

XXVI. TWO NEW SPECIES OF RAGMUS¹
FROM SOUTH INDIA.

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(Plate XXVII).

In the course of investigation into the infection of young cotton bolls by bacteria the two species of *Ragmus* described below were discovered. They are common on both "country" and Cambodia cotton during most of the season (December to August), but become scarce about the end of June. Both species, besides being plant feeders, kill and feed on one another and on Thrips, Aphids and Mites. They are however primarily plant feeders.

***Ragmus morosus*, n. sp.**

(Plate xxvii, figs. 1, 2).

This species is closely allied to *R. importunitas*, Dist. and *R. pellucidus*, Dist. General colour dorsally pale to dark ochraceous. Some specimens are virescent and the green colour of the abdominal segments shows through the hemelytra. This is much more noticeable in living than in dry specimens. There is some green colouration on the head and the anterior border of the pronotum. Ventrally virescent.

Antennae.—First joint, partially and entirely black; second joint black at the base, otherwise pale ochraceous; shorter and thicker than in *R. importunitas*, slightly thickened distally; third joint much longer than half the second joint; third and fourth joints, both pale ochraceous.

Head.—Between the eyes narrow and pilose. Eyes black, often reddish-brown in living specimens.

Pronotum.—Virescent anteriorly.

Legs.—Spotted with pitchy black. This is much more marked in the last pair. First pair almost entirely without spots. Tibiae spinulose but more longly spinulose on last pair.

Length.—1.75–2 mm.

Food plants.—Cotton (*Crotalaria juncea*), Cholam (*Andropogon sorghum*), Gingelly (*Sesamum indicum*).

Localities.—Coimbatore, Samalkota (Madras Presidency).

Type.—In the collection at Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Ragmus morosus was first found sucking young cotton bolls, but it will attack and kill Thrips, Aphids and Mites. When con-

¹ Capsidae. Div. Camtotylaria.