus
Leaosopis robors
Polyommatus hippothoe
gordius
" phleas
" virgaureae, var.
" miegii
Lampides batica
telicanus
Lycæna icarus
" astrarche
" argyrognomon
Augiades comma

Amongst the Coleoptera observed at the Puerto de Pajares, Lytta vesicatoria (which is usually of a cupreous tint in these southern localities) was perhaps the most in evidence, this insect swarming in places on the flowers of the Genista, as did two or three species of Zonabris. On this plant, too, or on broom, there were also to be found, Corymbites hæmatodes, var., Athous reynosæ, various Telephori, Rhagonycha, and Dasytes, Cryptocephalus busitanicus (varying to almost entirely black, and sometimes seen on heath also), C. vittatus, Gynandrophthalma concolor and G. reyi, Anthophagus muticus and sp.? (in numbers, insects not seen on the Bejar or the Guadarrama, or on Moncayo), Anthothium spp., Phyllobius tuberculifer, Strophosomus spp., etc. About the patches of snow, under stones, etc., were, Bembidium pyrenaicum (which seems to be scarcely more than a form of the Alpine B. glaciale), in abundance, Baris nivalis, Deltomerus nebrioides (very rarely), Zabrus neglectus?, Steropus lacordairei, Cymindis melanocephala, Stenus guynemeri, etc.; and on the paths, or amongst the heath, Cicindela
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sylvatica, two species of Dorcadion (one of them worn and nearly over), Platycerus spinifer (one specimen, probably knocked off the Genista), and others. In dung, various Aphodii were to be found, as A. obscurus, A. scrutator, A. bonvouloiri, and others, also Ammecicus frigidus, Geotrupes pyrenaeus, Enmus hirtus, and Staphylinus pubescens. Boggy places on the heath produced Elaphrus uliginosus, Anochomenus sexpunctatus, Carabus arvensis?, etc. On the Pass, two species of Rhizotrogus, R. felicitanus and R. fuscus, were occasionally seen in abundance on the wing in the forenoon, disappearing after midday. A descent into the valley on the northern side resulted in the capture of Perileptus areolatus, on the banks of the river, Aromia moschata, var. thoracea, Leptura fontenayi, Strangalia attenuata, etc. As usual, in all these Spanish mountains, a Henicopus (H. heydeni) abounded, the males clinging tightly to the grass stems and sometimes accompanied by individuals of the opposite sex.

List of COLEOPTERA found at the Puerto de Pajares.*


* The species marked with an asterisk are not included in v. Heyden's Asturian list.—Deutsche ent. Zeitschr. xxiv, pp. 281-304 (1880).

*Lemnecius nitidus, Marsh.? *Helophorus porculus, Bedel, at roots of grass, high up on the mountains; *H. glacialis, Villa, a species occurring on many of the mountains in Spain.


Silpha nigrita, Cr. Pedilophorus metallicus, Chevr., in numbers (but mostly dead) on a grassy mountain ridge, under dry dung, stones, etc. Byrrhus pilula, L., and B. depilis, Graells: this latter seems to be nothing more than an abraded form of B. pilula. Hister unicolor, L.; *H. carbonarius, Ill. Saproinus xneus, F.


Betarmnon vittatus, Cand., six specimens on Genista.

† This insect also occurs at Albarracin. It has been recorded by Bedel from Scotland l

*Lampyris noctiluca, L., females only obtained. Telephorus abdominalis, F., T. rufus, L., T. bivittatus, Mars., Rhagonycha cantabrica, Heyd., R. genistae, Kies., R. hesperica, Baudi, and others, mostly on Genista. Antholinus amictus, Er., on Genista. Henicopus heydeni, Kies., in plenty, on grass-stems: there seem to be two forms of the female of this species wherever it occurs—one with black, the other with grey hair. Dasytes spp.?, Danacea spp.?


Leptura fontenayi, Muls., Strangalia attenuata, L., and Aronia moschata, L., var. thoracica, Fisch., on the road to Puente de los Fierros. Dorcadion castilianum, Chevr.?, and D. sp.? (mostly rubbed and over), occasionally on the mountain paths.

Lema lichenis, Voet. Labidostomis lusitanica, Germ. *Gynandrophthalma concolor, F., common, and *G. reyi, Bris., rarely, on Genista. Cryptocephalus lusitanicus, Suffr., many specimens, on Genista, etc., all belonging to dark varieties, some of them wholly black, with the exception of two minute spots on the head, the lateral margins of the

† Recorded by us from Bejar under the name of H. affinis, Chevr.

List of HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA found at Puerto de Pajares.


In the immediate vicinity of La Granja there were but few beetles to be found at the end of July, and even on the mountains the characteristic Dorcadions were almost over. We obtained, however, an interesting Cryptocephalus, C. 5-punctatus, and Cneorrhinus pyriformis, on young oaks, on the “flat” east of the Palace Gardens. At the sources of the small streams, in the upper part of the pine forest, under chips and stones, we found the very local Leistus constrictus, Carabus ghilianii, C. guadarramus, and C. helluo, Steropus ghilianii, Haptoderus nemoralis, and others. Higher up, above the pine forest, at or near the sources of the streams issuing from the patches of melting snow, we again met with the Leistus, and here accompanied by Nebria villefroyi (mostly immature), Zabrus seidlitzi, Otiorrhynchus truncatus, Bombidium ibericum, B. laterale, etc. Around the Laguna de los Pajaros, on the south side of the Peñalara, on which there were various patches of snow, a variety of interesting species were obtained,
including a Pedilophorus (apparently new), Bembidium carpetaunum (at the edge of the melting snow, in abundance), Dichotrochaleus graellsi, Trechus pandellei?, Cathorinnocerbus chevrolati, etc., and in the lagoon itself Esolus angustatus, Lareyngia carinata, Deronecetes grisostriatus, and others. Myriads of winged ants were sometimes found floating on the surface of this lagoon, probably carried there by the wind. On the short turf hereabouts, from which a large number of vultures (looking like a flock of sheep, as seen from the ridge above) were disturbed on one of our visits, a Timarcha abounded, and the two local Dorcadions (so abundant in early summer) were still represented by a few worn examples. Near the Puerto de Reventon the brilliant Geotrupes coruscans was seen in numbers, flying in the hot sunshine, and at the Puerto de Navacerrada Cyptonus montanus, Misolampus scabricollis, etc., occurred under stones. The pine stumps and logs produced three species of Liodes (as in Scotland), Lasmotenes pinicola, Spondylis buprestoides, Sphindus dubius, a Bothrideres, a Plegaderus, Paromalus flavicornis, Eniornus rugosus, Lygistopterus sanguineus, etc. About a waterfall, on the way to the Reventon, Geodromicus nigrita was taken, in company with various species of Hydrophorus, Helophorus, Bembidium, etc. Clavenius dives was occasionally seen, and a Thylacites occurred not uncommonly, as usual under stones exposed to the full glare of the sun. On flowers but few insects were to be found beyond Cerocoma schreberi, one or two Zonabris, and Leptura stragulata. Though too late for most of the beetles, we were, however, at the right time for the Capsidae, various interesting species of Phytocoris being plentiful on oak, etc., though very difficult to catch when beaten into an umbrella. Part of our success here was due to the kind assistance of our old friend Señor Ignacio Bolivar, whom we were fortunate enough to meet on one of our excursions to the Sierra.

List of Coleoptera found at La Granja (including the Peñalara).

Carabus ghilianii, Laf., C. guadarramus, Laf., and C. helluo, Dej., under stones, especially about the sources of the small streams, at the upper limits of the pine forest, the first-mentioned species the most common. Leistus constrictus, Schauf., a few specimens, at the sources of the small streams, and also about the lowest patches of snow; it is exceedingly active, and difficult to secure in


Corcebus seneicollis, Vill. Anthaxia millefolii, F. Melanotus dichrous, Er.


Otierrhynchus truncatellus, Graells, not uncommon on the Guadarrama, occurring even on the summit of the Peñalara. Strophosomus erinaceus, Chevr.; S. ebenista, Seidl., a common insect on the Guadarrama, and often found in numbers under stones. Cathormiocerus chevrolati, Seidl., and Dichotrachelts graellsi, Perris, near the snow, Laguna de los Pajaros. Cneorhinus pyriformis, Boh., not rare, on oak bushes near the town: two forms of the female were met with (as in the species found on Genista at Piedrahita in 1902), one green, the other grey, like the male, the latter being less elongate than the corresponding sex of the Piedrahita insect; the scales of the green females from La Granja are opaque, while in those from Piedrahita they are metallic.* Thylacites sp., common, under stones, in bare hot places. Brachyderes lusitanicus, F., B. incanns, L. Pachytychius scabricollis, Rosenh. Polydrosus setifrons, Duv. Brachytennus porcatus, Germ., in the pine stumps. Ceuthorrhynchus biscutellatus, Chevr. Balaninus pellitus, Boh. Orchestes avellanæ, Don., O. ublicis, F., O. quercus, L. Rhamphus flavicornis, Herbst. Apion atomarium, Kirby, A. eracæ, L., A. ponomæ, F., A. vorax, Herbst, etc. Attelebus curculionoides, L. Hylastes paliatus, Gyll.

Spondylis buprestoides, L., a common species in the pine forest. Vesperus brevicollis, Graells, two males beaten from oak. Cricecephalus sp., in the pine forest. Leptura stratagulata, Germ., L. rubra, L., L. livida, F. Dorcadion graelisi, Graells, D. hispanicum, Muls., Laguna de los Pajaros, Peñalara, not rare, but worn, both species being almost over in July.


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sparingly, on young oak bushes on the "flat" outside La Granja: we have not seen a record of this conspicuous species from Spain, and it is not represented in the Madrid Museum; C. sexmaculatus, Oliv., C. globicollis, Suffr., C. morzi, L. Cyrtonus montanus, Graells, Puerto de Nava-cerrada, nearly over in July. Tiama cha sp., in abundance, Laguna de los Pajaros. Chrysomela haemoptera, L.; C. ru-
foseca, Suffr. Hispa atra, L. Cassida margaritacea, Schall.


List of HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA found at La Granja.

misiae, Schill. Macroplax fasciata, H.-S. Microplax inter-
rupta, Fieb. Aphanus pini, L. Taphropeltus championi, Reut., n. sp. Beosus maritimus, Scop. Emblethis angustus, Mont. Monanthia echii, Wolff. Serenthia letea, Fall. Phymata crassipes, F. Aradius flavicornis, Dalm., one specimen, in the Laguna de los Pajaros. Coranus sub-
apterus, De G. Nabis ferus, L. Salda coecisi, Curt. Crypt-
tostemma alienum, H.-S. Piezostethus terricola, Reut., under a stone on the mountains. Miris levisigatus, L., M. cal-
caratus, Fall. Megalocerae erratica, L. Lopus gothicus, L. Phytocoris meridionalis, H.-S., abundant, and P. vittiger, Reut., P. variipes, Boh., P. femoralis, Fieb., P. abellii, Puton, and P. albofasciatus, Fieb., more rarely, on oak, etc., but very difficult to secure. Megalocolum infusum, H.-S. Adel-
phocoris lineolatus, Goze. Pectoloscytus unifasciatus, F.
Brachycerus triangularis, Goze. Cyphodema instabile, Luc. Camptobrochis lutescens, Schill. Capsus ruber, L. Pil-
ophorus cinnamopterus, Kb., and P. perplexus, Scott, on oak. Oncotylus bolivari, Reut. Stenerus ocularis, M. and R.
Dicyphus geniculatus, Fieb. Corixa mesta, Fieb.
From La Granja we went on to Madrid, spending a day or two there to visit the Museum, etc. Leaving Madrid on Aug. 5th, we proceeded northward to Navalperal (4165 ft.), in the Province of Avila, and at the western extremity of the Guadarrama. Here we were joined by the Spanish entomologist, Manuel Escalera, who accompanied us to the “Piñar” of Las Navas, etc. The partially-dried-up streams at this place furnished a large number of water-beetles, *Deronectes carinatus* being particularly abundant, and on the sandy banks we found *Acylophorus glabricollis*, various *Bembidia*, etc. In the pine forest we obtained divers *Longicornia* and other beetles, from the earthenware cups placed on the pine trunks to catch the exuding resin, such as *Nothorhina muricata*, *Ergates faber*, *Temnochila caerulea*, etc. Our time, however, at Navalperal was limited, and we finished our collecting here by catching several males of *Vesperus brevicollis*, just before commencing our long homeward journey. It may be worth noting, perhaps, that at Irun, on July 7th, we observed *Hylotrupes bajulus* in numbers on the telegraph posts, in which the females were depositing their eggs.

List of Coleoptera found at Navalperal.

Prof. O. M. Reuter's *Descriptions of two* tatus, Boern., in or about the earthenware cups fastened on the pines to catch the exuding resin; many of the specimens had been thus trapped, and were so coated with resin that they had to be immersed in benzine or turpentine before they were of any use. Lygistropterus sanguineus, L. Clerus formicarius, L. Cerocoma schreberi, F. Zonabris geminata, F.; Z. variabilis, Pall. Brachyderes suturalis, Graells, on pines. Cleonus marmottani, Bris. Lixus iridis, Oliv., in the stems of a large Umbellifer; L. ascanii, L. Pissodes notatus, F. Rhynchites caeruleocephalus, Schall., on Cistus. Vesperus brevicollis, Graells, males attracted to an acetylene lamp placed by Señor Escalera outside a house in the village for the purpose of catching moths.

List of HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA found at Navalperal.  


*Descriptions of two new species of Hemiptera-Heteroptera from Spain.* By Prof. O. M. REUTER.

*Taphropeltus championi*, n. sp.

Fusco-ferrugineus, 3 apicalibus marginum lateraliurn pronoti anguste pallidis, ½ horum basali nigro-fusco; clava tertiaque basali parte corii testaceis, illo apice sat late nigro-fusco, corio cetero nigro-fusco, macula marginali fere in tertia apicali parte posita albido-flavente, membrana infuscata, venis obscurioribus, macula oblonga exterioe suturem membrane terminante; antennis modice gracilibus, obscure ferrugineis, articulo secundo apice tertioque nigro-fuscis, quarto flavo-testaceo, basi nigro-fusco; pedibus cum coxis flavo-testaceis vel flavo-ferrugineis, femoribus anticis (? ) modice incrassatis, spinulis duobus instructis et inter eas et apicem subtiliter denticulatis, spinula posteriore supra medium posita, tibiis anticis sat fortiter arcuatis.

Long. ♀ 2½ mm.

*Hab.* SIERRA DE GUADARRAMA, La Granja.
new species of Hemiptera-Heteroptera from Spain. 53


Two specimens.

*Pachytomella cursitans*, n. sp.

Nigra, nittens, pronoto postice hemielytrisque omnium subtilissime cinereo-pubescentibus; antennis pedibusque utriusque sexus totis nigris; vertice hauad vel obsoletissime marginato et utrinque ad oculum obtuse depresso, fronte fortiter convexa, clypeo basi a fronte impressione bene discreto; antennis articulo secundo latitudine verticis interoculari parum longiore (♀) vel hac circiter $\frac{1}{4}$ brevior, gracili (♀); hemielytris crebre sat fortiter coriaceo-punctatatis; maris feminaque (plerumque) brachypterus; capite formæ brachyptero basi pronoti aequo lato; dorso abdominis feminae leviter anescente.

Long. ♀ 1 1/4; ♀ 1 3/4 mm.

*Hab. CANTABRIAN MOUNTAINS, Puerto de Pajares.*

*P. dorice, Ferr. et Reut.,* affinis et similis, corpore superne niger-rimo hauad chalybeo-nitente, quamvis valde nitido, glabro, solum pronoto postice hemielytrisque omnium brevissime et subtilissime cinereo-pubescentibus, his fortius coriaceo-punctatatis, antennis brevioribus pedibusque utriusque sexus totis nigris divergens. Corpus formæ brachypterae breviter ovale (♀) vel late ovatum (♀). Caput formæ brachypterae a supero visum pronoto longitudine aequali vel subequale, ab antico visum latitudini verticis oculique unici fere aequo longum, vertice oculo fere 2½ (♀) -- triplo (♀) latiore, clypeo retrorsum vergente, genis altis, gula hauad distinguenda. Oculi retrorsum vergentes, angulis anticii pronoti inciduntes. Antennæ ad (♀) vel paullo infra (♀) apicem oculorum interne insertæ, articulo primo apicem clypei hauad attingente, secundo versus apicem sensim incrassato, feminæ quam maris
Two New Species of Hemiptera-Heteroptera.

graciliores, duobus ultimis simul sumtis secundo paullo longioribus, quarto tertio breviore. Pronotum formæ brachypteræ basi longitudine duplo (♂) vel magis quam duplo (♀) latius, apice quam basi parum angustius, disco horizontali, antice foveolis quatuor in arcum positis, postice subtiliter striguloso, margine basali late sinuato. Hemielytra formæ brachypteræ apicem segmenti quarti (♂) vel basin segmenti tertii (♀) dorsalis attingentia, tota coriacea, commissura scutello distincte longiora (♂) vel huic æque longa (♀), margine apicali valde obliquata (♂) vel subrecte truncata (♀), angulo exterior subrecto (♀) vel acutiusculo, rotundato (♂).

Many specimens.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

PLATE VII.

The Monastery of Santas Arbas, about a mile south of the Pass of Pajares, and near the confluence of several valleys on the southern side.
Monastery of Arbas.