

CYPHOPELTA n. gen.

Related to *Closterocoris*, but with the pronotum subcylindrical before, much as in *Pseudoxenetus*, and the scutellum strongly tumid. Head about as in *Closterocoris*, long ovate-conical, placed obliquely; vertex longitudinally feebly convex, sloping almost from the base, transversely a little convex; tylus with a longitudinal abbreviated groove on either side; loræ elongate-conical, convex; cheeks prominent; gula broad, convex, with a longitudinal depression on either side anterior to the eyes; eyes much elongated and placed obliquely. Antennæ slender, as long as the pronotum and elytra together. Rostrum reaching between the intermediate coxæ; first joint attaining the middle of the gula. Pronotum long, anterior lobe almost cylindrical, callousities scarcely distinguished; posterior lobe short, abruptly flaring. Scutellum strongly convex, with a deep constriction between the anterior and posterior lobes; the former partially exposed, the latter greatly elevated in a hemispherical nodule. Elytra longer than the abdomen, almost parallel, the sides very narrowly reflexed; surface obscurely punctured. Legs long and slender, the hind femora exceeding the tip of the abdomen; anterior coxæ strongly swollen. Type.—*C. modesta* n. sp.

Cyphopelta modesta n. sp.

Long, parallel sided; rufous; head, membrane, and apex of the abdomen black, elytra twice banded with white. Length 8 mm.

Head black, becoming piceous anteriorly, the orbits of the eyes dull rufous. Antennæ soiled testaceous; first joint as long as the greatest width of the head, lineate with piceous beneath; second more than twice the length of the first, linear, minutely sericeous; third about two-thirds the length of the second; fourth longer than the first but shorter and thinner than the third. Rostrum pale rufous, base and apex piceous. Pronotum minutely transversely rugulose, anterior lobe a little swollen before the transverse constriction; dull rufous, shading to piceous posteriorly, and in a less degree anteriorly; hind edge slightly emarginate and slenderly edged with white. Scutellum impunctate, highly polished on the tumid posterior lobe, which is elevated to the level of the highest point of the pronotum. Elytra and scutellum clear light rufous; the corium marked with an oblique slightly curved, narrow white vitta a little before the apex of the clavus, and